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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

VOLUME XIV

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

PART I.—REPORT

PART II.—TABLES

BY

R. B. Bhai LEHNA SINGH, B.A., M.B.E.

Superintendent of Census Operations, North-West Frontier Province



Peshawar

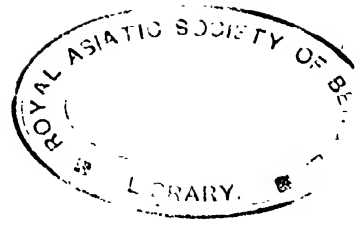
North-West Frontier Province Government Press

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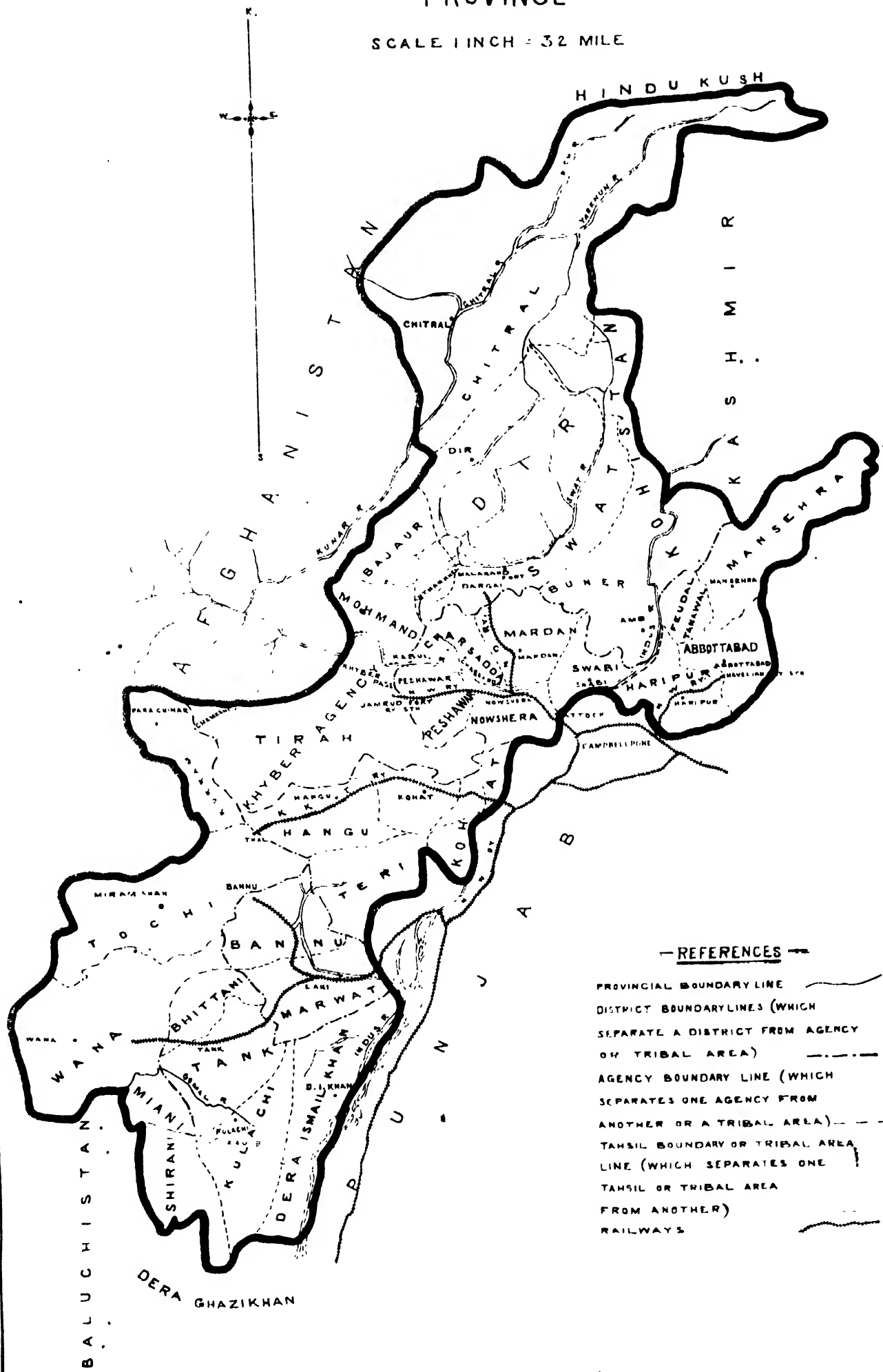
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Electric power from outside is not supplied to any Industrial Establishment nor is there any Textile Establishment in the Province. Parts VI (8) and VII of Imperial Table XXII have not, therefore, been prepared.

THE
NORTH WEST FRONTIER
PROVINCE

SCALE 1 INCH = 32 MILE



— REFERENCES —

- PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY LINE
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY LINES (WHICH SEPARATE A DISTRICT FROM AGENCY OR TRIBAL AREA)
- AGENCY BOUNDARY LINE (WHICH SEPARATES ONE AGENCY FROM ANOTHER OR A TRIBAL AREA)
- TAHSIL BOUNDARY OR TRIBAL AREA LINE (WHICH SEPARATES ONE TAHSIL OR TRIBAL AREA FROM ANOTHER)
- RAILWAYS



PART I.

CORRIGENDA.

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38	26	49	4·9	104	40	neglible	negligible
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CORRIGENDA.

PART I.

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148	Table V (column 11, line 10).	87030	870·30	276	Table (column 1, line 4).	Bhaghban	Baghban
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INTRODUCTION.

THIS report deals with the statistics of population, both enumerated and estimated, of the North-West Frontier Province, obtained on the night of 18th March 1921. The Province may roughly be divided into two main parts, *viz.* the regularly administered districts within the borders of British India and the trans-border tribal tract under the political control of the Chief Commissioner as Agent to the Governor-General. The latter is almost exclusively inhabited by the various independent Pathan tribes who own no allegiance to any sovereign or settled government. No statistical information regarding the internal condition of this tract, or its inhabitants is forthcoming, its population data being based on estimates made by the Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners concerned, as distinguished from regular enumeration which was confined to the five settled districts as well as to the posts and military areas of the trans-border tract. This report may therefore be taken to be, to all intents and purposes, a discussion of demographical statistics of the five settled districts. Beyond giving the estimated population of the trans-border tract, the report makes no attempt to elucidate in connection with it, the various subjects that are usually discussed in a Census Report and in this respect it has followed the precedent of the 1911 Census. This is the second Census that the Province has undergone since it came into being in October 1901, the first one having taken place, a decade ago, on the 10th of March 1911.

The present
Census.

Five previous enumerations of the districts now included in the North-West Frontier Province were conducted under the orders of the Punjab Government before the historic province of the Punjab was divided into two administrations, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The first Census in order of time was taken on the night between 31st December 1854 and 1st January 1855, for British territory only on administrative grounds. It was followed by the enumerations of 10th January 1868, 17th February 1881, 26th February 1891, 1st March 1901 and 10th March 1911. All but the last were carried out under the orders of the Punjab Government. In the Census of 1881, the operations were for the first time carried out on a scientific basis with due attention to detail, and a mass of information was collected on various subjects, connected with the growth of population, its intellectual and functional development, and its religious and racial distribution, by the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson whose report has since become a classic in the literature on the subject. Ever since 1881 Census Operations have been undertaken regularly every ten years and they have been conducted with the care and thoroughness, which is associated with Indian Censuses.

Previous
enumerations.

No changes, external or internal, have taken place in the Province during the last decade except that in September 1916 approximately 1,470 acres of unpopulated hill land were transferred from the Hangu Tahsil of the Kohat District to the Kurram Agency, that is from an area where the population is enumerated to one where it is only estimated, its dimensions and boundaries being the same as they were at the 1911 Census. It comprises the five settled districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan as well as the Trans-Frontier territories, bounded on the north by the Hindu Kush mountains, on the south by Baluchistan, on the east by the borders of British India and on the west by Afghanistan. The total area of the five settled districts is 13,419 square miles, while the tribal tract, the area of which is approximately 25,500 square miles, contains from north to south

The scope of
the present
Census as
compared
with the
previous
ones.

the five political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana. The statistics shown in Tables I and II of Part II of this Volume contain as in the 1911 Census only an estimate of the population of the trans-border tract included in the Province, the only places of this tract in which the population was actually enumerated on the General Schedule being the British posts and military areas. The scope of the present Census is the same as that of 1911, but it is a little narrower than that of 1901, as the population of the Sherani country under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan and of a portion of the Kurram Agency which was actually enumerated in the latter, was only estimated in the former.

Procedure
adopted for
taking the
Census.

Major R. J. Macnabb, I. A., was appointed Census Superintendent with effect from 15th April 1920, and remained in charge of Census Operations uptill the 17th December 1920, when I relieved him. The procedure for taking the Census was practically the same as was adopted at the 1911 Census both in regard to the districts and the enumerated portions (posts and military areas) of the agencies and tribal tracts.

Code and
instructions
for
enumeration.

The Provincial Census Code, based on the Imperial Code of the Census Commissioner, was prepared and printed in the first instance in parts, and subsequently in one volume, both in English and Urdu, and issued to the Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents under whose general supervision the Census operations in the districts and the agencies were to be carried out.

Preparation
of Village
and Town
Registers.

The first step taken by the local officers was to prepare the General Village and Town registers, showing in rural tracts by Tahsils a complete list of all the villages, the number of houses and the number of workers available for enumeration, and in urban tracts the Administrative Divisions of Towns together with the approximate number of houses in each unit as well as the number of persons qualified to act as Enumerators and Supervisors.

Census
Divisions.

Sketch maps of villages and towns were then prepared and with their help villages and towns were divided into Blocks, forty houses on the average going to a Block and the Blocks grouped into Circles which contained about ten Blocks a piece, Circles being arranged into larger Administrative Divisions called Charges which comprised about ten Circles each.

Census
Agency.

The Block was in charge of an Enumerator, the Circle of a Supervisor, and the Charge of a Charge Superintendent, the general supervision of the Census Operations being entrusted to the Tahsildar in the Tahsil and to the Deputy Commissioner in the District. In the trans-border territory made up of the five agencies and the tribal tracts under the political control of the Deputy Commissioners of the adjoining districts, only the British posts and military areas were enumerated on the General Schedule, the bulk of the population of the trans-border tract being only a rough estimate from the returns maintained by the various Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners of the fighting strength of the tribes under their political control, on the assumption that there are four women and children to each fighting man; the distribution by sex being taken to be the same as for the Musalman population in the adjoining area of the British territory.

Altogether 125 Charge Superintendents, 1,157 Supervisors and 13,332 Enumerators conducted the Final Enumeration of about 2,300,000 souls. The bulk of the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators came from the official class.

House-
numbering

After the preparation of the village and town registers, the division of the districts into Blocks, Circles and Charges, and the appointment of

Enumerators, Supervisors and Superintendents, the actual operations began with house numbering and the preparation of house lists. The houses were counted and numbers were painted in red in some conspicuous place on the door post or house wall and the limits of Blocks, Circles and Charges were finally determined.

House lists were finally revised and the Census Staff trained for the Preliminary Enumeration, which was begun in villages on the 10th and in towns on 24th February 1921. It was generally completed in the former by 1st and in the latter by 10th March 1921. Detailed instructions for the Census Staff were given in the Provincial Census Code, and those for the Enumerators were also printed on the cover of the enumeration book which was issued to each Enumerator. The District Census Officer explained the instructions for filling up the Schedules to the Charge Superintendents who trained the Supervisors, the latter in their turn instructed the Enumerators as to how the 16 columns of the General Schedule were to be filled up.

Training of
Census Staff
and
Preliminary
Enumera-
tion.

The enumeration book consisted of a cover, a Block List and a sufficient number of the General Schedules. The cover explained the method in which the Schedule was to be filled up, the Block List gave the list of the houses in the Block, while in the General Schedule was to be entered all the information relating to the population living in the Block collected by the Enumerator. From the time the Preliminary Enumeration began uptill the night of the 18th March when the final Census was to be taken, the closest supervision was exercised by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents over the work of the Enumerators under them. The District Census Officers, the Tahsildars, Secretaries of Municipalities and other officials deputed for the purpose checked most of the entries made in the Schedule.

The Final Census was taken on the night between the 18th and 19th March 1921. On this night the record of the Preliminary Enumeration was checked. The entries relating to persons, who had died or left the place since the preparation of the Preliminary Record, were scored through, while necessary particulars for new births and fresh arrivals were entered so as to make the final record correspond with the facts actually existing on the night of the final Census.

Final
Census.

The Census was synchronous throughout the Province except in certain areas, which were considered unsafe at night on account of the disturbed condition of the border, or where snow and long distances involved rendered it impossible for the Enumerators to visit all the houses in their Blocks by night. The preliminary record as regards these tracts was checked either on the afternoon of the 18th or the morning of 19th March. Certain hilly tracts of Hazara, several villages of the Peshawar District near the border, the whole of the Bannu District outside the Municipal limits of Bannu and Lakki, and the whole of the Tank and Kulachi Tahsils except the towns of Tank and Kulachi were treated as non-synchronous areas where the final Census was taken either on the afternoon of the 18th March or on the morning of 19th March 1921.

Non-
Synchronous
tracts.

Special forms called the Household Schedules were distributed to the heads of European and Anglo-Indian families, who were requested to enter the necessary particulars relating to their families in the columns provided for the purpose. Brief instructions for filling up the various columns had been printed on the form and a Specimen Schedule attached thereto. The Schedules were written up on the Census night and collected by the Enumerators concerned on the following morning. The arrangement did not prove very satisfactory in practice. In the Punjab at the 1911 Census the

Household
Schedules.

experiment of having European and Anglo-Indian population enumerated on the General Schedule was tried in some of the Railway settlements and proved a success. A similar experiment might, in my opinion, be tried with advantage in this Province at the next Census, if the services of suitable European Enumerators could be secured for the purpose.

Special
arrange-
ments.

Special arrangements had to be made for the enumeration of travellers by rail or road and of persons attending fairs, but fortunately no big gatherings had to be dealt with on the Census night. Of these railway passengers are evidently the most important. The railway Census was carried out under the direction of the Civil Authorities as a part of the district Census Operations, the local railway officers co-operating with the district officers and supplying the necessary staff of Supervisors and Enumerators. All the railway stations in the Province were provided with rubber stamps and pads and the tickets of all travellers who were enumerated were stamped "censused" to prevent their double enumeration. This arrangement worked much better than the system of enumeration passes in the case of railway travellers, who are naturally more careful about their tickets than they are likely to be in respect of enumeration passes.

The incoming and outgoing passengers were enumerated by the Station Staff specially deputed for the purpose, while a special staff of Enumerators travelled in trains on the Census night and prepared enumeration record in respect of travellers who had not been counted finally before they entrained. At about 6 o'clock on the morning of 19th March every train was finally enumerated at whatever station it happened to be, and every passenger whose ticket was not stamped "censused" was brought on the record. In the case of all other travellers enumeration passes were issued, when they were finally enumerated.

Provisional
totals.

On the morning of 19th March, after the Final Census was over, the Enumerators of each Circle collected the Household Schedules, if any, issued to the European and Anglo-Indian residents of their Blocks, totalled up the entries in their Blocks, noted the population of their Blocks by sexes as well as the total number of occupied houses on the Abstracts provided for the purpose and handed them over to the Supervisor, who, in his turn, prepared his Circle Summary from these Abstracts and sent it on to the Charge Superintendent, who compiled a similar Summary for his charge and submitted it to the headquarters of the District, Tahsil or some other place previously arranged for collecting the Provisional totals. The figures eventually reached the hands of the Deputy Commissioner or Political Agent concerned, who compiled the Provisional totals for the District, tribal tract or Agency concerned and wired them simultaneously to me as well as to the Census Commissioner. These totals were expected to be wired before the 25th March and except in the case of Peshawar they were received by 23rd March. The Provisional totals for the Peshawar District and City were not received till the 30th March, and within two hours of the receipt of these totals I wired to the Census Commissioner the Provisional totals for the whole Province, a tabular statement of the Provisional totals by districts, agencies and tribal areas being despatched by post the following day. The delay in the submission of the Peshawar totals was caused by the offices being closed from 22nd to 28th March on account of Holi and Easter holidays.

Tabulation
of results.

The means employed for tabulating the information on the Schedules were practically the same as were in use on former occasions. After the Provisional totals were wired, enumeration books were sent to the Central Tabulation Office, Peshawar, where the Slip Copying Operations were fairly started in the beginning of April 1921.

INTRODUCTION.

As in 1911, Slip Copying work was done in the Central Tabulation Office at the headquarters of the Province. Slips had to be prepared for a population of about two and a quarter millions. The concentration of the work at one place had the obvious advantages of uniformity and ease of supervision. Decentralization of Slip Copying work in a small and educationally backward province like the North-West Frontier Province, even if practicable, is hardly desirable. Copyists were divided into gangs of ten each. Each gang was placed in charge of a Supervisor who was, when necessary, helped also by an Assistant Supervisor. The work of Supervisors was checked by three Inspectors, who, in their turn, were controlled by my Deputy Superintendent who was responsible for the work of the Tabulation Office.

Slip
Copying.

The entries relating to each person enumerated on the Schedule were transcribed on to a slip measuring $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches. The colour of the paper designated the religion, and the symbols of varying shapes printed on the Slips the sex and civil condition (married, unmarried or widowed), the other entries in the Schedule being copied in columns provided for the purpose. Slip Copying was finished by the end of the 1st week of May and then the next stage of Tabulation work, viz., Sorting, was taken in hand.

Copying over, the Slip Copying Agency was converted into the Sorting Establishment under the general supervision of the Deputy Superintendent. The majority of the Copyists as well as Sorters were Patwaris, selected Patwaris were appointed Supervisors and Kanungos as Inspectors. Each Sorter was given two boxes of slips and each box contained from eight to ten thousand slips. The slips were arranged in pigeon holes according to the particular detail sorted for, then taken out of the pigeon hole, counted and tied up in bundles of a hundred each. Each Sorter had to sort the Slips in his boxes for all the tables in turn, special English knowing Sorter being employed for European Slips and another for Infirmary Slips. As soon as the sorting of slips in one box was completed, it was checked by the Supervisor while the sorting of the Slips in the other box was being proceeded with by the Sorter. The result of each sorting was entered in the Sorter's tickets provided for the purpose and these tickets were, after check and scrutiny, made over to the Compilers.

Sorting.

The Compilers compiled the entries in the Sorter's tickets into district totals, for the preparation of the Tables. This stage of the operations was called "Compilation" and it was entrusted to a special staff of Compilers, under the direct supervision of the Deputy Superintendent. The entries in the Sorter's tickets were posted in the compilation Registers and two of the most intelligent compilers were told off to tabulate the results into the form of Imperial and Provincial Tables. Sorting was finished by the end of June. Compilation had been completed by the beginning of August and by the end of December 1921 all the Imperial Tables were printed and approved by the Census Commissioner.

Compilation.

All the composing, printing and binding charges are not yet available, but the total expenditure in connection with the present Census is not likely to exceed Rs. 42,000, of which Rs. 18,114-8-2 were spent in 1920-21, Rs. 15,182-15-6 in 1921-22 and Rs. 8,752-8-4 will suffice to meet printing bills and other charges remaining over to be paid in the ensuing year. The Census of 1911 cost Government approximately Rs. 33,400. An excess of over 25 per cent. in expenditure on the present occasion is much less than might have been expected, the rise in prices and wages as compared with the previous decade varying from 50 to 100 per cent.

Cost of Ce:
sus.

Acknowledgments.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging here the invaluable services of Lala Kishan Chand, my Deputy Superintendent. He organised the Census Tabulation Office at Peshawar most ably and it is entirely due to his indefatigable energy and tact that the work of Tabulation was carried out so promptly, accurately and economically. He is very thorough, intelligent, hardworking and reliable and possesses the capacity of getting work out of his subordinates. I take this opportunity to thank all Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers and their staff, especially Patwaris and Kanungos whose willing co-operation was chiefly instrumental in bringing the arduous and tedious work of enumeration to a successful termination. My acknowledgments are also due to all the private persons whose ungrudging and honorary services have, in no small measure, contributed to the success of the Census operations.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, 1921.

CHAPTER I.

Distribution and Movement of the Population.

GENERAL.

1. THE North-West Frontier Province, so called from its geographical position, is situated in what is known as "The North-West Dry Area" of the Indian Empire, which includes also the Punjab South-West, Sind and Rajputana West. It lies between the parallels of $31^{\circ} 4'$ and $36^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude and $69^{\circ} 16'$ and $74^{\circ} 7'$ east longitude. The extreme length between the parallels of the Province is 408 miles and the extreme breadth between meridians 279 miles. On the north the Province is shut off from the Pamirs by the mountains of the Hindu Kush. To the south it is bounded by Baluchistan and the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab, on the east by the Kashmir State and the Punjab, and on the west by Afghanistan. The total area of the Province is 38,919 square miles, of which no less than 25,500 square miles (about two-thirds) are contributed by the trans-border tribal territory, for which only an estimate of population is made. The five settled districts in which the population was enumerated on the General Schedule occupy only 13,419 square miles, about one-third of the total area. The boundaries and area of the Province as a whole are the same as they were at the 1911 Census, the only internal change being the transfer of 1,470 acres of land from the Hangu Tahsil of the Kohat District to the Kurram Agency. The transfer is a trivial one and does not affect the Census statistics in any way, as the area involved is unpopulated hill land.

Position,
area and
boundaries.

2. The Province falls naturally into three main geographical divisions, namely, (1) the cis-Indus District of Hazara, (2) the comparatively narrow strip between the Indus and the hills constituting the settled districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and (3) the rugged mountainous region between these districts and the borders of Afghanistan.

The three
Natural
Divisions.

3. The district of Hazara forms a wedge extending north-eastwards far into the outer Himalayan Range, and tapering to a narrow point at the head of the Kagan Valley. The mountain chains which form the Kagan defile sweep southward into the broader portion of the district, throwing off well-wooded spurs which break up the country into numerous isolated glens. Towards the base of the wedge in the confines of the Rawalpindi District, the hills open out and rich plain lands take the place of the terraced hillsides and forests of the northern uplands. The average annual rainfall is about 40 inches. It is bitterly cold in winter when large parts of the hilly tract in the two Northern Tahsils of Mansehra and Abbottabad are under snow. The climate is generally temperate in summer. The district is inhabited by a mixed population, mainly of Indian origin. The number of Pathans is considerable, but they are by no means the predominant race of the district nor are they characterised by that fierceness and vindictiveness of character which mark them out in the trans-Indus districts of Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu. In the *Hazara Gazetteer* Mr. Watson gives the following character to the Hazara people:—"The Hazara peasant is somewhat lacking in robust qualities. He has not, as a rule, the manliness of the Peshawar Pathan, or the sturdy independence of the Punjabi Muhammadan of Rawalpindi and Jhelum. He is inclined to whine; he is a most fluent liar; he is addicted to factions and

Cis-Indus
District of
Hazara.

litigation, to the laying of false information, and the institution of fraudulent cases. Yet away from the atmosphere of the Courts and the neighbourhood of the petition-writers, he is by no means a bad fellow."

Trans-Indus
Districts of
Peshawar,
Kohat,
Bannu and
Dera Ismail
Khan

4. The tract between the Indus and the hills consists of a series of three plains, *viz.*, Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, divided one from the other by the low hills of Kohat and by the off-shoots of the Salt Range. The vale of Peshawar is for the most part highly irrigated and well-wooded, presenting in the spring and autumn a picture of waving corn lands and smiling orchards framed by rugged hills. Adjoining Peshawar, and separated from it by the Jawaki hills, lies the district of Kohat, a rough hilly tract intersected by narrow valleys. The largest of these runs the whole length of the district from Khushalgarh on the Indus to Thal in the Kurram, narrowing in places to a rocky gorge, and again opening out into wide corn lands and pastures dotted with the dwarf palm. This district affords striking contrasts of scenery from the sheltered cornfields of Miranzai to the barren desolation of the salt mines. The south spurs of the Kohat hills gradually subside into the Bannu plain. Where irrigated from the Kurram river—especially round Bannu itself—this tract is of unsurpassed fertility, and appears to the traveller, wearied with the harsh desolation of the Kohat hills, a very oasis in the desert. But beyond the sphere of irrigation, where the land is dependent on the rainfall, rough stony ground broken by great fissures cut by flood water from the hills, stretches south and westwards to the border. To the east, however, this gives way to the broad level plain of Marwat which in favourable years presents a uniform expanse of rich cultivation extending from Lakki to the base of the Sheikh Budin hills. A broken range of sand-stone and conglomerate thrown westward from the spurs of Sheikh Budin divides the Bannu plain from the Daman or plain land of Dera Ismail Khan. This Daman is for the most part a clay desert formed by the deposits of the torrents issuing from the Sulaiman Range on the west. It, therefore, possesses great natural fertility, and in years of good rain bears abundant grass crops, and where the hill torrents have been turned to account oases of rich cultivation break the bare grey waste. It is cold in winter and frost is experienced almost every year. Summers are hot, the thermometer rises to 120° at Peshawar and to 122° at Dera Ismail Khan. In Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu Pathans constitute about one-half of the total population, while in Dera Ismail Khan Jat and Baluchas are the predominant agricultural tribes. The average annual rainfall is much lighter than in Hazara. It is about 11 inches in Dera Ismail Khan and from 12 to 23 inches in the districts north of it.

The trans-
border
tract.

5. The third Natural Division of the Province consists of the mountainous region between the settled districts and Afghanistan. In the extreme north lies the Agency of Malakand (Dir, Swat and Chitral). Chitral consists for the most part of bare treeless mountains. Below Chitral are found the thickly timbered forests of Dir and Bajaur and the fertile valleys of the Panjkora and Swat rivers. Between this agency and the Khyber lie the Mohmand hills, a rough rocky country, but with a considerable area of cultivated land in the valleys. The Khyber itself is a narrow pass leading westward from Jamrud on the Peshawar border to Landi Khana on the confines of His Majesty the Amir's territory. It is little more than a narrow gorge most of the way, with some scanty attempts at cultivation here and there. West and south-west of the Khyber comes the country of the Afridis and the Orakzais. The boundary of the Province here follows the line of the Sufed Koh, which flanks the Kurram Valley. Dotted with towered hamlets and stately Chinara groves, this fertile tract, watered by the Kurram river, runs back from the Peiwar Kotal below the great peak of Sika Ram (or Si Karam) to the head of the Miranzai Valley of the Kohat District. South again of the Kurram lie the disorderly congeries of the Waziri hills, intersected by the Tochi Valley on the north and the gorges that lead to the Wana plain on the south. These inhospitable hills are for the most part barren and treeless. But here and there, as in the Kaitu Valley in Northern Waziristan and round Kaniguram in the south they open out into fertile and well irrigated dales. In places too, as for instance round Shawal, the summer grazing ground of the Darwesh Khel, and the slopes of Pir Gul,

fine forests are to be found. The valleys of the Tochi and Wana, in which the actual Protectorates are situate, are both fertile but are very different in character. The former is a long narrow valley more like the Kurram vale, with a rich fringe of cultivation bordering the river that waters it; the latter is a wide open alluvial plain cultivated only on the one side, and for the rest rough stony waste. Here in the Wana Agency the Waziri hills may be said to converge into and become part of the Sulaiman Range, which culminates in the famous Takht-i-Sulaiman in the Largha Sherani country, a political dependency of the Dera Ismail Khan District. This mountain, which presents perhaps the grandest precipitous scenery in the frontier, forms the barrier between the North-West Frontier Province and the Baluchistan Agency.

This tract has a temperate climate in summer with extreme cold in winter and rain is much more abundant in winter than in summer. It is almost wholly peopled by Pathans who are as courageous and vindictive as those of the British territory but on account of the absence of settled and civilized Government they are much more wild and their predatory instincts are abnormally developed.

6. For purposes of administration the Province is divided into five regularly administered districts, each in charge of a Deputy Commissioner, and trans-border tribal territory made up of five political agencies and five tribal areas. The trans-border territory is held by the tribes subject only to the political control of the Chief Commissioner in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General and under him each agency is administered by a Political Agent, while each of the Deputy Commissioners of the settled districts regulates the political relations of the tribes of the tribal area adjoining his district. The trans-border population is, as a rule, free from any interference on the part of the British Government, with its internal affairs, so long as the tribes do not commit offences in any British district or protectorate and so long as they loyally carry out the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

Administra-
tive
Divisions.

7. Before proceeding to discuss the statistics gathered at the recent Census it will be as well to clear the ground by stating what is meant by the term "population" as used in the Report. The population of the North-West Frontier Province has always meant the population actually present within its boundaries at the date of the Census. Thus the population enumerated on the night of 18th March 1921, in the regular districts of the Province as well as in the posts and military areas in the trans-border tribal territory, includes private residents, both permanent and temporary, who were actually present in the Province on the Census night. In other words, the term population as used in this report means the *de facto* as distinguished from *de jure* population. The latter expression includes not only all the persons actually present in the area under enumeration at the Census date, but also all its inhabitants, whether present or not, to the exclusion of persons usually living in other areas but who happen to be within the area in question on the Census date.

The meaning
of population
as used in the
Report.

The main object of the Census was demographical, to supply information as to the numbers and local distribution of the people inhabiting this Province on the Census night, the number of each sex and age, their religion and so called civil condition (*i.e.* whether single, married or widowed), their caste, tribe or race, language and occupation, their birth district, and literacy in vernacular as well as in English, and infirmities. The Census form (General Schedule) on which the enumeration of the population was recorded provided columns for all these particulars. In order to elicit the necessary information, the Enumerators had to put questions which were definite and such as the informant was generally able and willing to answer truthfully and without bias.

8. The accuracy of the returns as regards numbers, sex, civil condition, birth-district, language and infirmity, is no doubt greater than that regarding religion, caste, age and occupation. The degree of accuracy attained under each of these heads will be noted in its proper place in the Report. There will always be individuals omitted here and others counted twice over there,

The accu-
racy of the
returns.

but no case has been brought to my notice in which any serious omission to enumerate took place.

Religion.

9. Returns as regards main religions may be taken as fairly accurate but this can hardly be claimed in regard to figures for various sects. In this land of many creeds there will always be an appreciable number who will find it difficult to specify their sect on which they have hardly ever bestowed a thought and in not a few cases a good deal of hesitation and discussion was inevitable before the column of sect was filled up, not infrequently at the suggestion of the Enumerator.

Age.

A large number of people, especially among the illiterate peasantry, have no idea of their age and when they have to state it, give a multiple of 5 or 10 which is by no means always even approximately correct. In most cases, the Enumerator has to judge it from the appearance of the person enumerated and appearances are often deceptive, especially in the matter of age. The Enumerator's ability to judge age by appearance is, at the best, a doubtful factor.

Caste, tribe or race, and occupation.

Caste, tribe or race were not infrequently confused with occupation. The entries for occupation not unoften err from vagueness or incompleteness rather than from positive inaccuracy. The division of labour is far less clearly defined in this country than in Europe, while too often general terms have been used where more precise ones might have been substituted. Many hereditary callings embrace several occupations and they have been interpreted to mean one of them in one place and another in another.

The educational backwardness of the Province.

Detailed instructions for filling up the various columns of the General Schedule were printed on the enumeration book, and there was very little room for error left, if the Enumerators read and followed them carefully. This Province is, however, very backward in education and the average Enumerator here compares very unfavourably, both in point of education and intelligence, with his fellows in other provinces. He could not always explain clearly the significance of the various questions put to the people of his block, nor did the latter, simple and ignorant peasants for the most part, always clearly realize as to what they were required to state regarding their religion, caste and occupation. All these drawbacks are bound to affect and they did affect the Census figures to an appreciable extent.

Non-synchronous areas.

10. The Census was generally synchronous throughout the Province except certain exposed portions of Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan which it was not safe to visit at night on account of the disturbed condition of the border. Certain tracts of the Hazara District were also treated as non-synchronous where snow and long distances involved rendered it impossible for the Enumerators to visit all the houses in their blocks on the Census night. In all the non-synchronous tracts, the final Census was taken either in the afternoon of the 18th March or early in the morning of the following day and, so far as I can judge, the Census figures of these tracts may, for all practical purposes, be taken to represent their *de facto* population on the Census night as accurately as in the case of the rest of the Province where the enumeration was synchronous.

The figures of population approximately correct.

11. The statistics obtained at the present Census are not inferior, in point of accuracy, to those of its predecessors. Absolute accuracy it is impossible to guarantee in such a gigantic undertaking, involving as it does the employment of a vast honorary agency. It may, however, be stated generally, that the figures of population gathered under the various heads of the Census form are not only approximately correct but are as correct as they can be under the circumstances in which the Census is taken.

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.

Reference to statistical tables.

12. Statistics relating to the area and population of the Province for each administrative unit are printed in Imperial Table I (Part II of the Report), and the variations in population at various Censuses since 1881 in Imperial Table II. The mean density with reference to the total area has been

worked out in Subsidiary Table I, the area and population by Tahsils being given in Provincial Tables I, II. Subsidiary Table II classifies population according to density, and Subsidiary Table III exhibits variations in relation to density since 1881. Variations in natural population are set forth in Subsidiary Table IV and vital statistics in Subsidiary Table V. Variations by Tahsils are classified according to density in Subsidiary Table VI, while Subsidiary Table VII shows persons per house and houses per square mile.

13. The total area of the Province is 38,919 square miles and its total population as ascertained at the recent Census, 5,076,476 souls.

Area and population.

Natural Division.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Cis Indus district of Hazara ...	2,988	622,349
Trans-Indus districts of Pesbawar, Kobat, Pannu and Dera Ismail Khan ...	10,484	1,625,991
Trans-border tract consisting of five tribal areas and five agencies	25,500	2,825,136
North-West Frontier Province...	38,919	5,076,476

The distribution over the natural divisions is given in the margin. It will be noticed that of the total population no less than 2,825,136 persons or 56 per cent. belong, or rather are supposed to belong, to the trans-border tract in which only the residents of the posts and military areas amounting to 54,470 souls were counted on the Standard Schedule. The balance is merely an estimate based on the figures given in the latest statement of fighting strength of the Independent tribes inhabiting this region, four women and children being allowed for each fighter. The cis-Indus district of Hazara and the trans-Indus districts, the other two natural divisions, in which the population was enumerated on the General Schedule, contribute 12 and 32 per cent. respectively to the total population.

14. In point of population the North-West Frontier Province is about the smallest Indian Province, those that rank below it being Baluchistan (799,625), Ajmer-Merwara (495,271) and Coorg. (163,838). The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Bengal, the two largest provinces of India, contain each about 9 times as many inhabitants, while their areas are about two and a half and two times respectively as large as that of the North-West Frontier Province. The area of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind and Aden) is a little less than twice this Province, while the population of the former is a little more than three times that of the latter.

Population and Area of the Province as a whole compared with other provinces of India.

If we take only the five settled districts, the only part of the Province where the Census was regularly taken on the General Schedule, we find that their population is a little less than the combined population of the cities of Bombay and Calcutta with its suburbs and Howrah.

Population and area of the five settled Districts.

London contains more than double the inhabitants of the five settled districts.

If we compare them with the Indian States, the neighbouring State of Kashmir is inhabited by 50 per cent. more people, while its area is more than double that of the North-West Frontier Province including the trans-border tract. Baroda and Marwar States are each inhabited by about 10 per cent. less inhabitants, but the area covered by the former is over 50 per cent. less, and that of the latter over 160 per cent. more, than the area of the districts in this Province.

15. The question of density of population may be considered from more than one standpoint. Where almost the whole of the area is available for cultivation, the figure arrived at by dividing the population by the area may be taken to be a true index of the pressure of population. But in hilly and desert tracts where cultivation as well as population has to be confined to isolated patches, the incidence of population on the cultivated area ordinarily indicates the measure of congestion and with a view to show this, percentages of the cultivable and cultivated area have been worked out in Subsidiary Table I appended to this chapter. In such tracts, however, the population depends, to no small extent, on pasturage and other products; and it is a question

Density, cultivable and cultivated area explained.

whether the proportion of population to cultivated area represents truly the pressure of population on the means of subsistence. The true measure would probably be somewhere between the two sets of figures. The sense in which the terms "cultivable" and "cultivated" are used is as follows:—"Cultivable" area means the cultivated area together with fallows and waste available for cultivation, but excludes reserved forests and unculturable area (*i. e.* area incapable of cultivation). "Cultivated" area means the area sown with crops in one year, including double cropping, irrespective of failure of crops.

Density of population.

(a) Trans-border tract.

(b) Five settled districts.

16. The density of the Province as a whole is 130 persons per square mile. This is arrived at by dividing the total population, both enumerated and estimated, of the Province by its total area. No special significance need be attached to this figure. Of the total population (5,076,476) no less than 54 per cent. (2,770,665) is "estimated" as distinguished from "enumerated," and belongs entirely to the trans-border tract which covers about two-thirds of the total area of the Province. No figures of inhabited, cultivable, or cultivated area are available for this tract in which the density—proportion of estimated population to area—is 111 persons per square mile.

17. As regards the five settled districts, in which the population is regularly enumerated, the density of population for their total area is 168 persons per square mile. They are made up of two natural Divisions, namely:—

Natural Division.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Mean Density per square mile.
Cis-Indus District of Hazara	2,985	622,349	208
Trans-Indus Districts ...	10,484	1,628,991	156
(1) Peshawar ...	2,607	907,367	349
(2) Kohat ...	2,694	214,128	79
(3) Bannu ...	1,676	246,784	147
(4) Dera Ismail Khan...	8,458	260,767	75

Taking the districts individually, Peshawar is the most, and Dera Ismail Khan the least, densely populated district in the Province and between them lie in order of density the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Kohat.

Comparison with other countries as well as other provinces of India.

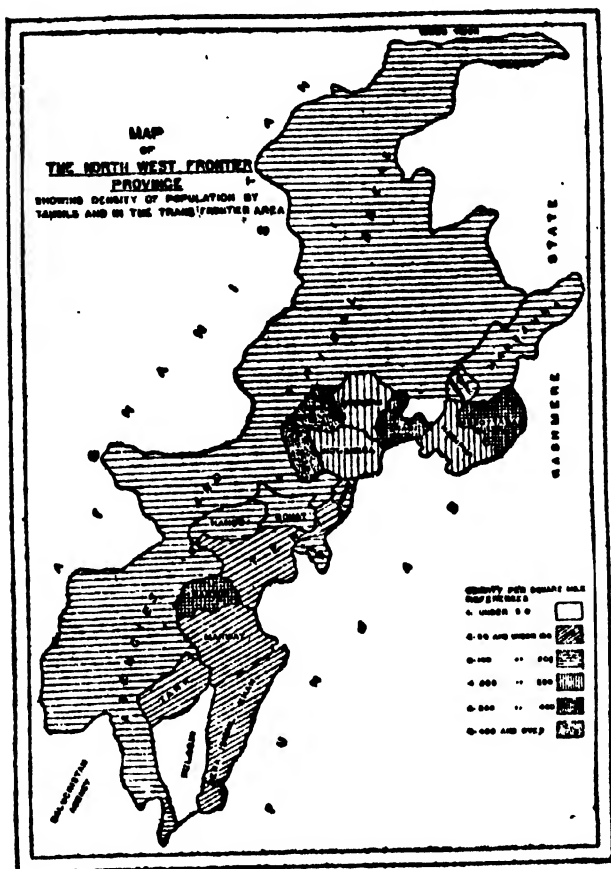
In this connection it will be interesting to compare the density of the Province (130) as a whole and its five districts (168) with that of other countries. Australia has only two persons to the square mile, Norway 19, Hungary 166 France 189, the British Isles 287 and Belgium 589.

The statement below shows how the density of the Province and its various natural divisions compares with that of some other provinces and states of India.

Provinces, &c.	Density per square mile.
Bengal	608
Bombay (excluding Aden)	157
Hazara	208
Punjab	207
Districts, North-West Frontier Province	168
Kashmir	39
Trans-Indus Districts, North-West Frontier Province	156
North-West Frontier Province	130
Rajputana	76
Madras	297
Trans-border tract, North-West Frontier Province	111
Burma	57
Baluchistan	8
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	426
Central Provinces and Berar	139

18. The map on this page illustrates the density of various parts of the Province by tahsils, the whole of the trans-border tract, whose internal conditions have hitherto been a *terra incognita* being treated as a single unit. A reference to the Provincial Table I will show that except in the case of Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, the head-quarters tahsil is the most densely populated tract in every district and for this there is a reason. It contains the seat of the district head-quarters which has grown to be the chief centre of trade in the district, and to which there is invariably a cantonment attached.

Variation of density by tahsils.



19. Before proceeding to discuss the causes conducing to high density in the province as a whole as well as in each district, the figures of density of population per square mile of cultivated area given in the margin will not be without interest. Pressure of population on the area under cultivation increases as we go from south to north, being the heaviest in Hazara as it is lowest in Dera Ismail Khan. It is heaviest in Hazara, because, as shown in paragraph 22, the means of livelihood other than agriculture exist in greatest abundance in this district. Next to Hazara, Peshawar, for reasons given in paragraph 21, possesses the largest proportion of population dependent on means of livelihood other than agriculture. Of the three southern districts of the Province, Kohat, as is shown in paragraph 24, is the only one which is fortunate in possessing many sources of livelihood other than agriculture, and therefore the pressure of the population on the area under cultivation in this district is heavier than that in either Bannu or Dera Ismail Khan. As shown in paragraphs 23 and 25, the sources of livelihood other than agriculture are the fewest in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, which have therefore the lightest pressure of the population on the cultivated area. The pressure of the population on cultivated area is heavier in Bannu than in Dera Ismail Khan, because in the former district, as shown in paragraph 23, the tract known as 'Kurram Gambila Doab,' is exceptionally fertile with abundant canal irrigation, which has raised considerably the pressure of the population. The incidence of population on the cultivated area of the Province as a whole is 515 persons per square mile, the corresponding figure for the Punjab in 1911 being 499.

Density per square mile of cultivated area.

District.	Density per square mile of cultivated area.	
	1921.	1911.
Hazara ...	806	856
Peshawar ...	641	607
Kohat ...	441	498
Bannu ...	326	305
Dera Ismail Khan ...	277	302

Causes
conducting to
high density.

20. The figures given in the three preceding paragraphs bring out clearly

District.	Mean density per square mile.	Percentage of total area which is cultivated.	Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall.
North-West Frontier Province (total Districts) ...	168	80	82.3	90.70
Hazara ...	208	26	12.2	89.7
Peshawar... ..	348	54	58.0	17.67
Kohat ...	79	18	13.4	23.71
Bannu ...	147	45	29.3	12.68
Dera Ismail Khan ...	75	27	19.0	10.79

the distribution and density of population in the three natural divisions and five settled districts of the Province. The table in the margin will throw light on the circumstances tending to produce congestion. In a mainly agricultural country like India, and particularly in this Province, where about 66 per cent. of the total population live on agriculture or means subservient thereto, agriculture must, for a long time to come, remain the principal factor in determining density and distribution of population, although it is not the only factor. The climate, the

customs of the people, the trading centres, the location of military stations, the establishment of industries, the means of communication, and the existence of forest reserves, all affect the growth of population, but none of them is half so important as the nature and extent of agriculture, which is dependent, in its turn on the fertility and configuration of the soil, cultivable and cultivated area, rainfall and irrigation.

Peshawar.

21. Peshawar is the most densely populated district in the Province because it has not only the largest percentage of culturable and cultivated area, but also the highest proportion of cultivated land which is irrigated. Its normal rainfall is, no doubt, not as abundant as that of Hazara and Kohat, but its other agricultural advantages far outweigh this deficiency in rainfall.

By far the largest proportion of urban population is found in this district. Peshawar, the only city in the Province, is the head-quarters of the Local Government and is the most important centre of trade and commerce in the Province. The bulk of the Afghanistan trade is carried on with Peshawar, and the trade of Tirah, Buner and Bajaur is also a source of considerable profit to the district. No less than six cantonments are located in this district, while no other district except Dera Ismail Khan has more than one military station. All these circumstances, which conduce to the growth of population, coupled with exceptionally favourable agricultural conditions, make Peshawar easily the most densely populated district in the Province.

Hazara.

22. Next to Peshawar in point of density comes Hazara. Although the other agricultural conditions in this district—the proportion of cultivable, cultivated and irrigated area—are not so favourable as those of other districts, its copious annual rainfall is not only more than double the provincial average but also double that of any other district in the Province except Kohat. Heavy rainfall is not, however, the only explanation of the high density of population in Hazara. Pressure of population on the area under cultivation tends to be heaviest, where sources of livelihood other than agriculture exist in greatest abundance. In Hazara a comparatively small proportion of the population is supported by agriculture. A large proportion of the people subsist upon their herds of cattle and flocks of goats and sheep. At the last settlement (1907) the annual profits from live-stock were estimated to be at least eleven lakhs including five lakhs from ghee. Judged by the general rise of prices which has taken place since this estimate was made, the amount must have risen to thirty or even forty lakhs by now. No less than 250 square miles are covered by reserved forests which enhance considerably the income as well as the value of the holding of the Hazara peasant. The Hazarawal shows extraordinary enterprise in seeking his fortune abroad. A large number are found in Government and private service of every description, and they are met with not only in all parts of India and Burma, but considerable numbers of them go as far afield as China, the Straits, Borneo, Africa and Australia. In 1907, the total annual income of the people from Government service alone was estimated to be over eight lakhs of rupees and the amount may

fairly be taken to have at least doubled itself since then. Heavy rainfall coupled with a fertile soil and excellent climate, large profits from live-stock and reserved forests, and Government and private service both in and outside India, are the factors which have mainly contributed to the high density in Hazara.

23. Bannu comes third in order of density in the Province. It consists of two tahsils—Bannu and Marwat. The climate is trying, and the amount of rainfall smaller than that of any other district in the Province except Dera Ismail Khan, where it is slightly less. The people of the district are entirely dependent on the produce of their fields for a living, there being practically no miscellaneous sources of income. With all these adverse circumstances affecting the growth of population, the remarkable fertility of the soil and abundant canal irrigation in the tract known as the "Kurram Gambila Doab" which forms a wedge or triangle running right through the district with its apex a few miles above Darra Tang and two narrow fringes, on the northern bank of the Kurram, and the southern bank of Gambila, have made Bannu what it is. This highly irrigated tract occupies about one-sixth of the total and about one-fourth of the cultivated area, but about two-thirds of the total population is concentrated here and it pays about three-fifths of the total assessment. It has made the Bannu Tahsil one of the most intensely cultivated and best irrigated areas in the Province, where in the upper portions of the Doab, the population is dense almost to the point of serious congestion. This most densely populated tract of the Doab is thus described by Sir H. Edwardes:—

Bannu.

"In spring it is a vegetable emerald, and in winter its many coloured harvests look as if Ceres had stumbled against the Salt Range and spilt half her cornucopia in this favoured vale. ** Altogether nature has so smiled on Bannu that the stranger thinks it a paradise, and when he turns to the people, wonders how such spirits of evil ever found admittance."

But for the inclusion of dry and sandy though fertile expanse of Marwat which is one of the most sparsely populated tahsils, the district density would have gone very much higher. The character of the Marwat soil is thus graphically described in Mr. Thorburn's 'Bannu or the Afghan Frontier':—

"It is a vast treeless plain of undulating sandy downs, merging to the west into a fringe of soft loamy clay, furrowed as by some giant's plough with numerous deep water courses, which converge almost at the same point in the Gambila, or lose themselves before reaching it in the sand. **** It is a country of wonderful contrasts. Seen in autumn or in a year of drought it appears a bleak howling wilderness, fit home for the whistling heat-laden dust storm that often sweeps across its surface in the hot months; but seen in the late spring, if a few showers of blessed rain have fallen opportunely, it presents to the eye, an interminable waving sea of wheat, the vivid green of which gives place here and there to streaks and patches of darker shaded gram."

24. Except Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat is the most sparsely inhabited district of the Province. Its average annual rainfall is second only to that of Hazara, but this advantage is more than counterbalanced by other very unfavourable agricultural conditions. The percentages of cultivable and cultivated land are the smallest, and the proportion of cultivated area, which, is irrigated almost the smallest in the Province. In an ordinary year the district produces enough grain to feed the rural, but not enough to feed the total population including the residents of the town and cantonment. The agricultural produce is far from sufficient to support its existing population, but fortunately the people have many sources of income in their pastoral produce and the other products of the waste land. Kohat is the home of a hardy, martial, and enterprising Pathan tribe, the Khattaks who own two-thirds of the district, and constitute more than one-half of the total agricultural population. For endurance, enterprise and courage, the product of healthful but barren environments, the Khattak occupies a high place among Pathan tribes and earns his living as a soldier throughout the length and breadth of the country — from Gilgit to Hyderabad and from Quetta to Mandalay. The

Kohat.

annual income from cattle, sheep and goats was estimated in 1905 at Rs. 2,41,000 and the amount must have since risen to anything between seven and eight lakhs of rupees. The land-owners in Teri receive substantial annual allowances, representing their share of the income derived from the salt mines of the Khattak hills and also earn considerable sums by working in them. The poorer Khattaks generally eke out a living by working as carriers of the extensive local trade in salt, grain, etc., with Peshawar and Bannu. But their most assured source of income is Government service. Large numbers are serving in the Army, Frontier Militias and Border Police and other Departments of Government. Over 10 per cent of the able-bodied male population are in the Military service of the State and the field of employment has steadily expanded, especially during the War. These subsidiary sources of income considerably relieve the pressure on the soil.

Dera Ismail
Khan.

25. It remains now to consider the density of Dera Ismail Khan, the most sparsely populated district in the Province and the conditions which determine it. It possesses the largest percentage of cultivable land, but the proportion of the area actually cultivated is smaller than that of any other district except Kohat. As regards the proportion of the cultivated area which is irrigated, the district stands midway between Peshawar and Bannu on one side and Kohat and Hazara on the other. The annual rainfall is the lowest in the Province, and this, coupled with very small percentage of cultivated area, accounts for the low density of population in Dera Ismail Khan. Cultivation in this part of the Province is extremely uncertain and for that reason practically the whole of the district is under a fluctuating system of assessment. The conditions of life are very hard and the climate the worst in the Province. The Daman (riverain) tract, which occupies about three-fourths of the district, is a bare plain, generally barren except for a few tamarisks and acacias but covered with crops in favourable seasons. Water is so scarce that in the hot season people have to desert their villages and camp with their cattle by the Indus. Years of scarcity follow brief periods of prosperity, so much so that in the 18 years preceding the last settlement of 1906, the amount of revenue suspended amounted to almost double the realizations which were in the ratio of 4 to 8 to the remissions.

HISTORY.

Pre-historic
Period.

26. The Indus Valley was the first home of the Aryan settlers in India. In Sanskrit literature, both sacred and profane, the river Sindhu (modern Indus) is time and again mentioned with love and reverence. Foreigners called them Sindhus after the name of the mighty river along whose banks they settled and thrived in pre-historic times. The letter "S" was gradually phonetically changed into "H" in Eranian, and their Persian-speaking neighbours came gradually to call them "Hindus." This is the origin of the word "Hindu," the name by which numerically the most important community of India is known at present. In Greek "H" was turned into "I" giving rise to the words "Indus" and "India."

In the great Hindu epic Mahabharata, which is supposed to have been composed about 3000 B. C., appears a great heroine called Gandhari (native of Gandhara, modern Peshawar), the mother of Duryodhana, the mighty ruler of Hastanapur (modern Delhi). The Aryans in India had then attained a very high degree of civilization which was evidently fully shared by their brethren in this Province. Panini, the great Hindu grammarian, perhaps the greatest that the world has yet seen, was born and bred in this province. Parsa Rama, the great Brahmin warrior of yore, supposed to be the founder of Peshawar City, was also a native of the Indus Valley.

In the Mahabharata Takshasila or Taxila (modern Hazara) is mentioned as the place where the Hindu king Janmeja performed the great Snake sacrifice and where, while the great sacrifice was being made, the whole of the famous epic was recited. In fact with the words "Gandhara" and "Takshasila" is associated all that was great and noble in ancient India. The trans-Indus portion of the North-West Frontier Province was included in the former and the cis-Indus in the latter. No systematic history of the Province as it was in

remote antiquity, is available, but the references to it in the writings of foreign travellers, and in the Sanskrit literature, as well as the evidence furnished by the archaeological remains found in abundance all over the Province, place it beyond any doubt, that what is now included in the North-West Frontier Province was once a centre of the great Aryan civilization and culture. To the famous university of Taxila flocked students not only from the furthest corners of India but also from places beyond the Gobi desert in Central Asia.

27. A peculiar significance attaches to the history of the North-West Frontier Province, not only because it formed the highway along which swept into the country the successive hordes of invaders from the West, but because it was the first meeting ground of the East and the West in India. It has on that account been called "doubly classical, where (the stones at every step prove it) Indian thought was once wedded to the forms of Greek art."

Historic
period.

The dawn of history (about 500 B. C.) finds the Iranians the masters of the whole Indus Valley. The modern district of Peshawar then called Gandhara was incorporated in a Persian satrapy and the Province supplied troops for Xerxes' invasion of Greece. Alexander invaded the Province in the spring of 327 B. C. The country was then peopled by Hindus whose civilization excited the enthusiastic admiration of not only the Greek writers who accompanied Alexander, but also of the Chinese travellers who came here as pilgrims when Buddhism became the state religion in this country. Alexander died in 323 B. C. and then Porus, the Hindu king of the Punjab, obtained possession of the lower Indus Valley. He was murdered in 317 B. C. and his murderer Endamos, a Greek, succeeded him. The latter soon left the country, and with his departure the Macedonian power in this country came to an end, and Chandragupta made himself the master of the Province. His grandson Asoka made Buddhism the dominant religion in Gandhara (Peshawar District) and Pakhli (Hazara). Asoka died in 231 B. C. and the extinction of Buddhistic dynasty may be put down about 165 B. C. The Province was then ruled for two centuries by Greek Princes of Bactria. The Sakas or Scythians expelled the Greeks and were in turn expelled by Kushans also known as Yueh-chi, Apholites or white Huns whose empire extended from Persia to Chinese Turkistan.

In 986 A. D. Subuktigin, father of Mahmud, invaded India. During the twelfth century of the Christian era, the tract now included in the Peshawar District, formed a province of Ghazni under Mahmud and his successors. It was a period of anarchy and chaos and what was once a smiling garden, was converted into a howling wilderness by the rapacity and plunder of the invaders from the West. The Indian races who had hitherto inhabited it were for the most part replaced by the highlanders of the West and this brings us to the time when Pathans began settling in the Province.

Musalmans.

28. The Province as now constituted is for all practical purposes the country of the Pathan. The true Pathan is apparently of Indian origin but around this nucleus have gathered many tribes of foreign extraction and all of them became blended into one nation by long association and intermarriage, with Pashtu as their common language. All alike have embraced Islam and traditions of common descent have been invented. For centuries these tribes maintained a position of virtual independence in the rugged hills which flank Afghanistan. In the fifteenth century they began to descend from their mountain fastnesses to settle in the plains. The 16th century saw the Pathan tribes settled in their present homes. The spirit of independence, which has always distinguished them, soon brought them into collision with the Mughal Empire. In the 17th century after a long struggle they wrested from Aurangzeb terms which left them as independent as their brothers in the hills.

Pathans.

Nadir Shah invaded India in 1738 and harried the Province from Peshawar to Dera Ismail Khan. From his death to the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the frontier districts were included in the Durrani Empire. Little control was exercised by the rulers of Kabul, and the country was administered by local chiefs or Afghan Sardars very much as they pleased.

Durranis.

50322



At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Nawabs of Dera Ismail Khan were in possession of that district, and were gradually extending their authority over the Marwat and Bannuchi tribes of Bannu, while Peshawar and Kohat were ruled by Durrani Chiefs.

Sikhs.

The Sikh invasion began in 1818 and from that date to the annexation of the Province by the British Government, the Sikhs were steadily making themselves masters of the country. In 1818 Dera Ismail Khan surrendered to a Sikh army and five years later the Sikhs overran the Marwat plain of Bannu. In 1836 a Sikh Kardar replaced the Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan. In 1834, two years after the great Sikh victory over the Afghans at Nowshera, General Hari Singh took possession of Peshawar Fort and the rule of the Durrani Sardars came to an end. At the same time Kohat and Teri were temporarily occupied by Sikh garrisons.

Annexation.

29. By the proclamation of 29th March 1849 the settled districts of the Province were annexed by the British Government and the Province has since, under the ægis of *Pax Britannica*, made marvellous progress both materially and morally. The last seventy years have been a period of continuous and marked progress in agriculture and the development of other economic resources.

The Province can claim a very early civilization, but it has been subject to great vicissitudes of fortune since the beginning of the eleventh century of the Christian era, having been overrun again and again by bands of ruthless invaders. Scourity of life and property was unknown in the Province for more than seven centuries, when Providence placed it in charge of a most highly civilized race and the progress made in it since the middle of the last century speaks volumes of the vitality of its people and the fertility of its soil.

Variations in population since 1855.

30 From March 1849 up till October 1901, when the North-West Frontier Province came into being, the districts now included in the Province formed part of the Punjab. The first five Censuses (1st January 1855, 10th January 1868, 17th February 1881, 26th February 1891, 1st March 1901) of the settled districts of the Province were taken, when it had no separate existence. The enumeration of 1881 was, however, the first that was carried out on a scientific basis and since then the Census of the settled districts of the Province has been carried out regularly and systematically every ten years. The last Census took place on the night of 10th March 1911 and the present one on the night of 18th March 1921. The table in the margin shows

Population of the districts of the Province.

Year.	Population.	Percentage of increase.	Intercensal period.
1855	1,144,047	...	...
1868	1,339,666	17	1855-68
1881	1,676,943	17	1868-81
1891	1,857,519	17	1881-91
1901	2,041,534	9	1891-1901
1911	2,198,933	7	1901-11
1921	2,251,340	2.5	1911-21
		97	1855-1921

at a glance the variations in the population of the five settled districts of the Province that were noticed at different Censuses since 1855. The first two Censuses (1855, 1868) were taken cursorily and their absolute accuracy cannot be asserted with confidence.

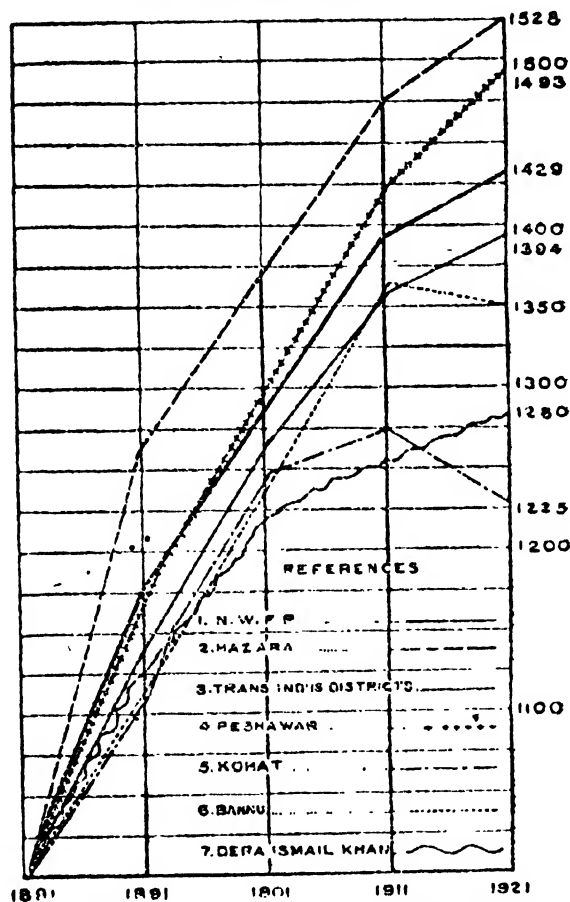
There were changes of boundaries of districts previous to 1881, of which no complete record is forthcoming, but available data have been utilized and pains taken to make the figures relating to the first two Censuses as accurate as is possible under the circumstances, and they may now be taken to represent the facts, to all intents and purposes, with approximate accuracy.

The Census of 1881 was, however, the first that was carried out scientifically and figures for the individual districts are available only since 1881 and are compared in Imperial Table II. The variations may usually be ascribed to three main causes, *vis.*, (1) The inclusion or exclusion of new areas,

(2) more accurate enumeration, and (3) a real increase or decrease in population. The figures have been adjusted according to the present limits of the districts, the first cause may therefore be ignored. As regards accuracy, it is natural that better results should be obtained at every succeeding Census, where additional precautionary measures can be adopted in the light of the accumulated experience of the past. It would, therefore, not be very wrong to say that each Census was more or less in advance of the previous ones, in point of accuracy of registration, but the difference on this account could only be very small, as the arrangements made at the previous Censuses had, at all events, reached a fair degree of thoroughness. The variations registered at the last four Censuses may therefore be taken to be mainly due to the real increase in population, that had been maintained since 1881.

The diagram and statement in the margin show the growth and decline

GROWTH OF POPULATION
BY
NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS
PER 1,000 PERSONS



Statement showing the growth of population by Natural Divisions and Districts per 1,000 persons.

YEARS,	North-West Frontier Province.	HAZARA.	Trans-Indus Districts.	Peshwar.	Kohat.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.
1881	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1891	1,179	1,268	1,147	1,171	1,116	1,118	1,128
1901	1,296	1,376	1,267	1,297	1,246	1,240	1,216
1911	1,394	1,481	1,368	1,423	1,273	1,368	1,267
1921	1,489	1,528	1,394	1,468	1,225	1,350	1,280

of population in the administered portion of the Province as well as in each Natural Division and District during the past four decades. On account of its excellent climate, abundant rainfall and forests, Hazara has shown the greatest improvement since 1881 (52·8 per cent.) followed closely by Peshawar (40·3 per cent.), the most fertile as well as the best irrigated district of the Province, which contains the head-quarters of the Local Government and the largest proportion of urban population. Kohat shows the smallest increase on account of the set-back in population (3·8 per cent.) it received during the last decade, and for the same reason Dera Ismail Khan improved its position a little, which was the lowest in the Province at the 1911 Census. In spite of a slight fall in its population (1·8 per cent.) during the last decade, Bannu maintains its 3rd place in the Province, so far as expansion of population during the last 40 years is concerned.

Rates of increase at various Censuses previous to 1921 explained.

31. It follows almost necessarily from the very nature of things that in 1868 greater accuracy should have been attained than in 1855, and in 1891 than in 1868. In 1855 when the first Census was taken, the Province had been only 6 years under British rule, and the administrative machinery and especially the revenue agency, on which the success of the Census Operations so largely depends, were comparatively of primitive character. The Province had hardly had time to recover from the effects of the anarchy and misrule that prevailed in it in pre-British days. The 1851 famine preceded the first enumeration only by an interval of four years, and the population of the Province had not probably much improved since the annexation. Then followed a period of peace and prosperity and the effects of good and settled Government were reflected 13 years later in the Census figures of 1868 which showed an increase of no less than 17 per cent. over the population of 1855. It was no doubt affected, in however slight a degree, by the improved methods adopted at the later enumeration. In 1855 and 1868 enumerations a mere figure was given for the total number of souls living in each house, in the 1881 Census (the first regular and systematic enumeration on a scientific basis), each person was, for the first time, entered separately by name, and the importance of this change in securing correct figures cannot be overrated. The percentage of growth of population was not only maintained in the following 13 years but it was actually improved upon in the next decade (1881-1891). It proved that the rise in population recorded in 1868 was genuine and not ephemeral as it would appear at first sight. The fertility of the soil and the natural tendency of a virile and vigorous people to multiply fast, as well as the security of life and property established by *Pax Britannica* and considerable immigration from the surrounding country, notably from the trans-border tribal territory, all these factors produced their full effect and the population advanced from 1,144,047 in 1855 to 1,857,519 souls in 1891. This means an increase of 62 per cent. in thirty-six years and it is not to be wondered at. Extension of agriculture as well as of means of communication including railways, the location of important military stations, and last but not the least the frequent military operations against the tribes, trade with Afghanistan and the widened field of employment for the children of the soil in the various departments of Government, both Civil and Military, poured wealth into the Province in an ever-increasing measure, and thus added to its population in a remarkable manner, not only by increased birth rate, but also by immigration, both temporary and permanent. The rate of increase which had been maintained at 17 per cent. for every intercensal period from 1855 to 1891 fell to 9 per cent. in the period 1891-1901, and to 7 per cent. in 1901-1911. By 1891 some of the factors which led to a rapid and uninterrupted growth of population were exhausted, every plot of land, which could profitably be cultivated without any further extension of canal irrigation, had been brought under the plough and every new source of livelihood open to the people had been tapped and a set-back to the rate of growth of population was inevitable. It was sufficiently high in the decade 1891-1901 although not as high as it was in the three preceding intercensal periods. The decline was, however, steady and there was a further fall of no less than 2 per cent. in the following decade (1901-1911).

The period 1901-1911 reviewed.

32. During the period 1901-1911 there had been no serious outbreak of plague or any other epidemic disease. In the year 1907-08 plague claimed no less than 2,110 victims and cholera 2,815, but for the remainder of the period the mortality from these diseases was trifling. In the autumn and winter months malaria is always prevalent in the trans-Indus districts. On the whole, the public health of the Province was good and the agricultural conditions were favourable. Famine conditions were unknown, the Province being well furnished with canal irrigation and, where it was wanting, as in the case of Hazara and Kohat, the deficiency was made up by an abundant and heavy supply of rainfall. There was considerable extension of irrigation facilities especially in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan and the proportion of irrigated land rose from 25 to 30 per cent. in the decade.

The prices of agricultural produce ruled high in general. The agriculturists, however, did not profit fully by the high rates prevailing, as easy access

to the markets was not available in all cases, the Province being not yet opened up by roads and railways to such an extent as is desirable. High prices were *prima facie*, expected to cause hardship to labourers other than agricultural, but the effect was counteracted by a corresponding rise in wages for labour, both skilled and unskilled. Government servants were practically the only sufferers from high prices and the grain compensation allowance, in the case of low-paid employes went but a small way towards mitigating their pecuniary difficulties resulting from them.

There was, however, no general distress among the people as there was plenty of remunerative work for those who could or would undertake it. There was a wide field of employment in the Police, Frontier Militia Corps and in the Border Military Police Battalions. Pathans and others were enlisted freely in the army and the formation of the Province in the beginning of the decade added considerably to Government establishments at the head-quarters of the Province.

On an average about twenty lakhs of rupees were spent annually on Public Works (Roads and Buildings). Upper Swat River Canal and Paharpur Canal afforded employment to a large number of people, while Khushalgarh-Thal, Nowshera-Dargai and Kalabagh-Bannu railways absorbed considerable labour, both skilled and unskilled. Although the Vital Statistics on account of defective and inaccurate registration showed the percentage of survivals to be no more than six per cent on the population of 1901, the increase in the natural population of the districts was as much as 9 per cent, the actual increase disclosed by the 1911 Census being 7 per cent.

The last decade (1911-1921) opened with fair prospects of the expansion of population, it bade fair to maintain the same rate of increase as had been noticed during the preceding decennium, and this view was expressed in paragraph 66 of the Report of 1911 Census.

33. I have already stated that the statistics discussed in this Report relate entirely to the five settled districts, as they are the only portion of the Province where the population was regularly enumerated. The population of the rest of the Province, consisting as it does wholly of the trans-border tribal tract, is only a rough estimate, as it is merely under the political control of the Local Government. We have no statistics for the inhabited and cultivated portion of this part of the Province, and the imperfect knowledge of its internal conditions does not furnish any data, on which any discussion of statistics can be profitably based. It is 'a sort of no man's land, subject to no government and torn continually, except in the face of a common enemy from without, by internecine feuds.'

Conditions of
the Decade
(1911-1921).

34. The Province has as its neighbours warlike and turbulent tribes whose predatory incursions into the British territory are sometimes a source of considerable anxiety and trouble to the Government as well as to the people of the exposed villages near the border. In spite of the War and the rather too frequent raids committed by the Mahsuds and Wazirs on the border villages of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu and Kohat during the last three years or so, peace and tranquillity have reigned in this Province throughout the decade. In fact 'as the Great War went on, the North-West Frontier Province grew quieter and quieter.' It is true that in April 1917, 'the far flung waves of the World War were lapping the North-Western edge of the Indian Empire' and the temporary successes of the Mahsuds at Sarwakai rallied a general hostile combination but the prompt organisation of the 'Waziristan Field Force,' and its rapid advance into the Mahsud country, soon brought the Mahsuds to their knees. The year 1919 was marked by considerable military operations officially known as 'The 3rd Afghan War' which was promptly brought to a successful termination. Towards the end of 1920 and the beginning of 1921 the Wazirs and certain sections of Mahsuds were still fighting against the British Government.

The border
conditions.

The tribal lawlessness and depredations never succeeded in disturbing the peace of the Province to any serious extent. On the contrary the Military operations, to which they give rise from time to time, are a source of by no means negligible income to its people. A considerable portion of the money

spent by the Government upon these frontier expeditions and operations goes into the pockets of the people and improves their economic position. The massing of unusually large number of troops in the Province at the time the final Census was taken (18th March 1921) also added to a certain extent to its population.

35. The birth and death rates of the decade are shown in a convenient form in the marginal diagram.

Public health.

1911-1913.

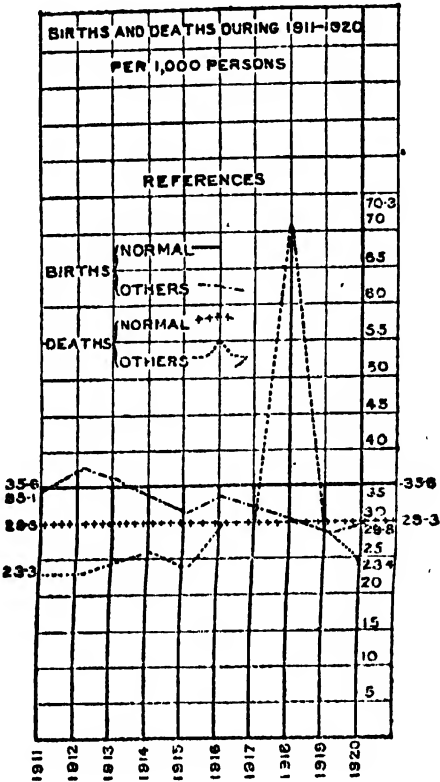
1914-1915.

1916-1917.

1918.

The decade opened under healthy conditions. No serious outbreak of cholera, plague, or any other epidemic disease afflicted the people, except that permanent scourge of the country, malaria, which levies a heavy annual toll of human lives. During the first three years the population advanced by no less than 37 *per mille*, the annual survival rate during this period ranged from 12 to 14 *per thousand*. During this triennium there were 325 deaths from plague and 1,341 deaths from cholera. Hazara and Peshawar were the worst sufferers from these epidemics. The other districts escaped the ravages of plague altogether, although with the exception of Bannu, they suffered a little from cholera. The next two years (1914, 1915) were comparatively less healthy, the excess of births over deaths during each of these years being 7 *per mille*. In these years cholera and plague were responsible for 3,232 and 566 deaths respectively. The greatest number of deaths from cholera occurred in Kohat (1,133), then came Peshawar, Hazara and Bannu with 862, 690 and 590 deaths respectively from the same cause, plague being practically confined to Peshawar and Hazara. Malaria raged with unusual severity during the autumn and winter of 1916 as well as of 1917, and was responsible for 49,042 and 5,056 deaths respectively in these years, as compared with 30,776 in 1912, the healthiest year of the decade. Thus in these two years malaria alone reduced the total population by over four *per cent*. The survival rate fell to 3·7 in 1916 and to 2·2 *per mille* in 1917. In 1917 Cholera claimed 185 victims in Dera Ismail Khan. The year 1918 was not only by far the worst

year of the decade, but the unhealthiest that the Province has yet experienced during the last more than 70 years since the British Government made itself responsible for the government of the country. It succeeded two very unhealthy years and the deadly outbreak of influenza during its latter half carried away 93,831 persons. This means that in about four months influenza destroyed more than 4 *per cent*. of the total enumerated population of the Province. This extraordinarily heavy mortality resulted, for the first time in the decade, in the excess of deaths over births by no less than 40 *per mille*, the death rate having risen during the year, by a leap, from 30 to 70·3 *per thousand*. From this terrible scourge no less than 39,887 persons died in Peshawar, 23,652 in Dera Ismail Khan, 13,220 in Hazara, 9,324 in Bannu and 7,748 in Kohat,



Statement showing the ratio of births and deaths per 1,000 of population during the decade 1911-20.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
Normal 1901-1910	35·6	29·3
1911	35·1	23·3
1912	37·1	23·4
1913	36·2	24·7
1914	32·7	25·8
1915	31·7	23·6
1916	33·8	30·1
1917	32·1	29·9
1918	30·6	70·3
1919	28·6	28·6
1920	20·8	23·4

All the five districts of the Province as well as the trans-border tract suffered badly from this fell disease, but we have no statistics of mortality for the latter. The appalling epidemic of influenza, which devastated the Province along with the rest of India in 1918, was fortunately checked before the beginning of 1919, but its after effects affected considerably for the worse, both the birth and death rates of the latter year. In 1919, the total number of births was 58,411 and of deaths 58,302. Births exceeded deaths by a negligible number of 109 only. Cholera raged in the year throughout the Province and was answerable for a death roll of 3,400 to which Kohat contributed 2,463, Peshawar 1,359, Dera Ismail Khan 238, Bannu 177 and Hazara 163 deaths. In this year 98 persons died from influenza in Kohat and 44 in Bannu. Health conditions improved considerably in the next year which was not a bad one, so far as vital statistics are concerned. Births rose to 60,868 and deaths fell to 47,695 giving a survival rate of 6.4 *per mille* which compares favourably with the last four years of the decade. There was no serious outbreak of any epidemic, but still 732 persons died from plague, 20 from cholera and 72 from influenza. Plague was practically confined to Peshawar.

1919.

1920.

VITAL STATISTICS.

36. During the last decade (1911-1920) 668,880 births and 618,451 deaths were registered, the number of survivals being 50,429 which corresponds closely to the increase of population (51,407) that has actually taken place in the administered districts of the Province. The most remarkable feature of the vital statistics was the excess of male over female births. For every 1,000 females that came into the world during the decade there were 1,239 males born. Whatever the explanation of the phenomenon, there can no longer be any doubt as to the actual preponderance of male over female births. In the population actually enumerated in the Province there were more than 120 males for every 100 females.

Total number of births and deaths as well as survivals during the decade.

37. The registration of births and deaths is far from satisfactory. In the reports on the Sanitary Administration of the Province, the Chief Medical Officer has again and again adverted to the subject and commented unfavourably on the trustworthiness of the figures. A similar complaint was also made in paragraph 54 of the last Census Report of this Province.

System of registration of vital statistics.

In 1919 Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars inspected 1,521 villages and checked 6,780 birth and 8,024 death entries. It was found that about 11 per cent. births and 9 per cent. deaths were not registered. Similar omissions were detected almost every year in the decade whenever the entries relating to vital statistics were checked. It is impossible to expect accurate work from ill paid and illiterate individuals who perform Chaukidari work in addition to their own private business.

Although the vital statistics in the Province are still not as reliable as could be desired, the annual checking of the Tahsildar agency, Divisional Inspectors and Vaccinators has effected a remarkable improvement since the 1911 Census. The omissions in respect of births are always more frequent than those of deaths, which evidently accounts for the fact that although according to vital statistics the excess of births over deaths during the last decade was 50,429 the actual increase in natural population of the province during the same period was no less than 86,436. The question of substitution of school masters for Chaukidars as registration clerks is now being considered in the Province and the change, if effected, will undoubtedly give better results, not only as to the actual number of births and deaths but also as to the causes of mortality.

38. The decade opened with good and well distributed rains except in Dera Ismail Khan. The Rabi harvest was good throughout the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan where the percentage of failure was very high. The provincial outturn for Rabi harvest improved by 9 per cent. as compared with the normal figure.

Agriculture conditions. 1911.

The agricultural conditions were, however, not so favourable during the Kharif months of 1911. July, the most important month for Kharif sowings, was practically dry and the rainfall in August was small throughout the Province except in Hazara. The deficiency of rainfall almost throughout the season necessarily restricted cultivation and the Kharif harvest was 19 per cent. below the normal.

The total area irrigated was above 30 per cent. of the area sown and the total area matured in the year was a little below the normal. Although the scarcity of fodder in summer in Dera Ismail Khan and the almost complete failure of the unirrigated Kharif crops in the Tank and Kulachi Tahsils hit the agriculturists of the district very hard, yet the general condition of the agricultural population was, on the whole, satisfactory throughout the Province. The demand for unskilled labour was very great in the Hazara and Bannu districts in connection with the construction of the Serai Kala-Havelian and the Kalabagh-Bannu railway lines and the wages of labourers ranged from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per mensem.

1912. The Rabi harvest of 1912 was on the whole good and 15 per cent. above the normal. The Kharif harvest was much better than the corresponding crop of 1911, but it was still below the normal figure. The total harvested area of the year was a little above the average and the condition of the agricultural population was generally satisfactory. The great scarcity of fodder in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan was keenly felt, but the casual labourer in that district could easily earn 8 annas a day and twice as much at harvest time. The demand for non-agricultural labour in the Province was in excess of the supply and an unskilled labourer earned from eight annas to one rupee a day.

1913. 39. The next year was not so favourable from an agricultural point of view. Both the Rabi and Kharif harvests were below the normal, but the irrigated area advanced from 32 to 34 per cent. of the sown area. The condition of the agricultural population was on the whole good as the demand for unskilled labour other than agricultural was keen and an ordinary labourer could easily earn from eight annas to one rupee per diem.

1914. The year that followed was one of bumper harvests. Both the Rabi and Kharif harvests were above the average and the total matured area exceeded the normal figure by 185,688 acres. A quinquennial census taken in the beginning of the year showed a general rise in the agricultural stock, except in the number of male buffaloes, sheep and goats, which declined a little. This was attributed to better water-supply, sufficient stock of fodder and greater prosperity of the agriculturists. In spite of the steady increase in agricultural indebtedness in the Khattak tract of the Kohat District, the agricultural population, on the whole, continued to prosper throughout the Province, the state of the labour market being very much the same as in the preceding year.

1915. No set-back occurred to the generally advancing prosperity of the agriculturists in 1915. The Rabi crop again yielded a very good harvest, although the Kharif produce was a little below the normal, the total matured area of the year being over 30,000 acres in advance of the average figure. The labour market displayed no fluctuations of importance and the wages continued to show an upward tendency in many parts of the Province. Prices ruled high in this year as well as in the preceding year, and, coupled with good harvests, benefited considerably the agricultural population.

1916, 1917. 40. The agricultural conditions in the next two years were not so favourable as in the two preceding ones. The harvests of both years, taken as a whole, fell below the mark, although the Kharif crops in both years were above the average. The Rabi harvest, the principal crop of the year, was rather below the average in both years on account of the scarcity of rains, the total irrigated area advanced to 41 and 34 per cent. of the sown area as compared with 29 and 32 per cent. respectively in the preceding two years. Prices ruled high and the upward tendency of wages for unskilled labour was maintained. The agriculturist in his capacity as a producer continued to

derive benefit from the War prices of food-stuffs and he had ample opportunity of supplementing his income by labour if he were so minded. The demand for unskilled labour outran the supply in various places, owing to recruitment for the army and the construction of public and private works.

41. The year opened with a good Rabi harvest, although the Kharif produce was a little below the normal, and the outbreak of the world-wide epidemic of influenza, which raged throughout the Province during the months of September, October and November, interfered much with work in the fields. The serious ravages of influenza and the insufficiency of autumn crops affected adversely the agricultural population. Prices were as usual high and labour, for which there was a persistent demand owing to the requirements of the troops, was well remunerated throughout the Province. 1918.

42. The year 1919 was distinctly inauspicious. The ravages of influenza had no doubt stopped before the commencement of the year, but its after-effects, coupled with a poor spring harvest which followed equally poor Kharif crops, made the lot of the agricultural population a really hard one. Agricultural prosperity received a passing check, but the strong economic position of the agriculturist and his practically uninterrupted prosperity over a number of years, enabled him to tide over his serious but short-lived misfortunes. The autumn crops of 1919 were good on the whole. 1919.

43. The spring harvest of 1920 was also well above the average. The Kharif harvest of the last year of the decade was again poor. The Third Afghan War in 1919 and subsequent tribal lawlessness with the consequent inrush of large Military Forces resulted in a very heavy demand for meat for rations for the troops and the number of bovine animals, goats and sheep was considerably reduced at the quinquennial Census of cattle taken in 1920. The serious depletion in cattle stock was, however, due to abnormal conditions and on their disappearance an early recovery might be expected. The condition of the agricultural population in the last two years of the decade was, on the whole, fair except in Dera Ismail Khan where successive harvests were much below the average, and the supply of the fodder was insufficient and the condition of agriculturists was far from satisfactory. In the Dera Ismail Khan District high prices combined with the poor return which had been obtained from agriculture for some years induced a large proportion of the labouring population to leave their villages, to engage in more profitable labour elsewhere and consequently there was some difficulty in getting field labour. The demand for unskilled labour was, however, very keen in connection with the military operations and a casual labourer in Dera Ismail Khan as elsewhere was able to earn one rupee per day or even more. 1920.

44. I have already stated that the Province enjoys exceptional irrigation facilities. Besides the irrigation wells whose number advanced from 8,223 to 9,357 (an increase of 14 per cent.) and the private canals which are responsible for about half the total provincial irrigation, the area irrigated by Government canals advanced from 221,087 to 360,558 acres (an increase of 63 per cent.) and the total area irrigated from 847,333 to 973,871 acres (an increase of 15 per cent.) The chief irrigation work of the decade was the construction by Government of the Upper Swat Canal in the Peshawar District, at a capital outlay of over two crores of rupees, the other Government canals in the Province being the Paharpur Canal in Dera Ismail Khan and Lower Swat Canal and Kabul River Canal in Peshawar. The Upper Swat Canal was thrown open to irrigation in 1914 and it irrigated 134,635 acres of land in 1919-20, which accounts for the increase during the decade in the total irrigated area as well as in the area irrigated by Government canals. Irrigation.

45. Besides the extension of irrigation facilities effected by the construction of the Upper Swat Canal, the Government established during the decade two important agricultural stations in the Province—one at Tarnab in the Peshawar District and the other at Haripur in Hazara. They serve as demonstration farms where scientifically intensive cultivation of fruit, grain, cotton, sugarcane and fodder is carried on with the latest appliances, for the benefit of landholders. The agricultural officer in charge of these stations issues an interesting annual report showing the operations and experiments carried out every year. Agricultural Farms.

Trade.

46. The trade which is also an index of national prosperity nearly doubled itself during the decade. The Province derives its importance, as a centre of trade, from its external land trade with Afghanistan, Tirah, Dir, Swat and Bajaur, Buner, Waziristan and Kurram, its internal and rail and river borne trade being not of much significance. In spite of the disturbing influence of the Third Afghan War in 1919 and the subsequent military operations due to the disturbed condition of the border, the value of imports rose from Rs. 94,42,108 to Rs. 1,91,56,717 and of exports from Rs. 2,47,78,479 to Rs. 3,91,28,262, and the total external land trade of the Province improved roughly from two and a half crores of rupees at the beginning of the decade to about four crores towards the end of it.

Industry and Manufacture.

47. Organised industry and manufacture are still in their infancy in this Province. The number of factories rose from 4 to 6 and again fell to 5 during the decade. They consist of Cotton Ginning, Rice Milling and Ice factories as well as of factories for pressing oil and Flour mills. The industry of the Province is confined to cottage industry of the primitive type. Coarse cotton fabrics are woven by hand in every part of the Province but there is no export, as the amount made is insufficient for home consumption. Long cloths or Khes, Lungis (turbans), both cotton and silk, with or without richly worked end-pieces in bands of gold thread (tila), waxcloth, woollen fabrics such as blankets, wraps known as phulkaries, jewellery both gold and silver, copper-ware and brass-ware, earthen-ware, both plain and glazed, wood work and leather articles are all made in the Province, but they are hardly sufficient to meet local requirements and are therefore of only local importance.

Improved communications.

48. The means of communication are afforded by Railways, metalled and unmetalled roads, and the river. The rivers are utilized for floating down timber from the hills and a considerable amount of trade is also carried on in the plains by boats.

Railways.

Havelian-Serai Kala, Bannu-Kalabagh and Lakki-Pezu-Tank railways were constructed and opened to public traffic and thereby the total length of railway in the Province was improved by over 140 miles during the decade. Roads both metalled and unmetalled were considerably improved and extended and the expenditure on Public Works (Roads and Buildings) during the last 10 years averaged twenty-three and a half lakhs of rupees per annum.

Roads.**Post and Telegraph.**

The postal and telegraphic communications were considerably extended and are being used to a much larger extent. A number of new Post and Telegraph Offices were opened during the decade and practically every important place in the Province is now provided with suitable postal and telegraphic facilities.

Education.

49. Of all the factors that contribute to the material and moral well-being of society and the efficiency of an individual as an economic unit, education is by no means the least important. It exercises a very potent influence in not only developing the existing resources but also in tapping new ones. In spite of the disturbing influences created by the Third Afghan War and tribal lawlessness, and the ravages of influenza during the last quarter of the period, the decade has been one of remarkable educational expansion and development. The number of Arts Colleges rose from one to four and the number of college students from 22 to 132, while expenditure on high education improved from Rs. 11,572 to Rs. 1,13,979 in the last 10 years. There were 30 Secondary Schools including one for girls attended by 8,128 scholars in 1911 and at the end of the decade there were 60 Secondary Schools with a roll of 14,268 scholars. The expenditure on Secondary education advanced from Rs. 1,32,190 to Rs. 4,41,630.

Primary Schools rose from 291 (including 27 schools for girls) to 664 (including 49 schools for girls) and the scholars reading in these schools from 14,509 to 26,763. The expenditure on Primary education more than quadrupled itself, it expanded from Rs. 72,108 to Rs. 2,93,360 during the decade.

The total number of scholars attending various schools and colleges in the Province almost doubled itself, while the total expenditure on education at the end of the decade was nearly 4 times the sum spent for the same purpose at the beginning of it.

50. The harvests were, on the whole, normal and the agricultural conditions satisfactory. The Province was beyond the pinch of famine even in bad years. The expansion of trade caused by the Great War and improved communication facilities brought enormous profits to the traders, and the high prices which ruled throughout the decade, coupled with the extension of railways and roads and greater facilities of communications, materially strengthened the financial position of agriculturists who constitute the bulk of the population. They were further helped and made secure against famine conditions by extended canal irrigation and ample opportunities of securing remunerative work. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal at a capital outlay of over two crores of rupees and of 140 miles of railway line, coupled with an annual expenditure by Government of over twenty-three lakhs of rupees on roads and buildings, provided a vast field of employment for the labouring population whose wages kept pace with the rise in prices. An ordinary labourer could easily earn from eight annas to one rupee a day. The Province was further enriched by military operations necessitated by the Third Afghan War and the tribal lawlessness. The contractors made fortunes and the demand for all kinds of labour including clerical labour was in excess of the supply. A clerk whose services could easily be commanded, 10 years ago, at ten rupees a month, would not care to accept Rs. 30 at the time of the Census. The difficulties in recruiting suitable staff for the Census Tabulation Office at reasonable rates were almost insuperable. Practically all the spare clerical labour of the Province was absorbed by various military offices and the contractors' offices at from 3 to 6 times the rates prevailing at the beginning of the decade. Normal harvests, extended irrigation, extension of railways and roads, as well as of postal and telegraphic facilities, high prices accompanied by high wages, expansion of trade and spread of education, great demand for all kinds of labour, in fact everything except the public health during 1916 to 1918, pointed to a normal expansion of population. But for the unprecedented mortality caused in 1918 by the epidemic of influenza, which destroyed a little less than five per cent. of the total 1911 population; the unusual ravages of malaria, which wrought a similar havoc in the two preceding years; and the subsequent decrease in surplus births through the loss of potential parents, the rate of growth of population at the two previous Censuses of 1901 and 1911 would have been maintained if not actually exceeded at the 1921 Census.

Summary
of the
conditions
of the last
decade.

VARIATION OF POPULATION AT THE PRESENT CENSUS.

51. The table in the margin shows the variations in population that

Natural Divisions.	Population in 1911.	Population in 1921.	Percentage of Variation 1911-1921.
North-West Frontier Province. Total ...	3,819,027	5,076,476	+ 32.9
I.—Cis-Indus District of Hazara ...	603,028	622,340	+ 3.2
II.—Trans-Indus Districts. Total ...	1,593,905	1,628,991	+ 2.2
(1) Peshawar ...	865,000	907,367	+ 4.9
(2) Kohat ...	222,690	214,129	- 3.8
(3) Bannu ...	250,086	246,734	- 1.3
(4) Dera Ismail Khan ...	256,120	260,767	+ 1.8
III.—Trans-border tract ...	1,622,094	2,825,136	+ 74.2

have taken place since 1911, in the Natural Divisions as well as settled districts of the North-West Frontier Province. It will be seen at a glance that the increase in the Trans-border tract has been enormous. It has gained no less than 74.2 per cent. in population, while the corresponding percentage of increase in the cis-Indus district of Hazara and the trans-Indus districts has been 3.2 and 2.2 respectively. The increase of 32.9 per cent. in the total population of the Province is evidently due to the

Variations of
population
by Natural
Divisions
and districts,
since 1911.

unprecedented growth of population in the trans-border tract, to which no particular significance need be attached. Of the total population of 2,825,136 no more than 54,470 persons (population of posts and military areas) were enumerated on the Census Schedule; the rest of the population was merely a rough estimate, the corresponding figures of the 1911 Census being 1,622,094 and 18,538 respectively. No statistical information regarding the internal condition of this tract is available, but the epidemic of influenza in 1918 is reported to have wrought as great a havoc in this tract as in the settled districts. The only cause assigned for the extraordinary rise in the estimated population

Trans border
Tract.

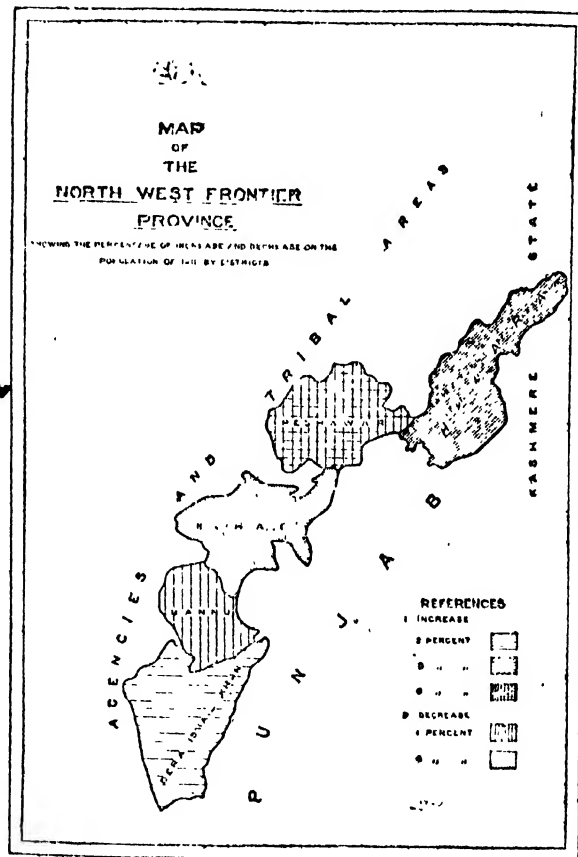
is the inclusion in the present estimate of a large number of tribes which were omitted from a similar calculation made at the 1911 Census. This is apparently correct, otherwise there is no reason to suppose that the growth of population in the trans-border territory, during the last decade, has been greater than in the settled districts of the Province.

**Posts and
Military
areas.**

The population of posts and military areas in this tract at the recent Census was nearly 4 times the number enumerated in 1911. The explanation is to be found in the military requirements of the Province at the time the present Census was carried out. The disturbed condition of the border and the tribal lawlessness led to the unusual massing of troops in the tribal territory, which effected such an extraordinary increase in the population of posts and military areas.

Districts.

52. The present Census shows an increase of 2·5 per cent. in the total population of the five settled districts. The map given on this page illustrates, by varied shading, the rate of increase or decrease in the population of each district. The greatest increase (4·9) took place in Peshawar, then comes Hazara with an increase of 3·2, while the population of Dera Ismail Khan improved only by 1·8 per cent. The other two districts of the Province, Kohat and Bannu, showed a decrease of 3·8 and 1·3 respectively. The total increase of population in the districts amounted to 54,407, and the excess of births over deaths during the decade according to the vital statistics, exhibited in Subsidiary Table V, to 50,429.

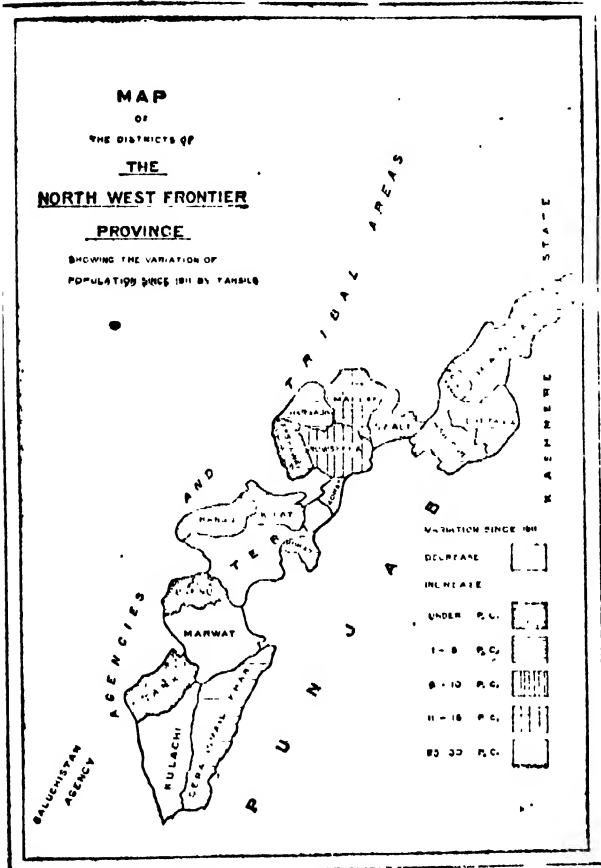


**Effects of
Malaria and
Influenza in
1916-1918.**

A reference to the sanitary conditions of the decade, discussed in paragraphs 35 to 37 above, will show that, but for the unusual severity of malaria in 1916, 1917 and the unprecedented mortality caused by the terrible scourge of influenza in 1918, the number of deaths would have been reduced by 120,000. The number of births during the first half of the decade exceeded those in the latter half by over 36,000. The fall in the number of births during the last five years, was undoubtedly due to the low vitality of the people as well as to the deaths of a large number of potential parents caused by abnormal health conditions in 1916 to 1918. In other words, if during the last five years of the decade the health of the Province had been as good as it had been during the first five years, the population of the Province would have still further increased by 156,000 persons. Add to it the actual increase of over 54,000 and we can safely assert that in the absence of abnormal sanitary conditions in the three years 1916-1918, the increase in the total population of the districts would have been at least 10 per cent. The circumstances which favoured the normal growth of the population during the decade have been summarised in paragraph 50 of the Report.

53. Before proceeding to consider the variations in the population of

Variations
by Tahsils.



individual districts, it will be as well to illustrate these fluctuations pictorially by tahsils of which the districts are made up. The map on this page shows the increases or decreases in the population of each tahsil which will have to be considered in appraising the true significance of population figures of the larger units.

54. If we consider the variations since 1911 in the population of individual districts, we find the largest increase (49) of population recorded in Peshawar and it is not to be wondered at. Peshawar no doubt suffered as severely from the ravages of influenza and other epidemics in the decade, as any other district in the Province, but it is by far the most favoured district of the Province, so far as the conditions, that are conducive to the growth of population, are concerned. They are set forth in paragraph 21 of the report.

Peshawar.

During the decade the percentage of cultivated to total area improved from 53 to 54 and of irrigated area which is cultivated from 35 to 58. About 92 per cent. of the provincial trade is monopolized by Peshawar and it doubled itself during the decade. Six Cantonments are located in this district while no other district can boast of more than one except Dera Ismail Khan which has got two (one at head-quarters and the other at Tank). Of the total increase of 54,407 no less than 42,358 persons are contributed by Peshawar. The rate of increase of population depends upon two factors, viz., (1) the balance between births and deaths, and (2) the balance between emigration and immigration. The total number of births registered during the decade in Peshawar amounted to 239,115 and of deaths to 216,016. The excess of births over deaths accounted for an increase of 13,099. The Cantonment population of the district which consists for the most part of immigrants advanced by over 14,000 persons. The consideration of fluctuations since 1911 in the population of individual tahsils, which make up the district, will elucidate further the question under discussion. The figures in the margin will prove interesting in this connection. It will be

noticed that the rate of increase tends to vary inversely with the existing density of the population for all tahsils except Mardan and Nowshera, looked at in relation to each other, and for this there is a reason. In a province where so large a proportion of the population is supported by agriculture, the conditions affecting

TAHSIL.	Density 1921.	Increase of population per cent. 1911-21.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA CULTIVATED.		PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED AREA IRRIGATED.		Variation per cent. of cultivated area 1911-21.	Variation per cent. of irrigated area 1911-21.
			In 1901-1911.	In 1911-1921.	In 1901-1911.	In 1911-1921.		
Mardan	291	11.9	67	70	10	34	+3	+19
Nowshera	213	8	66	29	0	14	+3	+2
Kwabi	342	3.6	69	65	0	14	-4	+5
Charsadda	433	3.4	68	70	41	51	+2	+6
Peshawar	591	0	40	41	34	34	Nil.	Nil.

the cultivation of the soil naturally have the greatest influence on the growth of population. The increase of population in Mardan has been greatest, not only because its density is lower than that of any other tahsil in the district except Nowshera, but because the percentage of its total area that is cultivated has

advanced from 67 to 70 and the percentage of its cultivated area that is irrigated, thanks to the construction of the Upper Swat Canal, has doubled itself during the decade. Next to Mardan, Nowshera shows the highest increase of population, because it is the most sparsely populated tahsil in Peshawar, and also because the percentage of its cultivated area has improved from 26 to 29 and of its irrigated area from 6 to 8. The growth of population has been the least in the head-quarters tahsil, because it is by far the most densely populated tract in the district and there has been no extension of cultivation or irrigation in it. The growth of population in Swabi and Charsadda can be explained on a similar hypothesis.

Hazara.

55. The population of Hazara advanced from 603,028 to 622,349 during the decade. There was an increase of 19,321 which means a percentage of 3·2 on the population of 1911. It is the healthiest district of the province and it suffered least from influenza and other epidemics. The excess of births over deaths amounted to 39,165. The conditions affecting the growth of population in this district have already been discussed in paragraph 22. Although the percentage of cultivated area has risen from 24 to 26 and that of cultivated area which is irrigated from 9 to 12, the extension of cultivation and irrigation goes a small way to explain the growth of population which is mainly due to the excellent health conditions of the district and means of livelihood other than agriculture. Unlike other districts, the proportion of population supported by agriculture in this district is comparatively small, a considerable proportion of the people live on their herds of cattle and flocks of goats and sheep. Large reserved forests in the district are a source of considerable profit to the people whose enterprise in seeking their fortune abroad is well-known. This explains why the actual increase in population is a little less than half the excess of births over deaths that have taken place in the district during the decade. It is clear that if the number of emigrants who left the district to try their luck in 'fresh fields and pastures new,' had not been far in excess of that of immigrants, the rate of increase would have risen to over 6 per cent. Of the tahsils, as in 1911, Abbottabad showed the greatest increase (5·0), the figures for Haripur and Mansehra being 2·7 and 2·1 respectively. The population of the tract known as Feudal Tanawal consisting of Amb and Phulra States fell slightly by 4 per cent. during the decade. The decrease in Tanawal is set down to emigration on account of drought, but there can be but little doubt that enumeration in this area left much to be desired which, as noted in the last Census Report, 'was inevitable in a non-settled tract exempt from the ordinary machinery of (revenue) administration' on whom the bulk of the enumeration work falls elsewhere. Abbottabad which contains the head-quarters of the district as well as the summer head-quarters of the Local Government and an important cantonment is the healthiest portion of the district which accounts for the comparatively high rate of increase that has taken place in it. To the total increase of a little less than eleven thousand a little over two thousand is contributed by the town of Abbottabad which recorded an improvement of 20 per cent.

Haripur is not so healthy as Abbottabad or Mansehra, but the largest proportion of cultivated and irrigated area is to be found in it. This explains why it is a little ahead of Mansehra, so far as the growth of population is concerned.

Dera Ismail Khan.

56. The only other district in which there has been any expansion of population is Dera Ismail Khan but the increase in this case is more apparent than real. It is considered to be the least healthy district in the Province, where the conditions of life are very hard. They are set forth briefly in paragraph 25. The people depend mainly upon cultivation of the soil and the agricultural conditions in the district, as a reference to paragraphs 38 to 43 will show, were far from satisfactory. The health conditions during the decade were no less disastrous. By far the heaviest mortality from influenza occurred in this district. The total number of victims from this deadly epidemic in the five districts of the Province amounted to 93,831, of whom no less than 23,652 belonged to Dera Ismail Khan which contributes only 11 per cent. to the total provincial population. The excess of deaths over births

during the decade came to 8,876, while according to the recent Census, the population of the district advanced from 256,120 to 260,767—an increase of 4,647 which means an improvement of 1·8 per cent. on the 1911 figure. The explanation of this large increase of 13,523 persons must be sought for in the immigration figures and it is forthcoming. Military operations in Waziristan, on the Dera Ismail Khan border, were going on at the time the present Census was taken. A large number of troops and surplus population connected therewith were concentrated in the Tank tahsil. The opening of various works in connection with the Field Operations also attracted to the district a large number of labourers from outside. Of the tahsils Tank, as was to be expected, shows the largest increase. Its population advanced from 47,500 to 59,687—an increase of 12,187, which, after making up the total district loss due to the excess of deaths over births, goes a considerable way towards accounting for the improvement in the district figures. The head-quarters tahsil showed an improvement of 2,621 persons and this is entirely due to the population of Dera Ismail Khan town having advanced by no less than 4,210; the rural population of the tahsil actually went down by 1,589 persons. The increase in the population of the head-quarters town is attributed to the disturbed condition of the district and the general drought which drove a large number of villagers to the urban area.

The population of the Kulachi tahsil declined by 10,111 which means a decrease of 18·3 per cent. This tahsil suffered very badly from influenza, and the pinch of the drought, which afflicted the district at the time of the Census, was felt most acutely in Kulachi. Depending as it does entirely upon rain and hill torrents, their absence drove a large number of people from their homes to seek their livelihood in Tank or elsewhere where work could be had. Being near the border, it is exposed most to the depredations of the trans-border raiders who infested the district at the time of the Census and this also explains to a certain extent the decline of population in the tahsil.

57. The population of Bannu fell by 1·3 per cent during the decade. About 4 per cent. of the inhabitants of Bannu were decimated by influenza in 1918, but at the end of the decade births exceeded deaths by 3,823. At the recent count Bannu revealed a decrease of 3,352 souls, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu assigns the following causes:—

Bannu.

- (1) Recruitment of some residents of the district in military employ during the European War.
- (2) Owing to the Frontier disturbances the immigration of the Powindas and other hill men from the west received a check.
- (3) Owing to the scarcity of food and drinking water, a large number of the inhabitants of the unirrigated parts of the district have emigrated to Tank (Dera Ismail Khan) where, owing to the construction of a new railway line and roads, plenty of labour can be found.
- (4) Wazirs of the district emigrated to Independent Territory for grazing of cattle.

Of the two tahsils, Bannu shows a slight increase of ·2 per cent. and Marwat a decrease of 3·3. The conditions, which determine the growth of population in these tahsils, have been explained in paragraph 23. The Marwat tract, which depends entirely upon rain, suffered most from the drought which afflicted the district at the time of the Census. The Marwats migrated in large numbers to the adjoining tahsil of Tank in Dera Ismail Khan where there was a great demand for labour.

58. The district that showed the greatest decrease of population at the present Census is Kohat. The circumstances bearing upon the density of population in this district are explained in paragraph 24. Along with other districts of the Province it suffered badly from the ravages of influenza in 1918 and from cholera in 1914. The number of births and deaths registered in this district during the last decade amounted to 73,152 and 69,934 respectively and so far as vital statistics are concerned the population of the district advanced by 1,168 (·8 per cent.) souls, but the *de facto* population on the Census day fell by no less than 8,567 persons as compared with the 1911 figure which means a decrease of

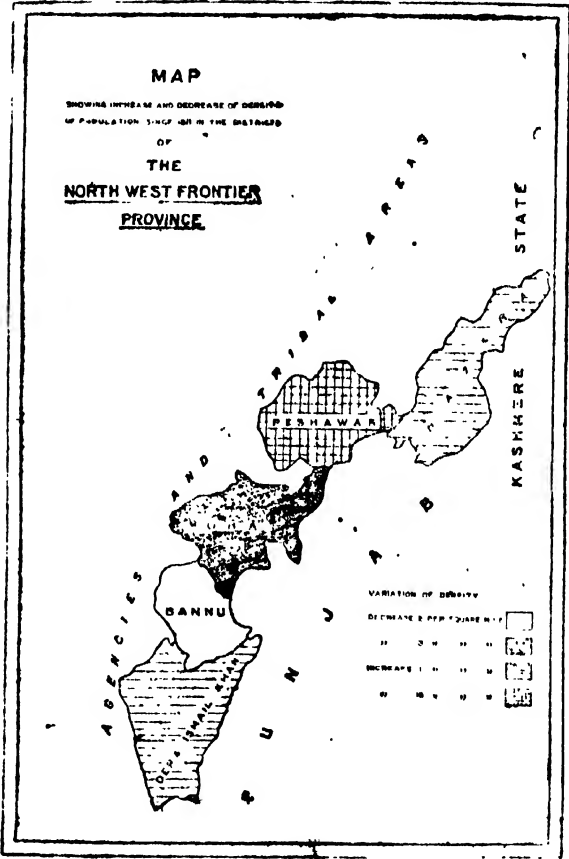
Kohat.

3·8 per cent. The table in the margin compares the population figures of the last two Censuses for the tahsils of which the district is made up. Kohat shows an improvement of 4·1 per cent. and Hangu of 1·5, while the inhabitants of the Teri tahsil declined by 11·7 per cent. Teri is by far the largest tahsil of the district and the extraordinary fall in its population has affected, for the worse, the total district figures. The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat ascribes the almost abnormal decrease in Teri to the destruction caused by influenza and cholera which are also said to account for the small increase in the population of Hangu. A large number of the inhabitants of this district, especially of Teri, enlisted in the army during the War, but perhaps the most potent cause of the decline in population of the Teri tahsil is to be found in the severe drought from which the tahsil suffered at the time the present Census was taken. It drove from their homes large numbers of people, who depend entirely upon timely rains for their livelihood, to seek employment elsewhere.

Tahsil.	Population in 1911.	Population in 1921.	Percentage of variation.
Total ..	222,690	214,123	- 3·8
Kohat ...	74,122	77,171	+ 4·1
Teri ...	104,462	92,207	- 11·7
Hangu ...	44,066	44,715	+ 1·5

Variation in density.

59. The rise and fall in the number of persons per square mile are exhibited in the marginal map, by districts. The density of the North-West Frontier Province has risen from 98 to 130 persons per square mile. This extraordinary rise is due to the phenomenal increase in the estimated population of the trans-border tract which rose from 1,608,556 in 1911 to 2,770,666 in 1921. This, as already explained in paragraph 51, was due to the inclusion of a large number of tribes which were ignored in the 1911 estimate. To the same cause may be ascribed the rise in the density of population of the trans-border tract from 63 to 111. Of the districts the density of Hazara improved from 207 to 203, and of Peshawar from 332 to 348 persons per square mile. The density of Dera Ismail Khan increased by one person per square mile. In Bannu the number of persons per square mile fell by 2 and in Kohat by 3. It will be observed that the incidence of population has generally followed the growth or decline in population noticed in paragraphs 51 to 58.



60. The natural course of development of population has been so disturbed and arrested by the effects of unusual virulence of malaria in 1916-17 and of the deadly outbreak of influenza in 1918, that the apportionment to each factor its due share in the growth or decline in each individual district or tahsil has become a rather complicated task.

Variations by age periods.

A reference to the age statistics of the enumerated provincial population, (Imperial Table VII) will show that the infants under one year of age have suffered the largest decrease. Their number has declined from 84,638 in 1911 to 68,434 in 1921 which means that for every hundred infants in 1911

there were only 81 young ones under one year of age in 1921. This phenomenal decrease is evidently due to the ravages of influenza which raged in the Province towards the end of 1918 as well as to the destruction caused by the malaria of the two preceding years. A large number of potential parents died in 1916 to 1918 and the vitality of the survivors was lowered considerably which reduced the birth-rate of 1920. The number of births registered in 1920 was 60,868 as against 75,653 in 1912. Children under five years of age fell by 7 per cent. and those under ten by 2 per cent. The epidemics of 1916—1918 seem to have exacted the heaviest toll from young lives under 10 years of age, not only by destroying them in large numbers, but also by affecting for the worse the birth-rate of the last four or five years of the decade. Young persons between 10 and 20 years of age increased by 3 per cent. and those between 20 and 45 by 7 per cent. Persons above 45 years of age also improved by 7 per cent.

It is thus clear that persons past the child-bearing age were affected the least, if at all, by influenza whose hand lay heaviest upon children and those in the prime of life. In this Province, the number of immigrants is always far in excess of emigrants and this was especially the case at the time of the present Census. Military operations, necessitated by the tribal lawlessness, were going on in the Province, which attracted a large number of population, both combatant and non-combatant, to the Province. These immigrants generally belong to the age-period 20—45, and therefore neutralized the effects of the epidemics, so far as persons of child bearing age are concerned. Immigrants generally belong to the male sex, and the hypothesis, that the mortality from epidemics among persons between 20 and 45 years of age was counterbalanced by the access to their ranks from immigration, is proved by a reference to the sex statistics of the last two Censuses at this aged period. The number of males rose from 432,011 to 486,652 (13 per cent.) and the number of females from 379,476 to 385,622 (a little less than 2 per cent.). From these figures it is but reasonable to infer that the real increase among persons of child-bearing age was, during the last decade, a little less than 2 per cent. and of the total improvement among males no less than over 11 per cent. may be ascribed to immigration.

61. The table in the margin shows the distribution by religion of the enumerated population of the North-West Frontier Province, as it was ascertained at the recent Census, as well as the corresponding figures of 1911 Census. The Musalmans who constitute above 90 per cent. of the total enumerated population have advanced by a little less than 2 per

Distribution of population by religion.

	1911.	1921.
Musalmans ...	2,049,599	2,084,123
Hindus ...	122,628	174,734
Sikhs ...	81,459	82,898
Christians ...	6,718	13,916
Others ...	67	139
	2,210,471	2,305,810

cent., Hindus more than 42 per cent., and Sikhs a little more than 5 per cent. The number of Christians in the Province has more than doubled itself during the decade and the same is the case with the followers of other minor religions.

The percentage of increase among the followers of the dominant religion follows closely the provincial rate. The increase among the Sikhs is apparent rather than real. Their number is considerably inflated by 4,858 Sikh troops and followers, enumerated in the trans-border territory who do not belong to this Province. The corresponding figure for 1911 was 1,114. If the trans-border figures are excluded, the number of the Sikhs present in the districts, at the time the present Census was taken, will be found to have dwindled from 30,345 in 1911 to 28,010 in 1921, which means a decrease of 7 per cent. The Hindus, on the contrary, show an extraordinary increase of over 42 per cent. Their number, too, has been considerably swollen by a large number of Hindu troops and followers, belonging to other parts of India, who were present in the Province at the Census time on account of military operations. But even if we exclude this extra Hindu population temporarily present in the Province for military purposes, their number will be found to have improved by no less than 16 per cent. In view of the conditions of the decade and the provincial rate of increase, the advance in the number of the Hindus

would appear to be phenomenal. Its main cause is the temporary absence of a large number of the Hindus from the Province at the time of the 1911 Census.

As compared with the 1901 Census, the Hindus showed an actual decrease of 7 per cent. in 1911, although the Musalmans recorded an increase of 8 and the Sikhs of 19 per cent. The confusion in the return of Hindus and Sikhs is also, to a certain extent, responsible for these sudden fluctuations in their relative strength. The subject has been dealt with fully in every Census report of the Punjab and this Province. Persons returned as Sikhs at one Census are liable to be classified as Hindus at the next and *vice-versa*, although their religious belief and practice have undergone no change in the interval. If we leave out of account the trans-border enumerated figures, which are an uncertain element, having no bearing upon the natural population of the Province, and confine ourselves to the people of the settled districts, we find that the combined population of the Hindus and Sikhs has, since 1901, advanced at the same rate (9·6 per cent.) as the Muslims. The subject need not be elaborated further here; it will be adverted to and discussed more fully in chapter IV of this Report.

Summary.

62. The above review will show that in the Province, as a whole, the population has increased, although the rate of increase has fallen from 7 in 1911 to 2·5 per cent. in 1921, so far as the districts are concerned. The increase in actual population (54,407) follows closely the excess of births over deaths (50,429) according to the vital statistics. To the general advance in population, Peshawar has made the largest contribution (4·9), followed closely by Hazara (3·2 per cent.). Dera Ismail Khan shows appreciable expansion (1·8 per cent.). The figure for Kohat records the largest decrease (3·8 per cent.), while Bannu exhibits a much smaller decline (1·3 per cent.). Influenza of 1918 and malaria of 1916, 1917 are writ large on the figures of population for every part of the Province and the small increase or actual decrease everywhere is, in a great measure, due to the appalling mortality caused by these diseases.

These epidemics not only carried away a large proportion of the provincial population but by killing a large number in the prime of life and lowering the vitality of others affected unfavourably the birth-rate in the latter half of the decade preceding the Census date. The population of Dera Ismail Khan has decreased, so far as vital statistics are concerned and the increase, noticed in the actual population, is due to a large influx of immigrants into the district caused by the military operations and the opening of various works in connection therewith. The loss of Bannu may be attributed to the emigration of a large number of its people, residing in the unirrigated tracts of the district, to Tank in Dera Ismail Khan as well as to the Independent territory, on account of scarcity of food and drinking water. Decline in the number of trans-border immigrants on account of the disturbed condition of the border and the enlistment of Bannuchis in the army during the War, are also answerable for the decrease in Bannu. The extraordinary fall of 11·7 per cent. in the population of the Teri tahsil has reduced the number of people in Kohat by 3·8 per cent. After influenza, malaria and cholera which decimated a large proportion of Teri inhabitants, the main reason for the decline in this tahsil is to be found in a large number of the people having joined the army during the War, as well as in the scarcity prevailing at the time of the Census, which compelled a still larger number to emigrate and find employment elsewhere. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal and Khyber railway, the expansion of trade, a remarkable extension of irrigation, coupled with other favourable conditions affecting the growth of population, are responsible for the largest rate of increase in Peshawar. The increase in the number of inhabitants in Hazara is to be attributed entirely to natural expansion i. e. excess of births over deaths. The excellent climate of Hazara, coupled with the fact that it suffered least from the ravages of influenza and other epidemics, enabled it to maintain undisturbed the growth of its population. The actual increase in population was, however, less than the expansion in natural population. If it had not been for the great excess of emigrants over immigrants, the population would have recorded an increase

of over 6 per cent. The unprecedented improvement in the population of the trans-border tract is due to the inclusion of a large number of tribes which were omitted from the 1911 calculation.

63. The conditions which determine the growth of population in the various parts of the Province have been explained in paragraphs 20 to 25. Rates of increase at various Censuses since 1855, and the factors which gave rise to them as well as the variations of population by districts, tahsils, age-periods and religions have been discussed in paragraphs 30 to 61. It is now time that I should attempt a forecast of the future growth of population in this province. No district may be said to suffer from overcrowding. Peshawar and Charsadda are the two most densely populated tahsils (581 and 433 persons respectively per square mile) of the Province, but there is still room for considerable expansion in both of them. The high density of the Peshawar Tahsil, which has remained stationary during the last decade on account of the ravages of influenza and malaria, is principally due to the unusually large proportion of its urban population, which is no less than 42 per cent. of the total tahsil inhabitants, the corresponding provincial percentage being 14.9. It contains the head-quarters of the Local Government and its urban population subsists mostly on trade, industry and Government service. The density of its rural population is only 337 persons per square mile and in view of a very high percentage of cultivated and irrigated area in both Peshawar and Charsadda, we may look forward to a normal growth of population in these tracts in the next decade. There is much room for expansion in Nowshera as well as in Mardan and Swabi. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal has added considerably to the agricultural resources of the Peshawar District, and the abnormal health conditions during the last decade have, in a large measure, retarded the normal development of population in this as well as in other districts. Given normal conditions of health, Peshawar may be expected to show at the next Census an increase of 7 per cent., which may be taken to be the normal rate of growth for this Province.

Room for further expansion of population.

(1) Peshawar.

64. In the Hazara District, Abbottabad, the head-quarters tahsil, is the most densely populated (336 persons per square mile), but the congestion of population is, by no means, serious in any part of the district. It contains the summer head-quarters of the Local Government; its excellent climate, its forests reserves, ample rainfall, and the well-known enterprise of its inhabitants who are found in large numbers in both Government and private service in every part of the country and even outside of it, are all factors which cannot fail to ensure a normal development of population in this district in 1931.

(2) Hazara.

Bannu and Kohat are the two districts, in which there has been not only no development, but their population has actually receded considerably during the last decade. The abnormal health conditions have no doubt, to a great extent, affected the growth of population in these two districts, but perhaps the most potent cause why they recorded an actual decrease, is the scarcity of food and drinking water on account of the drought prevailing at the time of the Census in the unirrigated tracts of these districts, which made large numbers of people migrate from their homes. These causes of depopulation are temporary in their nature and, in the absence of any unusual calamity in the next decade, the rate of growth among the people of these districts may be expected to be normal at the ensuing Census.

(3) Bannu and Kohat.

65. Dera Ismail Khan is the only district of the Province where, according to vital statistics, the number of deaths exceeded births by 8,876 persons. The abnormal health conditions are, no doubt, answerable for the extraordinary mortality in this district which suffered most from influenza and other epidemics. The increase (1.8 per cent.) in the actual population was, however, due to a large influx of immigrants into the district, on account of military operations going on in Waziristan at the time of the Census. The district has now been connected with Bannu by railway, and its growing military importance and the temporary set-back in natural population, it received in recent years, are a guarantee that Dera Ismail Khan will show a normal growth of population in 1931.

Dera Ismail Khan.

Definition of
house.

66. In the Provincial Census Code for the North-West Frontier Province a house was defined as 'the dwelling place of a commensal family, with its resident dependents such as widows and servants. It includes serais, hotels and the like, when they are not large enough to form blocks. Shops, schools, and any detached structures, which have no hearth, but in which there are likely to be sleeping one or more persons on the night of the final enumeration should also receive numbers as houses, so that no one may escape enumeration. In the case of houses occupied by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, who enumerate themselves, each row of servants' quarters should be treated as a separate house.' In the instructions for house numbering it was further explained that 'a house does not only mean a dwelling house in the ordinary sense of the word, but that any place, in which people are likely to be sleeping on the night of the Census, should receive a number.' In the rules for the Census of Cantonments it was laid down:—'If any large building has been divided into separate dwellings or tenements, such as married quarters, occupied by distinct families or groups of persons, each of these dwellings should be treated as a house and given a separate number.' One of the instructions to Supervisors was that a house meant 'the dwelling house of a commensal family, or family that eats food cooked at the same hearth. In the family are included not only the chief bread-winner and his wife and children, but also servants, guests staying in the house and any resident dependents such as widows. The word 'house' does not refer to a building, for in one building there may be, and often are, two or more houses.' I have given in full what was explained to Enumerators and Supervisors as to what they were to consider and number as a house for Census purposes. As at the 1911 Census, the distinction between the house and hearth was done away with, and they were treated as synonymous terms for Census purposes. To provide for the enumeration of persons found on the Census night at odd places, houses without hearths, shops, isolated sheds, serais, etc., were treated as occupied houses, if any person was found sleeping therein on the Census night. Occupied tents were treated as houses and so were railway carriages and boats. This definition of house was adopted in order to arrive at the correct number of families; hearths (*chuhlas*) inside each building had to be counted. Another object, this definition was intended to serve, was the determination of the average size of a family.

Description
of houses.

67. The type of structure used for residential purposes varies greatly from district to district, from rural to urban tracts, and within each village from houses occupied by menials to the comparatively more commodious and sometimes more imposing buildings belonging to the well-to-do.

Houses in
rural tracts.

The houses in the villages are generally built of mud, but whether of sundried bricks, of sundried clods of earth, of ordinary mud (*phuska*), or of stones, as in the hills, depends upon local tastes and facilities as well as the means of the occupant. The poorer classes living on the river side in Dera Ismail Khan reside in reed huts and nomadic tribes like Powindas live in temporary portable shelters of cloth and sometimes in tents. The rural houses are, as a rule, one-storeyed and their roofs are supported by wooden rafters of various qualities which are locally obtainable, covered with thatch which is plastered over with mud. Every house has a little open space in front of it. The rural houses generally consist of one room, but the fashion of having two rooms in each house is gradually coming into vogue. The one room, which has a single door, is used for sitting, sleeping and cooking; it serves as a godown for the family belongings, and all household work such as grinding, spinning, sewing and churning is carried on in it. There is generally a shelter for cattle appended to the house, but in the case of very poor people, usually menials, the one room serves also as a stable for the family cattle. The rich people of villages have large comfortable houses consisting of several rooms, with large enclosures and the houses of the rich Khans in Peshawar have sometimes small gardens attached to them. Pakka well-ventilated houses in villages are exceptions rather than the rule, but with the increase of wealth and rise in the standard of living such houses are coming more and more into fashion.

In Kohat and parts of Hazara rough stone cemented with mud is used with coarse slate for the roof. Hospitality is a characteristic of the Pathan, and every Pathan village has a guest-house, maintained by the headmen or leading villagers. The guest house is also used as a village club, where residents and visitors assemble to smoke and talk, and the bachelors of the village sleep there, as Pathan custom does not allow them to sleep at home after reaching man's state.

Peshawar is the only city in the Province. Its houses are built with a frame-work of timber filled up with small burnt bricks; it is believed that houses built in this style are best able to withstand the shocks of the earthquakes which are so frequent in the valley. They nearly all have superstructures which project, and the consequence is, that in the upper storeys the houses on opposite sides of the street nearly touch. There is nothing outwardly striking as regards the local architecture, the interiors of some of the houses are very elaborate; all are built for privacy and adapted to the habits and comforts of the people. The forms are usually quadrangular, and are carried up to 4 or 5 storeys; the roofs are flat and enclosed by frames of wood work, six or seven feet high, filled up with mud, which allows of their use during the summer nights and winter days. Building sites are sold for very high almost fabulous prices. In order to economise space, people have adopted a style of building in which high class oily wood like Deodar and Chir is largely used, not only in the construction of roofs and doors, but also of the walls, which makes them unusually liable to be burnt, and devastating fires are quite a normal feature of the Peshawar city. But in the Civil station which is built on Western style and in the Cantonment, houses are generally one storeyed. The majority of houses in all other towns of the Province are one storeyed and made of sundried bricks. The houses of rich Hindus in Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohat and even in Mardan are generally two storeyed and not unoften made of burnt bricks.

Houses in cities and towns.

68. The total number of occupied houses in the districts, as ascertained

Year.	Average number of houses per square mile.	Average number of persons per house.
1881 ...	15.0	6.0
1891 ...	17.9	6.1
1901 ...	21.3	6.0
1911 ...	32.4	5.0
1921 ...	32.6	5.2

at the recent Census, was 436,818 as compared with 435,161 houses at the previous Census. The table in the margin shows the number of houses per square mile, as well as the average number of persons per house, for all the Censuses since 1881. It shows that at the first three Censuses the average number of houses per square mile varied from 15 to 21.3 and the average

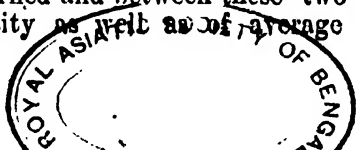
Number of houses per square mile and average number of persons per house.

number of persons per house practically remained stationary and was about 6. In 1911, the figure rose suddenly from 21.3 in 1901 to 32.4 in 1911 in the case of average number of houses per square mile, but the average number of persons per house dropped from 6 to 5 and it may be easily accounted for. At every Census previous to 1911, a house was defined as an *Ahata* (enclosure), which usually has one entrance to the whole of the structure, and within which several commensal families could reside. In 1911, for the first time since 1881, a house was made synonymous with a *Chuhla* (hearth), and the definition has remained unaltered at the present Census. The natural result of this change of definition was, that a large number of buildings, which accommodated more than one commensal family, and which had hitherto counted as single houses for Census purposes, were treated as groups of as many houses as there were *Chuhlas* (hearths) in them. Under the circumstances the figures of the first three Censuses, though comparable with each other, do not admit of comparison either with the figures of the present Census or with those of its predecessor. The results of the last two Censuses can, however, be compared with each other.

DISTRICT.	Average number of persons per house.		Average number of houses per square mile.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
North-West Frontier Province (total districts)	5.0	5.2	32.4	32.6
Hazara ...	4.7	5.0	42.0	42.0
Peshawar ...	5.2	5.2	63	67.5
Kohat ...	5.2	5.3	15	14.9
Bannu ...	5.5	5.2	27	28.2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	4.7	5.1	16	14.7

The figures of the last two Censuses for the various districts are compared in the margin. As was to be expected, the figures for average number of houses follow closely the figures of density of population for the various districts. The tracts most thickly studded with houses are those in which the density is highest. A comparison of the figures in column 2 of Subsidiary Table I may be instituted with advantage, with those in Column 7 of Subsidiary Table VII appended to this Chapter. Peshawar

is the most thickly housed as it is the most densely populated tract, while Dera Ismail Khan occupies the lowest position, so far as density and average number of houses are concerned and between these two stand Hazara, Bannu and Kohat, in order of density as well as of average number of houses per square mile.



But, while the number of houses per square mile is different for different districts, the average size of a family or the standard of population per house is practically uniform throughout the Province. The average for the Province is 5·2 which is also the average for Peshawar and Bannu, the corresponding figures for Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara being 5·3, 5·1 and 5·0 respectively. The provincial average rose by ·2 per cent. which is due to the advance in the provincial population having outpaced the increase in the number of houses. The increase in the average family strength may be attributed to a very high rate of wages and the increased economic prosperity of the Province during the last decade. It is the working classes who form the bulk of the population and not the rich few that are most prolific and determine the average size of the family. Improvement in their economic position is sure to be reflected in their rate of multiplication and the average size of the families. The average family in the Province consists of a husband, wife and 3 children or 2 children and an old parent. It is interesting to note in this connection that the average number of persons to an inhabited building was 5·05 in England and Wales in 1911, although no definite conclusion can be drawn therefrom, as the definition of a "tenement" in England is not the same as that of a "house" in India. The difference in the size of the family in villages and towns is insignificant. The rural population gives an average of 5·1 inmates per house and the corresponding average for towns is 5·3.

Size of
families in
rural and
urban areas.

69. The figures in the margin show the size of the average family in urban and rural areas. The average size of a family in towns, varied from 4·6 in Bannu to 6·3 in Kohat and in rural areas from 4·9 in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan to 5·3 in Peshawar and Bannu. The average number of persons per house was the same (5·2) for both urban and rural areas in the trans-Indus districts. The average size of a family in the Province was slightly better for urban than for rural population. The Provincial averages as well as the averages for the trans-Indus districts both for urban and rural areas, which closely follow each other, may be taken to be a fair indication of the size of an average family in the Province. It

District, etc.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.	
	In towns.	In villages.
North-West Frontier Province ...	5·3	5·1
Hazara	6·0	4·9
Trans-Indus districts ...	5·2	5·2
Peshawar	5·0	5·3
Kohat	6·3	5·2
Bannu	4·6	5·3
Dera Ismail Khan	6·1	4·9

should not be supposed for a moment, that the returns of occupied houses for each individual district or town are strictly accurate, or that each of the host of honorary workers employed for Census was equally careful in applying or following the definition of a house as given in the instructions issued to them from time to time. There can, however, be but little doubt, that mistakes made by local workers may be regarded as balancing one another when the statistics for the whole of the Province or for large portions of it are considered. The averages for rural areas of various districts may be taken to be as accurate as such averages can be; the largest variation from one district to another does not exceed ·4. The enumeration of villages was in the hands of the Patwaris, who were in every way competent to carry out the work entrusted to them, and the difficulties, which one encountered in house numbering in towns, are for the most part absent in villages.

In towns various considerations had the effect of throwing out the calculation. The number of buildings occupied by more than one commensal family is considerable. Police and military barracks as well as serais may all be numbered as one or more houses, according to the idiosyncrasies of the local Census officers, and one cannot be quite sure about the strict accuracy of house statistics, when small areas like a town or two are considered. But if we consider the statistics of a fairly large number of towns, such as the towns of the whole Province or the towns of the trans-Indus districts, the chances of mistake are practically eliminated and the result may safely be taken as approximately correct.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Density, water-supply and crops.*

District and Natural Division.	Mean density per square mile in 1921.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.		Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall.	PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED AREA UNDER			
		Culturable.	Cultivated.			Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Jowar, bajra and other cereals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North-West Frontier Province (Total Districts)	168	64	30	32.3	20.70	38.2	10.6	16.1	22.0
Hazara	208	73	26	12.2	39.70	26.0	10.2	41.5	16.2
Total Districts, Trans-Indus	156	62	32	37.0	15.96	41.1	10.7	10.1	23.4
Peshawar	349	73	51	58.0	17.07	36.6	20.7	17.4	7.9
Kohat	70	30	18	13.4	22.71	45.8	8.6	6.9	37.2
Bannu	147	60	45	29.3	12.66	40.3	4.4	7.8	30.7
Dera Ismail Khan ...	75	75	27	19.0	10.79	37.0	2.4	...	37.5
Trans-frontier area ...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.-A.—*Statistics of Density and Rainfall, Irrigated and Cultivated Area for Tahsils.*

TAHSIL.	DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.		Rainfall in inches.	Rural population.	Density of rural population.
			Cultivated.	Irrigated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mansehra	Hazara	1,439	16	2	40.70	193,276	134
Abbottabad		690	30	1	40.95	218,322	309
Haripur		652	36	5	29.92	156,092	239
Tanawal		204	...	...	...	27,455	135
Peshawar	Peshawar	463	46	34	14.45	152,643	327
Charsadda		330	70	52	15.56	134,477	354
Swabi		465	65	14	25.49	150,243	343
Mardan		610	70	33	20.93	100,712	263
Nowshera	Kohat	695	29	8	23.41	112,315	161
Kohat		751	18	5	18.61	43,318	65
Teri		1,526	22	0.3	23.41	92,237	60
Hangu		417	15	4	27.62	44,715	107
Bannu	Bannu	434	55	27	12.60	120,274	269
Marwat		1,211	50	6	10.45	96,273	79
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan	1,781	29	4	7.93	116,676	67
Tank		638	30	17	11.96	48,791	76
Kulachi		1,089	23	3	6.88	87,218	34

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution of the Population classified according to density.*

District, etc.	Tahsils with a population per square mile of													
	Under 100.		100—150.		150—200.		200—300.		300—350.		350—450.		450—600.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
N.-W. F. P. Total Districts and Trans-Frontier Area.	8,195	457	28,311	3,175	...	...	1,980	483	1,820	534	380	164	453	263
	15.9	9.0	72.7	62.6	...	...	5.1	9.5	4.2	10.5	9	3.2	1.2	5.2
Hazara ...	...	...	1,643	228	...	...	652	162	690	232	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4.2	4.5	...	...	1.7	3.2	1.9	4.6	...	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,308	321	468	159	380	164	453	263
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	6.3	1.2	3.1	.9	3.2	1.2	5.2
Kohat ...	1,623	92	1,168	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.9	1.8	3.0	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	1,211	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	143	...	...	...	...
	3.1	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	2.8	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3,478	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8.9	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agencies and tribal areas ...	...	...	25,500	2,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	63.5	65.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Variation in relation to density since 1881.*

District and Natural Division.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—).				PERCENTAGE OF NET VARIATION.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.				
	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
N.-W. F. P. (Total Districts).	+2.5	+7.6	+9.9	+17.9	+42.9	168	164	152	138	117
Hazara ...	+3.2	+7.6	+8.5	+20.8	+52.8	208	207	188	173	136
Trans-Indus Districts.	+2.2	+7.6	+10.4	+14.7	+39.4	156	152	142	129	112
Peshawar ...	+4.9	+9.6	+10.8	+17.1	+49.3	348	332	303	273	233
Kohat ...	-3.8	+2.2	+11.6	+11.6	+22.5	79	62	61	73	65
Bannu ...	-1.3	+10.3	+10.9	+11.8	+33.0	147	149	135	122	109
Dera Ismail Khan ...	+1.8	+3.8	+7.8	+12.8	+28.0	75	74	73	66	59

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Variation in natural population.*

District and Natural Division.	POPULATION IN 1921.				POPULATION IN 1911.				Variation per cent. (1911-1921) in natural population. Increase (+), Decrease (-).
	Actual population.	Immi-grants.	Emi-grants.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Immi-grants.	Emi-grants.	Natural population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N.-W. F. P. Total (Districts).	2,251,340	163,502	75,618	2,163,456	2,196,933	184,504	64,591	2,077,020	+4.2
Hazara	622,349	18,233	31,154	687,271	603,028	18,000	27,841	612,803	+3.7
Trans-Indus Districts ...	1,628,991	156,095	49,480	1,522,376	1,593,905	170,073	38,224	1,462,056	+4.1
Peshawar	907,867	90,783	34,371	850,915	865,009	92,001	24,144	796,562	+6.8
Kohat	214,123	24,240	10,488	200,363	222,690	25,593	8,109	205,203	+9.6
Bannu	246,784	17,557	8,109	237,286	250,086	18,627	5,510	236,009	+9.1
Dera Ismail Khan	260,767	44,684	11,680	227,769	256,120	42,068	9,277	223,329	+9.0

NOTE.—The term "actual population" means the population actually present at the time of the Census irrespective of birth place. Natural population means the population born in the district, irrespective of the place of enumeration.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—*Comparison with vital statistics.*

District and Natural Division.	IN 1910-1920. TOTAL NUMBER OF		NUMBER PER CENT. OF POPULATION OF 1911 OF		Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of births over deaths.	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) OF POPULATION OF 1921 COMPARED WITH 1911.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural population.	Actual population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.-W. F. P. (Total Districts)	668,880	618,451	30.5	28.2	+50,429	+86,436	+54,407
Hazara	185,965	143,800	30.3	24.3	+39,165	+22,408	+19,321
Trans-Indus Districts ...	482,915	471,651	30.3	29.6	+11,264	+60,320	+35,086
Peshawar	239,115	226,016	27.6	26.1	+13,099	+54,403	+42,358
Kohat	73,152	69,934	32.8	31.4	+3,218	+1,169	-8,567
Bannu	82,504	78,681	33.0	31.5	+3,823	+317	-3,352
Dera Ismail Khan	88,144	97,020	34.4	37.9	-8,876	+4,440	+4,447

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*Variation by tahsils classified according to density.*
(a) ACTUAL VARIATION.

Natural Division.	Decade.	VARIATION IN TAHSILS, WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE AT BEGINNING OF DECADE OF			
		Under 150.	150—300	300—450	450—600
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Districts, North-West Frontier Province	1881-1891	+ 146,445	+ 95,121	+ 48,188	...
	1891-1901	+ 70,042	+ 82,187	+ 81,786	...
	1901-1911	+ 38,881	+ 77,428	+ 25,550	+ 13,581
	1911-1921	- 3,433	+ 84,193	+ 22,058	+ 1,583
Hazara	1881-1891	+ 60,640	+ 58,573	...	...
	1891-1901	+ 17,084	+ 26,910	...	...
	1901-1911	+ 14,316	+ 28,424	...	...
	1911-1921	+ 4,063	+ 4,276	+ 10,982	...
Trans-Indus districts	1881-1891	+ 95,805	+ 36,549	+ 48,183	...
	1891-1901	+ 52,958	+ 55,271	+ 81,786	...
	1901-1911	+ 24,515	+ 49,004	+ 25,550	+ 13,581
	1911-1921	- 7,496	+ 29,920	+ 11,076	+ 1,586

(b) PROPORTIONATE VARIATION.

Natural Division.	Decade.	VARIATION PER CENT. IN TAHSILS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE AT BEGINNING OF DECADE OF			
		Under 150.	150—300.	300—450.	450—600.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Districts, North-West Frontier Province.	1881-1891	+ 18.7	+ 20.1	+ 15.6	...
	1891-1901	+ 10.4	+ 9.9	+ 8.9	...
	1901-1911	+ 5.2	+ 10.2	+ 8.9	+ 5.5
	1911-1921	- .4	+ 7.1	+ 3.2	+ .6
Hazara	1881-1891	+ 34.6	+ 22.5	...	...
	1891-1901	+ 10.3	+ 7.7	...	...
	1901-1911	+ 7.8	+ 7.5	...	...
	1911-1921	+ 1.8	+ 2.6	+ 4.7	...
Trans-Indus districts	1881-1891	+ 15.1	+ 17.1	+ 15.6	...
	1891-1901	+ 10.1	+ 11.7	+ 8.9	...
	1901-1911	+ 4.4	+ 12.8	+ 8.9	+ 5.5
	1911-1921	- 1.3	+ 9.3	+ 2.4	+ .6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Persons per house and houses per square mile.*

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.					AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
N.-W. F. P. (Total Districts) ...	5.2	5.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	32.6	32.4	21.3	17.9	15.0
Hazara	5.0	4.7	5.5	6.3	6.0	42.2	42.0	38	27	25
Trans-Indus Districts (Total)	5.2	5.1	6.2	6.0	6.1	29.9	29.0	22.0	16.0	13.0
Peshawar	5.2	5.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	66.5	63	46	44	42
Kohat	5.3	5.2	7.3	8.0	8.1	14.9	15	10	8	9
Bannu	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.6	5.8	28.2	27	22	16	13
Dera Ismail Khan	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	14.7	16	14	10	13



CHAPTER II.

THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Reference to
Imperial and
Subsidiary
Tables.

70. Cities, towns and villages are classified by population in Imperial Table III. Variations in population of towns since 1881 are exhibited in Imperial Table IV, and the arrangement of towns by districts and the distribution of their population by religion in Imperial Table V.

Subsidiary Table I shows how the population is distributed between towns and villages, and Subsidiary Table II the number per *mille* of the total population and of each main religion, who live in towns. Subsidiary Table III classifies towns by population, and Subsidiary Table IV furnishes similar information in respect of cities. Subsidiary Table I-A shows the distribution of population in groups of places according to size and rural territory from 1891 to 1921. Population of urban classes and of rural territory as constituted in 1921 with increase is exhibited in Subsidiary Table I-B.

Village.
Town and
City defined.

71. For purposes of enumeration a village, a town and a city were defined as follows :—

- (a) A village means an estate as defined in Section 3 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, *i.e.*, any area—
 - (1) for which a separate record-of-rights has been made; or
 - (2) which has been separately assessed to land revenue, or would have been so assessed if the land revenue had not been released, compounded for or redeemed; or
 - (3) which the Chief Commissioner may by general rule or special order declare to be an estate.
- (b) A town includes—
 - (1) every Municipality;
 - (2) all Civil Lines not included within Municipal limits;
 - (3) every Cantonment;
 - (4) every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for Census purposes

NOTE.—In dealing with questions arising under head (4), the Provincial Superintendent will have regard to the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade, and its historic associations and will bear in mind that it is undesirable to treat as towns over-grown villages which have no urban characteristics.

- (c) A city means—
 - (a) every town containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants;
 - (b) any other town which the Provincial Superintendent, with the sanction of the Local Government, may decide to treat as a city for Census purposes. In dealing with such cases, the considerations mentioned in the note to the definition of "Town" above should be borne in mind.

THE URBAN POPULATION.

Characteris-
tics of towns.

72. The definitions of village, town and city are the same as were adopted at the 1911 Census. For the first time at the present Census, Peshawar was treated as a City, with the sanction of the Local Government. Of the 19 towns 6 contain Municipalities, 11 Cantonments and 7 Notified areas; Prang, Tangi and Charsadda of the Peshawar District are the only towns which have got neither a Municipal Committee nor a Cantonment, nor is any of them a notified area, but the population of Charsadda is more than 10,000 and of the other two a little less than 10,000. They have been treated as towns not only because their population is about double the population prescribed for a town but because they are important centres for the distribution of the produce of the neighbourhood. They are no doubt, in a sense, over-grown villages, but they are gradually developing urban characteristics. Lakki, Nawanshahr, Jamrud and Cherat are each of them inhabited by less than 5,000 people, but the two former are notified areas and possess almost all the characteristics of a town and the two latter are Cantonments. All the places regarded as towns at the present Census have been so treated since 1911. In towns like the district head-quarters we have cantonments

as well as municipalities and in Nowshera and Mardan Cantonments as well as notified areas.

Civil lines, cantonments and rural areas within municipal limits have been treated as parts of the towns which adjoin them.

73. The number of towns has not varied much from one Census to another. The figures are given in the margin. The number rose from 15 in 1881 to 17 in 1891, to 18 in 1901 and to 19 in 1911. Jamrud and Cherat were not cantonments in 1881 and were therefore not included in the number of towns at the Census of that

The number of towns.

year. They were, for the first time, treated as towns in 1891 when cantonments were established there. In 1901 Tank was raised to the dignity of a town and in 1901 Risalpur, a new cantonment, was added to the number. No place treated as a town at one Census was excluded from the list at a subsequent one. Of the 4 additions made since 1881, 3 were treated as towns because cantonments were established there, and the fourth was included in the list because it had been declared a notified area.

74. The total urban population of the Province advanced from 291,714 to 335,849 during the decade, which means an increase of 15.1 per cent. Only a small percentage of it represents real improvement in the strength of the true urban population. The disturbed condition of the border and tribal lawlessness at the time the Census was taken, added considerably to the urban population of the Province. Military operations were going on and unusually large bodies of troops were massed all along the frontier. To the total provincial increase of 44,135, no less than 23,196 were contributed by cantonments, whose population advanced by over 33 per cent., the percentage of increase in the case of other town population being about 9. A large proportion of the residents of towns (28 per cent.) live in cantonments. This means that more than one quarter of the so-called urban population reside in towns, not because they have any preference for urban life but because military considerations have led the Government to concentrate their armed strength at certain strategical places in the Province. The increase or decrease in the cantonment population at any time affects no doubt technically the provincial figure for urban population, but it does not influence, one way or the other, the permanent or genuine residents of towns. Fear of raids drove considerable number of people, especially the Hindus, from the exposed villages to the head-quarters towns which were immune from the depredations of trans-border raiders and a considerable proportion of the increase in urban population outside cantonments must be attributed to this temporary influx of villagers into towns.

The variation in urban population in 1911-21.

The figures in the margin compare the urban population of various districts at the last two Censuses.

Hazara.

Districts.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent. 1911-21.
Total all districts	335,849	291,714	15.1
Hazara	32,204	29,744	8.3
Trans-Indus districts	803,645	261,970	15.9
Peshawar	187,023	167,168	12.4
Kohat	27,853	24,054	16.9
Jamrud	29,787	21,788	36.5
D. I. Khan	58,082	50,360	15.3

Hazara was the only district in the Province which was not affected by tribal lawlessness or by the military operations to which it gave rise. The causes which determined the variations of urban population in this district were local. The number of the people of Hazara living in towns advanced from 29,744 to 32,204—an increase of 2,460 persons which is principally due to the

improvement in the population of Abbottabad by 2,114 (18 per cent.). Baffa showed an increase of 219 (3 per cent.) and Nawanshahr of 431 (9 per cent.), while Haripur showed a decline of 304 (5 per cent.). The increase in Abbottabad is due to the extension of municipal limits by which a large number of people who had hitherto been treated as villagers were for the first time included in the urban population. The improvement in Nawanshahr and Baffa represents natural expansion. The decline in the population of Haripur is due to the fact that the 1911 figure included the population of a large number of houses outside the municipal limits but within the limits of Haripur village

which is a much larger area. If we exclude the people of these houses from the 1911 figures the decrease of 304 is converted into an increase of 432 (7 per cent.) which is due to natural expansion.

Trans-Indus districts.

75. It is, however, in the trans-Indus districts that the causes, which were chiefly responsible for the rather unusual growth of the urban population in the Province, were operative. The trans-border raiders, whether Mahsud, Wazir or Afridi, harassed the population in these districts and it was in these districts or on their borders that the extra military strength was concentrated. The urban population of this tract rose from 261,970 to 303,645, an increase of 41,675 (15.9 per cent.), of which no less than 22,439 represent the expansion of cantonment population. In other words the number of those living in cantonments advanced by 36 per cent., while the urban population outside Cantonment limits improved by about 7 per cent., a considerable proportion of this latter increase being due to the temporary migration to towns of a large number of rural Hindus for fear of trans-border-dacoities.

Peshawar.

76. By far the largest proportion of the provincial urban population is concentrated in Peshawar. Out of every 100 residents of towns, 56 belong to this district, although it contributes about 40 per cent. to the total population of the settled districts. This is because it contains the only city of the Province (Peshawar) which is the head-quarters of the Local Government and which contributes about 31 per cent. to the total urban population of the Province.

Peshawar is easily the first town of the Province and its population is about three times that of Dera Ismail Khan, the next largest town. Out of eleven cantonments no less than six are located in this district. Out of every hundred persons in the district, twenty reside in towns, the corresponding provincial percentage being 15. The urban population of the district rose from 167,168 in 1911 to 187,973 in 1921. The increase amounted to 20,805 (12.4 per cent.). The cantonment population in the district advanced by 14,095 (30 per cent.), and the urban population outside cantonments by 6,710 (6 per cent.); the latter may be taken to be a genuine improvement due to natural expansion, as at the time of the Census, this district was practically free from the panic which drove to towns a considerable number of people especially Hindus living in the rural areas of other trans-Indus districts. The increase in the population of cantonments was due, in a large measure, to the concentration in them of unusually large number of troops on account of disturbed border. Of the 9 towns of the district 3 (Risalpur, Jamrud and Cherat) are pure cantonments, 3 (Charsadda, Tangi and Prang) have neither cantonments nor municipalities, the remaining 3 have got cantonments as well as a municipality or notified area.

The figures in the margin show the population of the various towns in the district at the last two Censuses. The three towns (Risalpur, Jamrud and Cherat) which are pure cantonments showed by far the largest increase in population which varied from 117.5 at Cherat to 322 per cent. at Jamrud. The cantonment at Mardan improved by 25.1 per cent. and that of Nowshera by 14.3. In fact Peshawar is the only cantonment where there was a comparatively small increase of troops and this is explained by an extraordinary concentration at Jamrud and Risalpur, the former being only 9 miles from Peshawar. The phenomenal increase in the cantonment population of the district has already been explained. Peshawar is the only municipality in the district and its expansion by 7.2 per cent. may, for the most part, be ascribed to the phenomenal increase in the Hindu and Sikh population of the

Town.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.
1. Peshawar City ...	104,452	97,985	+ 6.7
Municipality ...	98,427	74,082	+ 7.2
Cantonment ...	26,025	23,873	+ 4.8
2. Nowshera ...	27,742	25,498	+ 8.8
Notified area ...	11,107	10,955	+ 1.4
Cantonment ...	16,635	14,543	+ 14.4
3. Mardan ...	10,980	8,929	+ 23.4
Notified area ...	7,483	6,134	+ 21.2
Cantonment ...	3,497	2,795	+ 25.1
4. Charsadda ...	10,232	9,178	+ 11.5
5. Prang ...	9,880	10,982	- 10.0
6. Tangi ...	9,843	9,807	- .6
7. Risalpur (Cantonment) ...	8,499	3,167	+ 168.4
8. Jamrud (Cantonment) ...	6,128	1,452	+ 322.0
9. Cherat (Cantonment) ...	261	120	+ 117.5

town that has taken place during the decade. Musalmans constitute the bulk of the population (83 per cent.) and they advanced only by 2 per cent. The Hindus contribute only 15 per cent. to the total residents of the Peshawar Municipality and their number increased by no less than 33 per cent. The Sikhs whose number is about one-third of the total Hindu population, advanced by 29 per cent. This extraordinary improvement in the number of the Hindus and Sikhs, during the decade, may be set down to the absence of a large number of persons of these communities at the 1911 Census. Paragraph 23 of 1911 Census Report of the North-West Frontier Province may be referred to in this connection. "Just a year before the taking of the Census (1911), the date of the Hindu festival of the Holi coincided with the Muhammadan day of mourning, — the Barawafat. The result was an explosion of religious animosity, which resulted in affrays between Hindus and Musalmans, in which there was considerable loss of life. As a result many Hindus left the city for a time; and though they had returned by the following spring, a similar coincidence of dates early in March 1911 naturally gave rise to much apprehension and there was again among Hindus a considerable exodus. Every precaution was taken by the authorities to preserve the peace; the city was picketted with troops; trans-border men and bad characters were warned not to enter it and those who were already inside it were expelled. But for this cause an increase similar to that in the cantonment and in the district generally might have been expected also in the municipal area."

Of the two notified areas, Mardan showed an extraordinary increase (21·2). Mardan has since 1911 grown to be an important centre of trade and commerce in the district. There is a flourishing cloth market in the notified area, and the trading classes, both Hindu and Sikh of the surrounding country, have during the decade made it their home. A reference to the Imperial Table V in this connection will be interesting. While the Musalman residents of the town improved by 3 per cent. only, the number of the Hindus living in the notified area more than doubled itself, the improvement in the strength of the Sikh being 23 per cent. The small increase of the population at Nowshera calls for little remark.

Mardan.

Charsadda, Prang and Tangi are the three towns of the Charsadda Tahsil. Charsadda, the head quarters of the tahsil, is contiguous to the town of Prang and these two places are identified with the ancient Pushkalawati, capital of the region at the time of Alexander's invasion, and transliterated as Peukelaus or Peukelaotis by Greek historians. Both these towns are situated on the left bank of the Swat River. Charsadda is a large and prosperous town with a considerable trade, and the expansion in its population has, for the most part, been due to the remarkable decrease at Prang which is close to it and is not so favourably situated with regard to the trade of the locality. Occupying as it does an exposed position near the border, the population of Tangi has almost been stationary in the decade. Charsadda is a much safer place as well as the best market in the tahsil, and it is but natural that it should gain, both in prosperity and population, at the expense of Prang and Tangi, the other two towns of the tahsil.

Charsadda,
Prang and
Tangi.

77. Kohat is the only town in this district. Its population rose from 22,654 in 1911 to 27,853 in 1921 — an improvement of 22·9 per cent. The residents of the municipality increased by 11 and those of the cantonment by 56 per cent. Within the limits of the Kohat Municipality, the Musalmans improved by 8 and the Hindus by 26 per cent. The increase within municipal limits may, where it is not due to natural expansion, be ascribed to the temporary settlement at the head-quarters town of a large number of villagers, both Musalmans and non-Muslims, whom fear of the trans-border raiders drove from their homes. The extraordinary increase in the cantonment population may be accounted for by the additional troops stationed at Kohat for military purposes.

Kohat.

78. The urban population of Bannu advanced from 21,788 to 29,737, the percentage of increase being over 36 per cent. If we exclude the cantonment population of Edwardesabad, which improved only 15 per cent., the residents of the town living outside cantonments will be found to have advanced

Bannu.

by no less than 43 per cent. To the total increase of 7,163 in the number of the people living within municipal limits, Musalmans contributed only 1,814, the Hindus 4,944 and Sikhs 414.

Bannu is the only district and Edwardesabad the only town in the Province, where the Hindus and Sikhs combined, predominate over Musalmans in urban population. The figures in the margin show the distribution, by religion, of the people of Bannu living in towns. Edwardesabad and Lakki are the only two towns in the district. The Hindus and Sikhs of Edwardesabad (municipality) are a little less than three times as numerous as Musalmans, while the number of the latter in Lakki is 48 per cent. more than that of the rival communities. The Hindus and Sikhs of the head-quarters municipality advanced by 49 and the Musalmans by 20 per cent., the corresponding percentages for Lakki being 99 and 31 respectively. It was in Bannu that the trans-border raider was most busy and the greatest insecurity of life and property prevailed at the time of the present Census. At the request of the Deputy Commissioner, the whole of the rural area of the district was treated as Non-Synchronous, where the final Census was taken on the morning of 19th instead of on the night of the 18th March. The fear of raids compelled a large number of villagers, especially Hindus and Sikhs, to take refuge in towns, where they were safe from the depredations of trans-border dacoits. This explains why there was such an unprecedented rise in the number of the people living in towns, which is all the more remarkable in view of the decrease (13 per cent.) in the total population of the district. The increase in the number of Hindu and Sikh residents was the largest because it was against them that the dacoities and raids were chiefly directed.

	1921.		1911.	
	Hindus and Sikhs.	Musal-mans.	Hindus and Sikhs.	Musal-mans.
Edwardesabad (municipality) ...	11,706	4,578	7,849	3,816
Lakki ..	3,013	4,468	1,513	3,411

D. I. Khan. 79. The urban population of Dera Ismail Khan advanced from 50,360 to 58,082 during the decade—an increase of 15 per cent. A cantonment was for the first time established at Tank, and this led to an improvement of 4,209 persons in the population of cantonments, although the residents of Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment actually declined by 274 persons. Dera Ismail Khan, Tank and Kulachi are the three towns of the district. There are cantonments at both Dera Ismail Khan and Tank; Dera Ismail Khan is the only municipality, while Kulachi and Tank are notified areas. If we leave cantonments out of account and confine ourselves to the people living within municipal limits, the urban population will be found to have expanded by 8 per cent. only, the percentage of increase in the case of cantonments being as much as 73 per cent. The extraordinary improvement in the population of cantonments is due to the military operations going on in Waziristan. The decrease in the number of those living at the head-quarters cantonment may be ascribed to the establishment of a new cantonment at Tank, where there was a greater concentration on account of its contiguity to the scene of military activity in Waziristan.

The figures in the margin show the distribution by religion, of the people living within municipal areas in Dera Ismail Khan. The Musalmans of the head-quarters municipality improved by 5 per cent. and their Hindu fellow-townsmen by 33 per cent. At Tank (notified area) the Musalmans advanced by 9 and the Hindus by 84 per cent. Next to Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan was the district where the trans-border raider was most in evidence at the time of the Census, so much so that the whole of the rural areas of the Tank and

	1921.		1911.		Variation per cent., 1911-1921.
	Musalman.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Hindu.	
Dera Ismail Khan (municipality) ...	19,182	14,107	18,317	10,689	+ 15
Kulachi (notified area)	5,649	2,162	7,820	2,906	- 22
Tank (notified area) ...	4,199	2,068	3,837	1,130	+ 26

Kulachi tahsils had to be treated as non-Synchronous, where the final Census was checked on the morning following the Census night. The extraordinary increase in the number of the Hindus at Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, in so far as it is not accounted for by natural expansion, may be attributed to the movement to these towns of a large number of Hindu villagers on account of the disturbed condition of the border. The improvement in the Musalman population is, wholly at Dera Ismail Khan and partly at Tank, due to natural expansion. The connection of Tank with Bannu by railway, and the influx of a large number of labourers on account of the various works under construction in the tahsil are also, in some measure, responsible for the inflation of the urban population of Tank.

D. I. Khan and Tank.

The Musalmans of Kulachi declined by 38 and the Hindus by 2 per cent., the percentage of decrease in the case of the whole town being 22. Proportionally by far the largest mortality from influenza took place in Dera Ismail Khan and in this district the town of Kulachi was perhaps the worst sufferer. A severe drought afflicted the district at the time of the Census of which the effects were most keenly felt in Kulachi. The town is inhabited by a large number of Pathan agriculturists who were hit very hard and large numbers of them migrated to Tank to earn their livelihood as labourers. The Hindus also were not satisfied with their lot at Kulachi. A good many of them started business at Dera Ismail Khan and made it their home. Both Dera Ismail Khan and Tank gained at the expense of Kulachi, which is rather out of the way and no longer a centre of Powindah business as it once was: it is also near the border and therefore more exposed to trans-border raids than Dera Ismail Khan.

Kulachi.

80. The proportion of females to every 1,000 males residing in towns is 562 for the whole Province, the corresponding figure for the 1911 Census being 626. The large decrease in the proportion of females is evidently due to the enormous increase in the cantonment population (33 per cent.) that has taken place during the decade as compared with the advance made by other urban population (9 per cent.). The male population of the army tends to reduce the relative strength of females in cantonments. At Jamrud there was one female to 6,127 males and at Cherat 26 females to 235 males. At Risalpur, a population of 8,499 contained only 1,877 females, which means a proportion of 221 females for every 1,000 males. In Tank Cantonment there were only 60 women to 4,423 men. At Dera Ismail Khan (Cantonment) there were only 93 females to 1,000 males and the proportion was much smaller at Edwardesabad Cantonment. The proportion of females to every 1,000 males in the whole Province was 199 for cantonments, 768 for the urban population outside cantonments and 889 for the rural population of the settled districts. Why the proportion of females should be much smaller in towns than in villages, is easily explained. The urban population contains a large proportion of temporary immigrants who do not bring their women with them. Those who frequent the towns for trade and labour are not usually accompanied by their female relatives and in the case of cantonments, where troops constitute the bulk of the population, the proportion of females is still further reduced and becomes sometimes negligible.

Sex proportion in towns.

81. Taking the districts of the Province as a whole, 149 persons out of every 1,000 live in towns, the corresponding figure for 1911 Census being 133. The figures of each religion for the last two Censuses are given in the margin. The Musalmans are for the most part agriculturists and consequently their proportion in towns is the smallest (103 per mille). It has improved during the decade by 3 per mille. The Christians who constitute only 0.4 per cent. of the total population and who are for the most part in Government service and follow pursuits other than agricultural, are

Distribution of urban population by religion.

		Number per mille who live in towns.	
		1921.	1911.
All religions ...	...	149	133
Musalman ...	...	103	100
Hindu ...	...	631	540
Sikh ...	...	608	550
Christian ...	...	935	980

practically confined to towns. The Hindus and Sikhs in this Province are either traders, or are employed in Government service, both Civil and Military. About two-thirds of their number reside in towns. A considerable proportion of those who lived in villages at the time of the last Census, have since moved to towns for the greater insecurity prevailing at the time of the present Census in outlying rural areas. A reference to the figures of districts, which are exhibited in Subsidiary Table II, would show that the proportion of the people of all religions living in towns is as high as 223 in Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar comes next with a proportion of 207. The proportion of urban population in Hazara is the smallest (52 per *mille*). The proportion of urban to every 1,000 persons of the total population in Kohat is 130 and in Bannu 121. The relative position of the districts with regard to the proportion of their urban population has remained unchanged during the decade. It will be noticed that the position of a district in this respect is practically determined by the proportion of its Musalman population living in towns, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan being the only exceptions. The reason is to be found in the fact that by far the largest proportion of the Hindus live in Dera Ismail Khan and add considerably to its urban population.

Its composition.

In dealing with the distribution of the urban population by religion, it will not be without interest to discuss its religious composition as well. The average town of the Province contains about 17,676 persons of whom 11,185 are contributed by Musalmans, 4,982 by Hindus, 986 by Sikhs and 522 by Christians, the average of "others" in each town being one. In every 100 persons living in towns there are 63 Musalmans, 28 Hindus, 6 Sikhs and 3 Christians, the percentage of "others" being negligible. As already remarked, Bannu is the only district and its head-quarters town, Edwardesabad, the only town in the Province where the Hindus predominate over Musalmans in the urban population; in all other districts and towns Musalmans are in overwhelming majority.

The towns as centres of trade.

82. Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Nowshera, Bannu and Mardan are the principal centres of trade in the Province. These towns have shown a steady development in population during the past five decades, as the figures in the margin indicate. Nowshera and Mardan, which were mere cantonments

Town.	Population in.					Increase per cent., 1881-1921.
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	
1. Peshawar ...	101,452	97,935	95,147	84,191	79,982	31
2. Dera Ismail Khan ...	39,341	35,131	31,787	26,884	23,164	77
3. Kohat ...	27,853	22,654	30,762	27,003	18,179	53
4. Nowshera ...	27,742	25,498	9,518	6,885	5,473	407
5. Bannu (Edwardesabad) ...	22,261	16,865	14,201	8,317	8,960	148
6. Mardan ...	10,930	8,929	3,572	3,537	2,706	295

in 1881, have registered the largest increase in population and next to them comes Bannu (Edwardesabad) which, as the headquarters of the district of the same name, assumed importance as a town only after the British Government took charge of the country. All these three towns are new and their expansion during the last 40 years is phenomenal, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat which were well populated towns before the advent of the British Government show nothing like the expansion of the new towns. Of these, Peshawar, the oldest and the most densely populated town of the Province in 1881, shows the least growth. Dera Ismail Khan, the smallest of the old towns at the time of the first Census, registers the highest improvement. In fact the rate of increase in the case of old towns has been in inverse ratio with their population in 1881.

The Province is practically without manufactures or a considerable surplus of agricultural products. The great trade routes connecting India with Afghanistan and Central Asia pass through it. The bulk of the Afghanistan trade is carried on with Peshawar by the Khyber Pass, which is open to traffic two days a week under the protection of the Khyber Rifles. Some of this trade crosses the Peiwar Kotal into the Kurram Valley and thence down to Kohat. Next in importance is the Gomal Pass through which as well as through the Tochi Valley Powindahs (nomad Afghan traders) bring their merchandise to Dera Ismail Khan

and Bannu. The imports from Buner and Bajaur find market at Nowshera which is also a large timber market while the great cloth market at Mardan is only of recent growth.

83. The table in the margin compares the number of towns of each class

Serial No.	Class.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
I	100,000 and over ...	1	...	...	...	...
II	50,000 to 100,000 ...	...	1	1	1	1
III	20,000 to 50,000 ...	4	3	3	3	1
IV	10,000 to 20,000 ...	4	4	3	3	1
V	5,000 to 10,000 ...	9	6	8	7	7
VI	Under 5,000 ...	1	5	5	4	5
	Total ...	19	19	18	17	15

with the corresponding figures of the previous Censuses. Peshawar was for the first time at the present Census declared to be a city with a population of over 100,000 persons. From 1881 to 1911 the Province had no city or town inhabited by 100,000 or more persons and therefore Class I was shown blank at the first four Censuses. There was no entry made under Class II at

Distribution and growth of population in towns classified according to size.

the present Census, as Peshawar which had hitherto been the only town in this class, was shown in the higher one. The number of towns in Class III rose from 3 to 4. This is due to the inclusion in this class of Bannu (Edwardesabad) whose population rose from 16,865 to 22,261 during the last ten years. The deficiency in Class IV caused by the exclusion of Edwardesabad was made up by the inclusion of Charsadda whose population improved from under to above 10,000 and which was therefore excluded from Class V in which it had hitherto been shown since 1901. The number of towns with a population of 5,000 to 10,000 improved from 6 to 9, as four towns (Nowshera, Jamrud, Lakki and Risalpur), which had hitherto been shown in the lowest class, were included in the higher one for the first time in 1921 on account of increase of population and consequently the number of towns shown in Class VI fell from five to one. It is interesting to note that more than half the total urban population (66 per cent.) is concentrated in towns with a population of 20,000 and over and a very small proportion (14 per cent.) in towns with 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, the rest (20 per cent.) belong to towns whose numerical strength is under 5,000.

THE RURAL POPULATION.

84. The definition of "village" has already been given in paragraph 71 above. It is identical with that of estate (*mauza*) given in the Punjab Land Revenue Act and is a suitable one for this Province where every district and tahsil are divided into a number of revenue villages. The nature of what is known as "village" in this Province, is not uniform, for while about 90 per cent. of the number of villages given in column 4 of Imperial Table I, are residential villages, somewhere near the centre of the village area, where all the owners, cultivators, artisans and traders of the village converge, the rest are mere collections of a number of homesteads or hamlets, often separated from each other by considerable distance. Villages of the latter description are to be found mostly in the Hazara hills. In other districts these hamlets are known as *bandas*. They are built outside the main village either by immigrants or by proprietors to enable them to live on their lands, which are at a distance from the main village. For a description of various kinds of villages in different districts of the Province, a reference may be made to paragraph 29 (page 19) of Mr. Latimer's Census Report of this Province for 1911.

The definition of village.

85. The total number of villages in the five districts of the Province is

District.	Number of villages.	
	In 1911.	In 1921.
All districts ...	3,033	3,356
Hazara ...	1,156	1,515
Peshawar ...	792	787
Kohat ...	290	284
Bannu ...	377	378
Dera Ismail Khan	418	392

3,356 against 3,033 in 1911, as detailed in the margin. The number of villages given in Imperial Tables I and III and Provincial Table I represents inhabited villages, the villages found uninhabited at the time of the Census being left out of account. There is an increase of 323 villages which is mainly due to the number of villages in the Hazara District having advanced from 1,156 in 1911 to 1,515 at the present Census.

Variations in the number of villages.

A reference to Provincial Table I will show that the number of inhabited villages in Abbottabad fell by 11 and those in Haripur rose by 3. There was

no change in the number of villages in the Manshera Tahsil. The decrease of 8 villages in the three tahsils of the Hazara District is to be set off against an increase of no less than 367 villages in the Feudal Tanawal (States of Amb and Phulra). This explains how the gain of 359 villages in Hazara is made up. The increase of 367 villages in Feudal Tanawal is due to the incorrect return of villages at the 1911 Census, when a large number of groups of villages were treated as single villages which reduced the number of its villages by 367. Other variations in Hazara as well as in other districts of the Province represent, in the case of the increase, the number of deserted villages that have become inhabited, and in the case of decrease, the number of inhabited villages that have been deserted, since the last Census. According to the Revenue Records the total number of villages in the five administered districts is 3,513, of which 138 were deserted at the time of the present Census. It need hardly be pointed out that in Revenue Records, every town is also treated as a village.

Villages classified according to population.

86. Towns and villages are classified by population in Imperial Table

III and in Subsidiary Table I, appended to this chapter, has been worked out the classification of rural population. The figures in the margin show the number per *mille* of the rural population falling in each, class at the last two Censuses. About 46 per cent. of the rural people live in villages with a population of 500 to 2,000 each, and more than 20 per cent. in small villages of under 500 souls.

Class.	Total Districts.	Hazara.	Peshawar.	Kohat.	Bannu.	D. I. Khan.
5,000 and over { 1911	45	21	56	121	25	27
{ 1921	49	18	85	08	25	56
2,000 to 5,000 { 1911	278	216	880	247	191	255
{ 1921	244	241	368	269	152	252
500 to 2,000 { 1911	465	490	426	436	535	433
{ 1921	462	480	420	470	561	426
Under 500 ... { 1911	311	264	138	196	249	285
{ 1921	205	261	129	195	262	366

Over 28 per cent. live in decent sized villages with 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. Large villages with a population of 5,000 and over, which for one reason or another have not been declared towns, naturally accommodate a very small percentage (4.9) of the rural population. The number of such villages is always very small, as they are usually raised to the dignity of towns as soon as their population exceeds 5,000. As was to be expected, the largest proportion of big villages is found in Peshawar and the smallest in Hazara which is for the most part a hilly tract. More than half the total rural population of Bannu live in villages of 500 to 2,000 inhabitants.

Average population per village.

87. The average population of a village in the Province has fallen from 628 to 571 during the decade. This is evidently due to a considerable increase (367) in the number of villages in the states of Amb and Phulra in the Hazara District. It is still ahead of most other Indian Provinces and compares favourably with the corresponding Punjab average of 487 persons in 1911. The average population per village is the highest in Peshawar (91.4) and the lowest in Hazara (390), as the former possesses the largest population of big villages and the latter the smallest, the average for Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan being 656, 574 and 517 persons respectively. With the exception of Hazara, where villages are not unoften collections of scattered homesteads, the average population per village for other districts is a fair indication of the number of people living in an average residential village.

Distribution of the population between towns and villages.

88. Out of every 1,000 persons in the districts, 149 reside in towns

and 851 in villages. An average town accommodates 17,676 persons and an average village 571. The table in the margin shows the proportion per cent. of total population enumerated in urban and rural areas, respectively, at each Census, from 1881 to 1921. In 1881, 12.3 per cent. of the total population resided in towns and the rest in villages. The proportion of urban popula-

Year.	Population.			Proportion per cent. to total population of Districts	
	Administered Districts.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
1881 ...	1,575,943	194,490	1,381,453	12.3	87.7
1891 ...	1,857,519	233,465	1,624,054	12.6	87.4
1901 ...	2,041,534	268,397	1,773,004	12.7	87.3
1911 ...	2,196,933	291,714	1,905,219	13.3	86.7
1921 ...	2,251,340	335,819	1,915,491	14.9	85.1

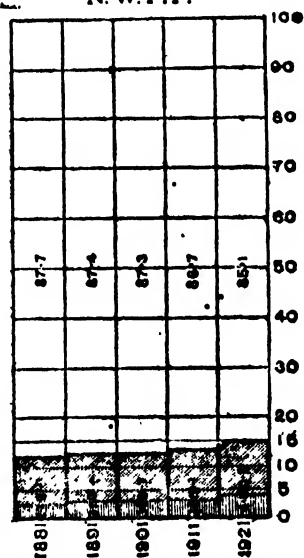
tion improved to 12·6 in 1891 and to 12·7 in 1901. It rose still further to 13·3 in 1911 and again advanced to 14·9 at the present Census. This slow but steady advance in the ratio between urban and rural population may be ascribed mainly to the variations in the cantonment population that have taken place from time to time on account of the military requirements of the Province, although an increasing tendency on the part of the rural population to move to

Year.	Urban population.		Proportion per cent. to total population of districts.	
	Cantonments.	Outside cantonments.	Cantonments.	Outside cantonments.
1881	43,875	151,615	27	9·6
1891	58,006	174,579	32	9·4
1901	61,828	197,102	30	9·7
1911	70,254	221,480	32	10·1
1921	93,450	242,399	41	10·8
Total increase 1881-1921	+ 118 per cent.	60 per cent.	...	...

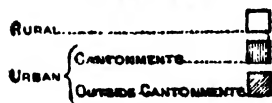
towns is also to a certain extent responsible for it. The figures in the margin will show that while the Cantonment population has, during the last 40 years, more than doubled itself, the rate of increase in the urban population outside cantonments has during this period been about 60 per cent. as compared with 39 per cent. in the case of rural population, the improve-

ment in the total provincial population for the last four decades being 43 per cent. The proportions of cantonment population, urban population outside cantonments, and rural population are exhibited in a more convenient form in the diagram given in the margin.

PROPORTION OF URBAN (CANTONMENT AND OUTSIDE CANTONMENT) TO RURAL POPULATION DURING THE LAST 40 YEARS PER 100 PERSONS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE N.W.F.P.



REFERENCES



Tsiang estimates the circumference of the city, only one corner of which was occupied by a thousand families, at the time the great Chinese traveller visited it, as about 12 kilometers. This is about one-third more than the present circumference of Peshawar (excluding the cantonment) which, in all probability, still occupies the site of the old town. The population, density, sex proportion and immigration figures of Peshawar are given in Subsidiary Table IV. The population advanced from 79,982 in 1881 to 97,935 in 1911 and to 104,452 in 1921. The city consists of a municipality and a cantonment. A little less than one-fourth of the total population of the city resides in the cantonment of which the population improved from 20,690 in 1881 to 23,873 in 1911 and to 25,025 at the present Census. The municipality

CITIES.

89. Peshawar, which had hitherto been treated as a mere town, was raised to the dignity of a city at the present Census. It is the only city in the Province, and is the head-quarters of the Local Government. It is perhaps the most ancient historic town in this part of the country and is believed to have been founded by Parasha Rama, a great legendary Brahmin hero of the Mahabharata which was composed about 5,000 years ago. Its ancient name was Purushapura (the city of Parasha, its founder), which may possibly be associated with Porus, the ruler of the place when Alexander invaded the country. That this town is the Purushavar or Purshavar of Al-Biruni, the Pershavar or Peishavar of Abul Fazal and the Peshawar of the present day, nobody denies. The present name Peshawar is referred to the Emperor Akbar, whose fondness for innovation is said to have led him to change the ancient Parshavar, of which he did not know the meaning, to Peshawar or the "Frontier Town." Hieuen

Peshawar.

gained 7·2 and the cantonment 4·8 per cent. during the last decade and these variations have been already explained in paragraph 76 above. The proportion of females to every 1,000 males residing in the city is 610, the corresponding figure for the total Provincial population being 831. The low proportion of women in the city is due, in a large measure, as is clear from the figures in the margin, to the inclusion of cantonment area, where it is as low as 282 per 1,000 males, the figures for the municipality being 750. More than one-third of the total population of the city consists of immigrants who are not generally accompanied by their female relatives which also explains the deficiency of the weaker sex in the city.

Peshawar.	Population.		Proportion of females to 1,000 males.
	Males.	Females.	
Municipality	46,884	84,043	750
Cantonment	19,508	5,517	282

The population of the city, both in the municipality and cantonment, is of an extremely mixed character. The character of the cantonment population depends mostly upon the nationality, tribe or caste of the troops located there. The tribes and classes most largely represented in the municipality are Pathans, Sayads, Mughals, Kashmiris, Awans and of Hindus, Brahmins, Khatrias and Aroras. The commercial transactions of the city are mostly in the hands of the Hindus, but there is also a considerable proportion of Musalman merchants of position and importance. The mass of the population is divided into petty trade guilds, recruited from miscellaneous tribes of every race to be found in Northern India and Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries to the north and west.

Trade.

The main trade of the district passes through the city of Peshawar. The city derives its importance as an entrepôt for trade with Afghanistan and Central Asia, but having practically no manufactures of its own, it can look for little development of its commerce from any other source. The principal foreign markets having dealings with Peshawar are Kabul and Bokhara. From the former place silk, carpets, shawls, worsted, cochineal, jalap, asafoetida, saffron, resin and fruits, both fresh and dried, are imported, principally for re-exportation to the Punjab and other parts of India, whence are received in return English piece-goods, cambrics, silks, indigo, tea, sugar and spices. Bokhara supplies gold sequins, gold and silver thread and lace, principally for re-exportation to Kashmir, whence the return trade is principally in shawls. Iron from Bajaur and skin coats (Pestins) are the only remaining items of importance coming from beyond the border.

Manufac-
tures.

The manufactures of Peshawar are only of local importance. The *lungis* (scarfs) of the city are famous throughout the Province. *Yakdars* (wooden boxes covered with leather), glazed earthenware, copperware, *kullas* (tall conical caps, ribbed with embroidery and stiff with gold), lac-pointed cloth and colourless embroidery are the other specialities of Peshawar.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.*

District.	AVERAGE POPULATION PER .		NUMBER PER MILL RESIDING IN		NUMBER PER MILL OF URBAN POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF				NUMBER PER MILL OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF			
	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N.-W. F. P. (Districts) ...	17,676	571	149	851	660	136	203	1	49	284	462	205
Hazara ...	8,051	390	52	948	...	423	577	...	18	241	480	261
Peshawar ...	30,886	914	207	703	703	113	183	1	85	366	420	129
Kohat ...	27,858	650	180	870	1,009	...	...	...	66	269	470	195
Bannu ...	14,868	574	121	679	749	...	251	...	35	152	561	262
Dera Ismail Khan ...	19,361	517	223	777	677	187	136	...	50	252	426	200

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I-A.—*Distribution of Population in groups of places according to size and Rural Territory, 1891 to 1921.*

Class of places.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION			
	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N.-W. F. P. (Districts)...	3,375	2,251,340	3,052	2,196,933	3,168	2,041,534	Not available.	1,857,519	100	100	100	100
Urban Territory ...	19	335,849	19	291,714	18	258,930	17	238,485	15	13	13	13
(I) Towns of 100,000 or over	1	104,452	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
(II) „ of 50,000 to 100,000	...	...	1	97,985	1	95,147	1	84,191	...	4	5	5
(III) „ of 20,000 to 50,000	4	117,197	3	83,283	3	62,400	2	53,887	5	4	3	3
(IV) „ of 10,000 to 20,000	4	45,628	4	40,532	2	24,526	3	33,109	2	2	1	2
(V) „ of 5,000 to 10,000 ...	9	68,311	6	46,641	3	62,445	7	53,212	3	3	3	3
(V) „ under 5,000 ...	1	261	5	14,323	5	14,312	4	9,086	...	1	1	...
Rural Territory ...	3,356	1,915,491	3,033	1,905,219	3,150	172,604	Not available	1,624,034	85	87	87	87

NOTE.—The figures in this statement are those of the various classes, as recorded at each census without adjustment of any kind.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I-B.—*Population of Urban classes and of Rural Territory as constituted in 1921 with increase.*

Class of places.	Number of places in 1921.	POPULATION.		INCREASE 1911 TO 1921.	
		1921.	1911.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	3,275	2,251,340	2,196,938	+54,407	+2.5
Territory urban in 1921	19	335,849	291,714	+44,135	+15.1
Towns having in 1921—					
(I) 100,000 and over	1	104,452	97,935	+6,517	+6.7
(II) 50,000 to 100,000 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(III) 20,000 to 50,000	4	117,107	100,148	+17,049	+17.0
(IV) 10,000 to 20,000	4	45,628	31,663	+13,965	+31.5
(V) 5,000 to 10,000	9	68,311	58,848	+9,463	+16.1
(VI) under 5,000	1	261	120	+141	+117.5
Territory rural in 1921	3,356	1,915,491	1,905,219	+10,272	+0.5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Number per mille of the total Population and of each Main Religion who live in Towns.*

DISTRICT.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.				
	Total population.	Musliman.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Christian.
1	2	3	4	5	6
N.-W. F. P. Total District	149	103	691	668	935
Hazara	52	31	457	311	968
Peshawar	207	157	785	721	988
Kohat	130	96	450	800	950
Bannu	121	49	671	860	992
Dera Ismail Khan	223	150	598	605	603

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Towns classified by Population.*

Class of town.	Number of towns of each class in 1921.	Proportion to total urban population.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	Variation per cent. in towns as classed at previous Censuses.				Variation per cent. in urban population of each class from 1881 to 1921.	
				1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	(a) In towns as classed in 1881.	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total ...	19	100	562	+11.6	+4.8	+9	+19.5	+49.9	43.8
(I) 100,000 and over ...	1	81	610	...	...	...	...	+20.6	+30.6
(II) 50,000 to 100,000...	...	...	...	...	+2.9	+13	+5.2		
(III) 20,000 to 50,000...	4	35	507	+14.0	-7.5	+16.0	+21.8	+77.5	+428.8
(IV) 10,000 to 20,000 ...	4	14	462	+18.4	+12.5	-18.1	+48.5	+53.2	+151.0
(V) 5,000 to 10,000 ...	9	20	669	-6	+18.2	+10.4	+21.3	+56.4	+26.6
(VI) Under 5,000 ...	1	...	111	+117.5	-1.6	+21.2	+42.9	+76.0	-7644.8

NOTE.—The percentage in column 5 represents the variation shown by the Census of 1921 in the population of the towns included in each class in the Census of 1911. The figures in columns 6, 7, 8 and 9 similarly represent the variation in the periods 1901-1911, 1891-1901, 1881-1891 and 1881-1921. In none of these columns are the variations due to the classing of additional areas as urban taken into account. Column 10 shows the increase in the population of towns as classed in 1921 over the population of towns as classed in 1881, i.e., it shows the gross increase including new areas classed as urban and including the population of towns which have come up from a lower class during the period under comparison.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Cities.*

Cities.	Population in 1921.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	Proportion of foreign born per mille	Percentage of variation.				
					1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	Total 1881 to 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Peshawar ...	104,452	34,817	610	349	+6.7	+2.9	+13.0	+5.8	30.6

CHAPTER III.

BIRTH-PLACE.

GENERAL.

Reference to
Statistics.

90. The statistics of birth-place are given in Imperial Table XI, which supplies the data for the determination of the increase or decrease of the natural population and shows the movement of the people from one part of the Province to another, as well as the contribution made by persons born outside the Province to the actual population enumerated in it. This chapter deals with the latter aspect of the statistics; the degree, to which the variations of population in different parts of the Province have been affected by migration, has already been discussed in Chapter I. Further information on the subject will be found in a more compendious form in the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the chapter. Subsidiary Table I shows the number of immigrants enumerated in each Natural Division and District from other parts of the Province, from other provinces of India as well as from other countries. Subsidiary Table II furnishes similar information regarding emigrants from the Province and it is based on the figures received from other provinces, where the persons born in this Province happened to be enumerated on the Census night. Subsidiary Table III compares the figures of migration between Districts with those of 1911. The migration between the Province as a whole and other provinces of India, as disclosed at the last two Censuses, is indicated in Subsidiary Table IV.

Discussion to
be confined
to adminis-
tered dis-
tricts only.

91. I need hardly point out that the discussion in this chapter will be confined to the statistics furnished by the administered districts only. No reliable statistics are available regarding the trans-border territory, where only the occupants of the British posts were enumerated on the regular schedule. The troops and followers enumerated in the trans-frontier area can in no way be said to represent the composition of the people living on either side of the border. The figures in the first two Subsidiary Tables relate to the administered districts only. A good deal of periodic migration, no doubt, takes place between the trans-border territory of this Province and Afghanistan, but the number of migrants to the trans-frontier area from the British Districts, with the exception of those found in British posts, is a negligible factor.

Types of
migration.

92. At the 1911 Census five different types of migration were distinguished and the same classification may be said to hold good for the present one. These are—

- (a) *Casual*.—The minor movements between adjacent villages. They affect the statistics only when the villages happen to lie on opposite sides of the line, which divides one district from another. In this type of migration the proportion of females is considerable on account of the very common practice of taking a wife from a not very distant village, who has to go to her parents several times before she finally settles in her new home. The rural population living in adjacent villages is constantly on the move. Visits to relatives and friends are the main cause of such movements, which affect the Census returns only when people cross the district boundary. The bulk of such movements are made within the district and are therefore not recorded in the Census Schedule.
- (b) *Temporary*.—Due to journeys on business, visits to places of pilgrimage and the like, and the temporary demand for labour when new roads and railways are under construction. The last is the most important item of this type. Large works were in progress in the Tank Tahsil of Dera Ismail Khan which attracted a large number of temporary immigrants from the adjoining tracts of the Marwat and Kulachi Tahsils. This type of migration is practically confined to males.

- (c) *Periodic*.—Such as the annual migration which takes place in different tracts at harvest time, and the seasonal movements of pastoral nomads. The amount of temporary and periodic migration varies greatly at different seasons of the year, and is usually the maximum at the time when the Census is taken. To this type belongs the annual influx of a large number of Powindahs (Afghan traders and graziers), who enter the Province in the beginning of winter with their camels and merchandise. They leave their women in the Province, and their camels on the Indus for grazing, and themselves pass on to the Punjab and other Provinces of India for trade and labour. About April they again enter the Province and leave it with their herds and women for Afghanistan before summer sets in.
- (d) *Semi-Permanent*.—The natives of one place reside and earn their living in another, but retain their connection with their own homes, where they leave their families and to which they return in their old age and at more or less regular intervals in the meantime. This type comprises a large proportion of Government servants of all kinds who work for livelihood in a district or province different from the one which is their home. All the European employes of Government belong to this class. Students, soldiers and menial servants are important constituents of this migratory element and they are but rarely accompanied by their female relatives.
- (e) *Permanent*—*i.e.*, where overcrowding drives people away, or the superior attractions of some other locality induce people to settle there. Considerable numbers of menial classes like the *chuhars* (sweepers), shoe-makers, grass-cutters as well as an appreciable number of Hindu and Sikh traders have settled permanently in the Province and they are accompanied invariably by their women-folk.

These five types can, in a large measure, be distinguished by the varying proportion of the sexes among the migrants, the males being largely in excess in temporary and less so as a rule in periodic migration, the proportion being fairly normal in permanent migration, while in casual migration the proportion of females is greater than in any other type of migration. But of course each type shades off into all the others; it may often be said to produce them, for people will more readily settle temporarily or permanently where friends and connections have preceded them; two or more types are generally present side by side; and the proportion of the sexes can only be taken as a very rough indication of the general nature of the migration, and of the type which prevails most largely. All these five types of migration are represented in the Province, and each of them will be discussed in its proper place.

Proportion
of the sexes
as an indica-
tion of the
character of
migration.

93. The total population of 2,294,263 enumerated on the regular Schedule in the North-West Frontier Province, both in the districts and the trans-border posts, at the recent census, comprises no less than 2,136,701 or over 93 per cent. born within the Province and 157,562 or rather less than 7 per cent. born outside it. Of the latter, 118,395 or over 5 per cent. were born in other parts of India and the rest (over 1 per cent. of the population) were immigrants from other countries. On the other hand, 67,958 persons born in the North-West Frontier Province were enumerated in the other Provinces of India, the figures of emigrants from this Province to other parts of the world being not available.

Total
migration.

Of the people enumerated in the five settled districts (2,251,340), over 91 per cent. (2,055,844) were present at their homes, *i.e.* in the districts of their birth, on the night of the final Census, rather less than 2 per cent. belonged to other districts of the Province, a little less than 4 per cent. came from other parts of India and the balance, more than 1 per cent., were born in countries outside India.

The natives of this Province, like other Indians, are for the most part a stay-at-home people. The chief hindrance to migration in this Province is of an economic character. They are mainly dependent for their support on agriculture and they are loth to leave their holdings, unless some calamity like a severe drought or failure of crops drives them temporarily from their homes. Large public works, like the construction of new roads and railways, are always in progress in some part of the Province or other. The demand for unskilled labour outruns the supply and sufficiently high wages are paid to labourers. It is a small but, from a political point of view, a most important Province in the Indian Empire. Government spends large amounts of money, out of all proportion to the population of, or the revenue derived from, the Province, both on public works and public services. In the eleven permanent cantonments located in the Province, a large garrison is permanently maintained. All these circumstances combined produce an ample field of employment for the children of the soil, and they are under no economic necessity to leave their Province. In fact, numerically the immigrants in the Province are far in excess of the emigrants from it; the former amount to 7 per cent. of the total population of the districts as a whole, the percentage in the case of the latter being less than 3, so far as ascertained at present.

The proverbial reluctance of the people to leave their home is, however, gradually but surely giving way under modern conditions. The Pathans and other indigenous castes and tribes of the Province are developing a more adventurous spirit, not averse to travel. The improved means of communication, coupled with the security of life and property insured by a highly civilized Government, have established a much freer intercourse between different parts of the administered

Proportion per mille born and enumerated in the five districts of the Province.

	Enumerated in	
	1911	1921
Districts of birth ...	994	985
Contiguous districts ...	4	10
Other districts of the Province ...	2	5

The number of persons born in the district in which they were enumerated fell from 994 to 985 per mille, while the number of those born in the contiguous districts and other districts of the Province improved from 4 to 10 and from 2 to 5 per 1,000, respectively.

Casual migration

94. Of the total number of persons born in this Province (31,994) who were enumerated in a district other than that in which they were born, more than two-thirds (21,613) were born in a district adjoining that in which they were enumerated and a little less than one-third in the other districts. The great majority of the former were doubtless emigrants of the casual type, that is to say, persons who had moved only a few miles from their birth-place but in so doing happened to cross the district boundary. Such movements can scarcely be regarded as migration in the ordinary sense of the word.

One of the principal causes of these minor movements, especially among women, is the custom, whereby a young bride has to visit her parents residing in a district adjoining the one in which her husband's home is situated. Sometimes she is delivered of children at her parents' home and, where it is in a different district from that of her husband, her children are returned at the Census as being born in a district other than the one in which they reside. The statistics of casual migration are inflated by the frequent visits which people pay to their relatives residing in adjoining districts, especially on the occasion of marriages and deaths.

The final Census was taken on the night of 18th March which was observed as a public holiday as well as the day following it, in order to facilitate the overhauling of the Census record and the preparation of provisional totals, the agency employed for the Census work being for the most part Government servants. The 20th March was a Sunday, and these three consecutive holidays enabled a considerable number of temporary or semi-permanent emigrants, most of them in Government service, to return to their homes,

Proclamations were issued all over the Province asking people to avoid fixing the Census day for weddings or other social or religious ceremonies. The date of the Census was so fixed as not to clash with days held to be auspicious for marriages or on which other large gatherings or fairs are held. All these precautions went a long way to make the intra-provincial migration on the Census night, a normal one.

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION.

95. The totals (omitting 00s) of immigrants as well as emigrants are

Total migration.

Immigration.

District.	Contiguous parts of other Provinces.	Other parts of Provinces in India.	Outside India.	Total.
Districts ...	28.3	61.3	35.3	124.9
Hazara ...	5.0	6.4	2	11.6
Trans-Indus Districts ...	14.8	68.4	35.1	118.3
Peshawar ...	5.8	37.9	13.7	57.4
Kohat ...	2.6	7.3	7	10.5
Bannu ...	2.0	4.2	1	6.3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3.9	1.46	20.6	30.1

Emmigration.

District.	Contiguous parts of other Provinces.	Other parts of Provinces in India.	Outside India.	Total.
Districts ...	27.3	40.2	...	67.5
Hazara ...	15.1	8.0	...	23.1
Trans-Indus Districts ...	6.6	82.1	...	88.7
Peshawar ...	1.1	22.0	...	23.1
Kohat ...	1.7	3.9	...	5.6
Bannu ...	5	2.0	...	2.5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2.0	4.9	...	7.5

noted in the margin by districts. Figures of emigration out of India are not available and are not included in the marginal statistics. It will be noticed that immigration exceeds emigration in all the districts except in Hazara where the latter exceeds the former by 12,923 persons. The bulk of the immigrants come not from the contiguous parts, but from the non-contiguous parts, of other provinces and the reason is not far to seek. Most of the immigrants consist of troops recruited from places other than the contiguous parts whose contribution to the army is almost negligible. For the same reason the number of immigrants from outside India exceeds those from the contiguous parts of the Punjab and Kashmir. The former consist of large numbers of Europeans, employed both in the Army and Civil departments of Government, but by far the largest contribution to this class is made by immigrants from Afghanistan. Immigrants from contiguous parts are found in largest numbers in Peshawar and Hazara; the former receives them mostly from the Attock District of the Punjab and the latter from Kashmir and Rawalpindi. These immigrants are in the main of the casual type.

96. The total number of immigrants from other Provinces and States

Immigrants from other Provinces of India.

Province or State.	1921.	1911.
Punjab ...	97,624	67,132
United Provinces ...	7,684	4,923
Kashmir ...	3,006	4,653
Bombay ...	2,489	568
Madras ...	1,959	72
Punjab States ...	1,208	1,761
India unspecified ...	996	211
Bengal* ...	917	319
Rajputana ...	743	1,492
Assam ...	605	...
Mysore ...	331	45
Hyderabad ...	329	94
Baroda ...	228	11
Central Provinces } Behar and Orissa }	189	66
Burma ...	95	29
Central Provinces States ...	82	1
Ajmer Merwar ...	24	16
British Cochin ...	17	...
Baluchistan ...	11	269
Travancore ...	8	2

* The 1911 figures for Bengal include Assam.

of India is 118,395 as compared with 82,139 in 1911. The figures of 1921 and 1911, for each Province, are given in the margin, in the order of strength of immigrants. The Punjab, which always supplies the largest number of immigrants, tops the list not only because it is contiguous to this Province, but also because most of the immigrants consist of the troops concentrated in the Province and the majority of the Indian Army are recruited in the Punjab. The immigrants from the Punjab (British territory) advanced from 67,132 to 97,624 during the decade, a gain of about 45 per cent., which is accounted for by the presence of an unusually large number of military forces in the Province on

Punjab.

account of the disturbed condition of the border and the military operations going on in Waziristan. That the majority of the Punjabis found in the Province belong to the military contingents is proved not only by a reference to their location but also to the proportion of females found in them. Out of 97,624 Punjabis (British territory) only 20,788 are females, that is, for every Punjabi woman found in the Province there are a little less than 4 men. 37,557 Punjabis including 8,412 females were counted in Peshawar and 15,465 Punjabis including 3,741 females in Dera Ismail Khan. In the trans-frontier posts including those in Waziristan, where operations against Mahsuds and Wazirs were going on, out of 19,645 immigrants from the land of the five rivers there were only 197 women. The 1,208 immigrants from the Punjab States included only 95 females, and they were all found in the cantonments and military areas of the Province. The marked improvement in the number of immigrants from the United Provinces (2,761), Bombay (1,931), Madras (1,887), Mysore (286), Hyderabad (235) and Baroda (217) may also be ascribed to the increase in the military strength of the Province. Sepoys, camp followers and coolies from almost every part of India are in evidence in every cantonment and military area in the Province and undoubtedly by far the most potent cause of the increase of immigrants from other parts of India is the military concentration in the Province.

**United
Provinces.**

After the Punjab, the most important contribution to the ranks of immigrants was made by the United Provinces. Out of 7,684 persons from the United Provinces found in this Province, only 647 (about one-twelfth) were females; more than half the males were enumerated in the trans-frontier military areas and a little less than half in the cantonments of Peshawar. A fair proportion of immigrants from the United Provinces belonged to menial classes who worked as syces, grass-cutters, dhobis (washermen) and moochis (shoe-makers), bearers, cooks and other domestic servants in the cantonments and head-quarters town of the Province, but the majority of them were serving as sepoy, camp followers and menials in the Army.

**Bombay and
Madras.**

Bombay immigrants advanced from 558 to 2,489 including 111 females and those from Madras from 72 to 1,959 including 144 females. The majority of both Bombay and Madras immigrants were enumerated in the trans-border military posts and the rest in the cantonments of the Province. A fair proportion of the immigrants from Madras and Bombay are employed as bearers, cooks and other personal servants. The demand for Madras servants seems to be increasing among European officers, owing partly to the increase in the wages of servants in Northern India and partly to the former being able to talk English and adapt themselves more readily to European requirements. A considerable number of Madras and Bombayites were employed for menial work in the regiments coming from those parts.

**Mysore,
Hyderabad
and Baroda.**

Immigrants from Mysore, Hyderabad and Baroda States were all counted either in the trans-border military posts or in the cantonments. They were almost all men, out of a total of 888 for these states, only 14 were females.

**Rajputana,
Assam,
Central
Provinces
States,
British
Cochin and
Travancore.
Bengal**

Immigrants from Rajputana (743 including 24 females, Assam (505 all males), Central Provinces States (32 all males), British Cochin (17 all males), Travancore (8 all males), were all enumerated at the military stations of the Province, and were in one way or other connected with the military situation in it at the time the Census was taken.

The number of Bengalis in the Province has almost trebled itself during the decade. Bengal occupies an exceptional position in all the departments of military administration and a much larger number of educated Bengalis are serving the Government in the Military Accounts and other military offices in the Province on both sides of the border, than they did in 1911. Out of 917 Bengalis, only 204 were women and most of them were concentrated at Bannu or Dera Ismail Khan cantonments or in the military areas beyond the frontier.

Kashmir is the third most important contributory to the immigration from other parts of India. The number of Kashmiri immigrants has fallen from 4,655 to 3,006, including 586 females during the decade. Kashmir forms the northern boundary of the Province where the Kashmiris are for the most part winter immigrants, who find employment as agricultural labourers in Hazara and Peshawar. Kashmir.

Out of a total of 1,317 Kashmiri immigrants in Peshawar, 747 were enumerated in the City of Peshawar, where they worked as carpenters, and the Hindu immigrants from Poonch and Jamun in the Kashmir State made their living as cooks, water-bearers and domestic servants. Of 224 Kashmiris found in the agencies a fair proportion, especially those enumerated in the Kurram, worked as domestic servants and others as camp followers. They belong to periodic type of immigrants who enter the Province in the beginning of winter and leave it in summer. But a fair proportion of Kashmiris, especially those enumerated in the Peshawar City, are of the semi-permanent type who earn their livelihood in the Province throughout the year. The decrease (35 per cent.) in the number of Kashmiris in this Province may be ascribed to two causes. A large number of these immigrants were carried off by influenza, and development of industries in Kashmir, chief among them — the silk industry, has resulted in fewer people of the Happy Valley leaving their homes in winter.

97. The number of immigrants from countries beyond India was 39,167 against 53,203 in 1911 as shown in the margin. The decrease of 14,036

Immigration from other Countries.

Countries outside India.	1921.	1911.
Asiatic countries ...	29,423	48,234
European countries ...	9,708	4,891
American countries ...	5	26
African countries ...	16	24
Australian countries ...	20	28
	39,167	53,203

(26 per cent.) is attributable to the remarkable decline (20,382) in the number of immigrants from Afghanistan which fell from 42,480 to 22,098 during the decade.

Of all the countries outside India, Afghanistan is by far the most important contributory to the immigration into this Province. This immigration is almost entirely of the periodic type and

Afghanistan

divides itself into four main streams before entering British territory :—

- (a) The carriers who pass in *kafilas* (caravans) through the Khyber pass under the protection of the Khyber Rifles twice a week. They do not winter in British territory but keep moving both ways between Kabul and Peshawar and therefore do not add much to the population of the Province.
- (b) The Afghan labourers who immigrate to British territory for the winter to work as labourers. They enter by the Khyber, Peiwar Kotal (Kurram) and Gomal routes, and are found all over the Province, but Peshawar is the chief field of their operations.
- (c) The tribes of warrior traders who are included under the term Powindah from Parwindah, the Persian word for a bale of goods or, perhaps more probably from the same root as Powal, a Pashto word for "to graze". They are almost wholly engaged in the carrying trade between India and Afghanistan and the Northern States of Central Asia, a trade which is almost entirely in their hands. They assemble every autumn in the plains east of Ghazni, with their families, flocks, herds and long strings of camels laden with the goods of Bokhara and Kandahar, and forming enormous caravans numbering many thousands, march in military order through the Kakar and Wazir country to the Gomal and Zhob passes through the Sulaimans. Entering the Dera Ismail Khan district, they leave their families, flocks and a considerable proportion of

men fighting in the great grazing grounds, which lie on either side of the Indus, and while some wander off in search of employment, others pass on with their merchandise by railway to Multan, Rajputana, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Benares, Calcutta and other important centres of trade. In the spring they again assemble and return by the same route to their homes in the hills about Ghazni and Kelat-i-Ghilzai, — the tract popularly known as Khorasan. When the hot weather begins, the men leaving their belongings behind them, move off to Kandahar, Herat and Bokhara with the Indian and European merchandise which they have brought from Hindustan. In October they return and prepare once more to start for India. They speak the soft or Western Pashto. The Powindahs are partly traders and partly graziers and the latter are hardly distinguishable from the fourth group of periodic Afghan immigrants.

- (d) The graziers who pass their summer in their hilly homes and wander to the low-lands in cold weather in search of pasture. They are to be found all over the Province, but their chief winter resort are the grazing grounds of Peshawar and Kohat.

Variation in
immigration
from
Afghanistan.

98. The number of Afghan immigrants dwindled by no less than 20,382 persons. The

figures of immigration from Afghanistan recorded at the last two Censuses are given in the margin. The remarkable decrease of about 48 per cent, in the total Afghan immigration at the time of the recent census may be attributed to the disturbed

District where enumerated.	1911.			1921.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total districts ...	42,163	25,832	16,271	22,098	13,052	9,046
Hazara ...	99	67	32	5	5	...
Peshawar ...	15,973	10,711	5,262	5,508	3,081	2,427
Kohat ...	1,954	1,387	567	15	13	2
Bannu ...	8,077	2,029	1,048	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	21,060	11,698	9,362	19,570	9,953	6,617

state of the border and tribal lawlessness. The Wazirs and Mahsuds, who dominate the border of the two southern districts of the Province, were on the war-path, and the tribes all along the border were more or less in a hostile mood. These unfavourable conditions at the passess, through which these immigrants pour annually into British territory during the early months of winter, were bound to affect seriously the stream of Afghan immigration. The Afghans, who winter in this Province, are generally accompanied by their females. The proportion of females to every 100 males among Afghan immigrants, enumerated at the present Census, was 69, the corresponding figure of the last Census being 63.

The decrease is spread over all the districts. Afghan immigration into Hazara is never of any great importance and the few Afghan labourers, that were enumerated there, are confined to the Haripur Tahsil. Their number in Hazara fell from 99 in 1911 to 5 in 1921 and it is due to the all-round decrease in Afghan immigration into the Province. No Afghans ventured into Bannu and their number in Kohat was almost negligible. There was no pasture available in Kohat for the Afghan graziers at the time of the Census, which coupled with the unsafe condition of the border, accounts for the almost complete cessation of Afghan immigration into this district. The Mahsuds and Wazirs were most active on the routes leading into Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The well-organised and well-armed warlike Powindahs, however, ran the gauntlet of the Gomal Pass through Waziristan and, of all the districts in the Province, Dera Ismail Khan suffered the least in point of Afghan immigration. In Peshawar, the number of Afghan immigrants fell suddenly from 15,973 to 5,508. In Dera Ismail Khan the decline in the number of Powindahs amounted to 21 per cent. The epidemic of influenza towards the end of 1918 is also, to a certain extent, answerable for the decline in the number of Afghan

immigrants registered at the recent Census. These people suffered very heavily from the ravages of this deadly scourge and their ranks were considerably thinned when they returned to their homes in the spring of 1919. It is, however, impossible to apportion exactly the share which influenza had in reducing the volume of Afghan immigration. A steady decrease in the number of Afghan immigrants has been going on since 1901. At the 1911 Census a decrease of 33 per cent. was recorded and at the present Census the figures show a still further decline of 26 per cent. The reasons of the decrease in 1911 may be summarised as follows :—

- (a) The figures for Afghan immigration depend to a large extent on the harvests and the quality of the pasturo available in Afghanistan in any particular year. The agricultural conditions in Afghanistan were much better in 1911 than they were in 1901. Both the harvests and pastures of 1901 were much poorer and consequently there was a greater influx of Afghan labourers and graziers into the British territory.
- (b) The economic prosperity as well as security of life and property had been steadily improving in Afghanistan since 1901. The Afghans have now not only less reason to leave their homes, but their emigration is actually discouraged by the authorities. Passports had to be taken out by all but the migratory classes, like the Powindahs and Kuchis, and these, since they were not easy to obtain, furnished a deterrent to Afghan immigration into British territory.
- (c) On account of the extension of railways both the labouring and trading immigrants went further afield, in search of employment or of a market for their goods. The Afghans, who, in the absence of railway facilities, were unable to proceed further than the frontier towns, had extended the field of their operations all over India and even outside the country. The importance of the towns in the Province as centres of trade and commerce was gradually declining and the number of Afghans actually present in the Province at the time of the Census had naturally deteriorated.
- (d) The natural result of the extension of cultivation and growth of population in British territory had been the limitation of the area available for graziers from outside. In the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan districts, where alone they were levied, the *tirni* or grazing dues had been enhanced and were collected with far greater rigour than formerly. Under the circumstances the number of animals brought to the districts of the Province from the west had been gradually declining.
- (e) To top all, the difficulty of reaching British territory had been increasing every year. The tribes of the trans-frontier areas of the Province looked askance on the intruders from the west, who would seek to pass through their territory in order to share with them the grazing grounds which were becoming insufficient for those who were better entitled to them. The number of weapons of precision in the trans-border tract of the Province was increasing every year and this enabled the tribes living in the Province to back up their objections with a show of force, with the result that the Afghans are looking for their grazing grounds, more and more to Turkistan and Central Asia than to the east.

All these reasons with the exception of the first one continued to operate, with even greater force, during the last decade, and coupled with the disturbed condition of the border and the heavy mortality caused by influenza as explained above, they furnish an explanation of the steady decline in the number of immigrants from Afghanistan. The ill-advised Hijrat movement of 1920 led

a large number of Musalmans of the frontier districts to migrate to Afghanistan. The movement ended disastrously and its victims returned to their homes in British territory after suffering untold miseries in their temporary exile. The Amir had also raised both the export and import duties in his territories and this, coupled with the false impression created in the minds of Afghan traders by the deplorable temporary migration of British subjects to Afghanistan as to the internal condition of India, is believed also to have, to a certain extent, affected the stream of Afghan immigration.

Proportion
of females
among
Afghan
immigrants.

The Afghan immigrants are all Musalman by religion and almost all Pathan by race, and the majority of them bring their females with them. The proportion of females for every 100 males among them was at the present Census 69, the corresponding figure for the Musalmans of Peshawar being 85 and for the immigrants from the tribal territory 70.

Nepal.

99. Next to Afghanistan, Nepal supplies the largest number of immigrants to this Province. The number of Nepalese (Gurkhas) in this Province advanced from 5,653 to 5,877 during the decade. Almost all the male Nepalese are sepoys in the Gurkha regiments stationed for the most part at Abbottabad, in the Hazara District, the proportion of females among them being always very small. At the present Census only 13 Nepalese were enumerated at Abbottabad which is ordinarily their head-quarters in this Province. The Gurkha regiments were mobilized and stationed where their presence was required in view of the present military situation in the Province. An increase of a little less than 4 per cent. means only so much increase in the strength of Gurkha regiments. This immigration is for the most part, of the semi-permanent type, but a very small number of Gurkhas who have settled permanently at Abbottabad belong to the permanent type. In the Gurkha regiments may be found a few sepoys here and there who were born and bred at Abbottabad or other sanitarium in India, where these regiments are permanently located.

Immigrants
from Bhutan,
Bukhara and
Eastern
Turkistan.

100. Immigrants from Bhutan numbered 1,208, including 4 females. They were all enumerated at Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment and evidently belong to the military forces stationed there. 187 persons (117 men and 70 women) belonging to Eastern Turkistan and 35 (24 males and 11 females) of Bukhara were found at Peshawar. They have evidently taken refuge in British territory from the reign of terror, which Bolsheviks established in their countries at the time of the present Census.

Emigration
to other
Provinces
of India.

101. The statement in the margin compares the statistics of emigration from the different districts of the Province to other provinces of India for the past two Censuses. On the whole, emigration to other Provinces has increased by 6,621 (13 per cent.) and to States decreased by 4,455 (31 per cent.) To the total increase of 6,621 persons in the number of emigrants to other Provinces of India, Bombay has made by far the largest contribution. The number of emigrants to Bombay advanced from 6,870 to 11,693 (70 per cent.) during the last decade. This is evidently due to the importance of Bombay as the chief centre of trade and manufacture in the country. A considerable number of traders, especially Hindus of this Province, have established their shops at Bombay which they have made their home and where they reside with their families. Higher rates of wages prevailing in the Bombay markets, especially in Bombay factories, also attract an increasing number of labourers from this Province. A Pathan is an object of terror to the average villager in Bombay. He is generally in the pay of a *sawkar* (money-lender), and does most of his unpleasant work for him.

Province.	1921.	1911.	Difference.
Total Provinces ...	57,621	51,000	+ 6,621
1. Ajmer Merwara ...	641	106	+ 535
2. Andamans & Nicobar...	477	459	+ 18
3. Assam ...	318	219	+ 99
4. Baluchistan ...	4,953	4,080	+ 873
5. Bengal ...	1,015	1,217	- 202
6. Bihar and Orissa ...	889	...	+ 889
7. Bombay ...	11,693	6,870	+ 4,823
8. Burma ...	1,037	748	+ 289
9. Central Provinces and Berar ...	606	618	- 12
10. Delhi ...	616	...	+ 616
11. Madras ...	146	79	+ 67
12. Punjab ...	38,838	34,713	+ 4,125
13. United Provinces ...	1,872	1,896	- 24
Total states ...	10,021	14,476	- 4,455

Armed with a big stick he collects his dues or guards his property, very often a disputed field, in which case there is a very good chance of blows. This sort of work, chaukadari and bill-collecting, is generally entrusted by well-to-do people who can afford to pay well for it, to Pathans. But perhaps the chief cause of the increase in emigration is to be found in the large number of recruits this Province furnished during the War, who were serving in different parts of the country at the time of the Census. The adjoining Province of the Punjab naturally accounts for half the emigration and it has decreased by 2 per cent. during the last decade which may be ascribed partly to the separation of the two Provinces, resulting in the gradual reduction of the mutual business intercourse of the inhabitants of the districts on either side of the boundary. The increase in the number of emigrants to Bombay is counterbalanced by the decrease in the volume of emigration to the Indian States. Of the total decrease of 4,455 emigrants to the States, the neighbouring State of Kashmir accounts for no less than 3,750 which is no matter for surprise. Military operations and the construction of Government works in the Province at the time of the Census created a very heavy demand for unskilled labour, which naturally reduced the number of those who emigrated to the Happy Valley in search of employment.

102. The statement in the margin gives an idea of the emigration that has taken place during the last decade from each district to

Emigration by districts.

District.	OMITTING 00s.					
	Contiguous parts of other Provinces.			Non-contiguous parts of other Provinces.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts ...	27.3	17.4	9.9	3.99	31.1	8.8
Hazara ...	15.1	9.0	6.1	8.0	6.8	1.2
Peshawar ...	1.1	7	4	2.17	17.1	4.6
Kohat ...	1.7	1.1	6	3.9	3.3	6
Bannu ...	5	3	2	2.0	1.5	5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2.6	1.5	1.1	4.9	3.4	1.6

contiguous as well as to non-contiguous parts of other Provinces. Of the total emigration from the Province more than 41 per cent. is confined to the contiguous parts of other Provinces, and is mostly of the casual type. To the emigration to the contiguous parts of other Provinces Hazara makes by far the largest contribution (55 per cent.) and Bannu the smallest (2 per cent.). On the other

hand the largest number of emigrants (54 per cent.) enumerated in non-contiguous parts of other provinces belong to Peshawar. Emigration to non-contiguous parts of other provinces is usually of the temporary and semi-permanent type.

The figures in the margin compare the emigration statistics of each district of the Province at the last two

Variation in emigration.

District.	Emigration.		Difference.
	1921.	1911.	
Districts ...	75,618	64,591	+ 11,027 (17 per cent.)
Hazara ...	31,154	27,844	+ 3,310 (12 per cent.)
Peshawar ...	31,371	24,144	+ 10,227 (42 per cent.)
Kohat ...	16,483	8,109	+ 8,374 (103 per cent.)
Bannu ...	8,109	5,510	+ 2,599 (47 per cent.)
Dera Ismail Khan ...	11,686	9,277	+ 2,409 (26 per cent.)

the district suffered at the time of the present Census. It drove from their homes large numbers of people, who depend entirely upon timely rains for their livelihood, to find employment elsewhere. Next to Kohat, Bannu shows the largest increase in the strength of emigrants and for similar reasons.

During the War Bannu furnished a large quota of recruits, mostly Marwats of the Lakki Tahsil. The scarcity of food and drinking water compelled a considerable number of residents of this district to emigrate. Of the districts of the Province, Kohat and Hazara furnished the largest proportion of emigrants and Bannu the smallest, so far as the population of individual districts is concerned.

INTRA-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION.

Migration by districts and trans-border tracts.

103. The bulk of the movement of population being confined to the districts and trans-border tract within the Province, a detailed notice of the intra-

Provincial migration would not be out of place here. The figures of migration to and from the districts and the tribal tract within the Province are given in the margin. It has already been explained

District.	Immigration.			Emigration.		
	From other districts in the Province.	From the trans-frontier area of the Province.	Total.	To other districts in the Province.	To trans-frontier posts in the Province.	Total.
Hazara ...	3,219	3,349	6,568	7,606	469	8,075
Peshawar ...	8,019	25,378	33,397	8,771	2,804	11,575
Kohat ...	7,196	6,564	13,760	8,280	3,627	10,887
Bannu ...	7,932	3,308	11,240	4,893	1,221	6,094
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5,628	...	5,628	2,974	1,243	4,222
Trans-border tract ...	8,369	...	8,369	88,590	...	88,590

that in the trans-border tract of the Province, enumeration was confined to the British posts and military areas; the figures of population for the rest of this tract are merely an estimate. Very little is known regarding the internal conditions of this territory and it is not known how many immigrants from the districts were present in it outside the posts on the Census day. It may, however, be safely asserted that the number of such immigrants must be considerable. One of the causes of the decrease of population in Bannu at the present Census was that, owing to the scarcity of fodder and drinking water in the unirrigated tracts occupied by Wazirs, large numbers of them had emigrated to tribal tract for grazing of cattle. Similar reasons might have led to the emigration of considerable number of tribes, long settled within British districts, to their tribal homes across the frontier, but there are no statistics available to judge the extent to which the population of the trans-border tract was augmented temporarily by this emigration from the British districts.

It need hardly be pointed out that the bulk of the migration within the Province is of the casual type, only a small proportion of it being of the temporary and semi-permanent kind.

The district which has gained most by migration within the Province is Peshawar, where the immigrants exceeded emigrants by 21,822. The increase is entirely due to 25,378 immigrants from the trans-border tracts being enumerated in the district which contributed only 2,804 persons to the immigrants in the posts across the border, the number of emigrants from Peshawar to the rest of the trans-frontier tract being not known. If we take the districts only, the number of Peshawaris found in other districts of the Province exceeded the number of immigrants from other districts enumerated in Peshawar by 752.

By far the most important contribution to the inter-Provincial immigration is made by the trans-border tract, in the case of almost every district except Dera Ismail Khan which was practically closed to trans-border immigration at the time the Census was taken, on account of the military operations going on in Waziristan. The excess of immigrants over emigrants in Kohat is due, as in the case of Peshawar, to trans-border immigration. Bannu showed an improvement of immigration from all districts, especially Kohat which was responsible for 4,630 immigrants as against 1,486 in 1911. Bannu adjoins Kohat and a large part of the migration between the two districts must be of the casual type. The increase in the number of emigrants

from Kohat enumerated in Bannu is due to the fact that owing to a severe drought in the Teri Tahsil of Kohat, large numbers of Khattaks moved temporarily to the adjoining tracts of Bannu at the time of the Census. The improvement in the volume of immigration in Dera Ismail Khan from the other districts of the Province may be attributed to the concentration of troops in the district as well as to a number of large works in progress in the district in consequence of the military operations going on in Waziristan on the Tank border. Considerable number of sepoy and followers from other districts were included in the military units stationed in Dera Ismail Khan, and labourers from other districts were also attracted to it where plenty of remunerative labour could be had at the time of the recent Census. Hazara is the only district which has lost considerably by inter-Provincial migration. This is due to a large number of Hazara people serving the Government as sepoy and followers in other districts as well as in trans-border territory. Besides, Hazara is for the most part a hilly tract, a sanatorium where the Local Government resorts in summer, when immigrants crowd into the district both for business and pleasure. At the Census time comparatively few people have occasion to visit Hazara.

104. I have already said that the trans-border tract plays by far the most important part in the inter-Provincial migration. It is not only contiguous to all the districts of the Province, but large numbers of its people are dependent for their livelihood on the remunerative labour available to them in British territory. The immigrants from the west are either Afghans or residents of the Independent tract lying between Afghanistan and British territory. From their respective positions, the latter are naturally more numerous than the former. It is a curious coincidence that both these streams of immigration have suffered a set-back equally and simultaneously, the disturbed condition of the border and influenza ravages being the common cause in the case of both.

Immigration
from trans-
border
territory.

The total number of residents of the trans-border tract enumerated in

District.	Immigration from trans-border tract.	
	1911.	1921.
Hazara	4,812	3,349
Peshawar	29,393	25,878
Kohat	12,071	6,684
Bannu	4,359	3,308
Dera Ismail Khan	4,292	...
Total	54,434	88,599

the districts was 38,599 as against 54,434 in 1911. The figures in the margin compare the statistics of immigration from this tract at the two last Censuses. The decrease of 15,835 (29 per cent.) is distributed, though not equally, over all the districts; the most important variations took place in the case of Kohat where the figure dropped by 5,507 and Dera Ismail Khan (4,292) where not a single soul from the adjoining tribal tract was enumerated. The decrease in Peshawar (4,015) was a

little less than the corresponding figure for Dera Ismail Khan. The deterioration in Hazara (970) was a little less than 1,000 and that in Bannu (1,051) just over that figure. I have already said that the Wazirs and Mahsuds who dominate the borders of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, were at open war with the Government and this explains why there was so much deterioration in the immigration to these districts from the tribal areas adjoining them. The main cause of the remarkable decline in the volume of immigration in Kohat, from the trans-border tract, is to be found in the fact that, on account of the drought from which the district was suffering at the time of the Census, both the quality and quantity of the pasture available in the district for trans-border graziers, were unusually poor, but the tribal restlessness was also, to a certain extent, responsible for it. The tribes living on the borders of other districts were all more or less out for mischief, which affected considerably the number of those among them who earned their livelihood in British territory. These immigrants from tribal territory are mostly graziers, who migrate annually to the plains in the cold weather when their homes in hills are covered with snow. A considerable proportion are labourers and carriers, who bring down wood from the hills and engage in transport trade. In the majority of cases, they are accompanied.

by their wives and children, there being 70 females to every 100 males among the transfrontier people enumerated in British territory at the present Census. The highest proportion of females was found in Peshawar where the proportion of women to every 100 men was 79 among the trans-border immigrants, the corresponding figure for the Musalmans of the Province being 87 and for those of Peshawar 85. The bulk of this immigration is seasonal, but a fair proportion is also of the casual type.

Immigration
from the
west.

105. I have divided the immigration from the west into two main divisions—inter-Provincial immigration from the tribal territory and the extra-Provincial one from Afghanistan. They have been discussed separately but before concluding the subject it might be as well to treat them both as one whole and consider the variations in their combined figures since 1881. This is all the more necessary as these immigrants are indistinguishable from one another. They are descended from the same stock, the words "Pathan" and "Afghan" being synonyms used to designate the same people. They immigrate to the British territory during the same season and practically for the same reasons. While in the districts of the Province, they do the same kind of work. The statistics in the margin show the total number of immigrants from Afghanistan and tribal territory, enumerated in the districts of the North-West Frontier Province at the last five Censuses. It will be noticed that the marked decline in the volume of immigration from the west, which characterises the statistics of birth-place for the present

District.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Hazara ...	7,281	7,259	6,087	4,418	3,854
Peshawar ...	85,892	58,089	55,547	45,366	39,886
Kohat ...	18,405	19,658	20,827	14,025	6,679
Bannu ...	11,416	11,781	7,678	7,436	3,308
Dera Ismail Khan	28,954	28,843	25,876*	25,353	16,570
Total Districts ...	101,848	123,625	116,905	96,597	60,697

* Includes persons shown in Punjab Census Report, 1901, as born in Persia.

Census, had made its appearance in the Census figures 20 years back at the time the 1901 Census was taken. The value of the figures for the first two Censuses is discounted by the fact that, previous to 1901, large areas to the east of the river Indus were included in the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, which were subsequently excluded from them when the North-West Frontier Province came into existence. It is now impossible to estimate the effect on the immigration figures of these two districts, of the immigrants from the west enumerated in the excluded areas. There is, however, reason to believe that the number of the immigrants in the excluded tracts, which now form part of the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts, was not large. It is no use making an attempt to adjust the figures of the two southern districts for the first two Censuses so as to make them correspond with their present limits, but in drawing any conclusions from the figures shown in the margin, it is well to bear in mind that the figures for the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts for the first two Censuses, would have been a little lower than they are, if their limits in 1881, 1891 had been the same as they are now. If the figures of the three northern districts are any indication of the general trend of immigration figures in 1901, it may safely be presumed that causes other than those arising from the change of boundaries were operating, in the case of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, to bring about a marked reduction in the volume of winter immigration from the west. In 1901, a rigorous blockade against the Mahsuds was being enforced at the time of the Census and this affords an additional explanation of the rather abnormal decrease in the figures of the immigration for the two southern districts for that year, as compared with other districts of the Province. But for the blockade, the rate of decrease in 1901 in the case of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, would have been approximately the same as it was for the other districts. It is clear from the figures printed above that the causes tending to reduce the volume of immigration from the west began for the first time to make their effect felt during the decade 1891-1901. I have already discussed them in reviewing separately the figures for Afghanistan and the trans-border territory. The extension of railways, the growth of the indigenous population in the Province, the reduction of the scope for further expansion, and the development of resources of Afghanistan, have all more or less tended to restrict the immigration from the west and, with the lapse of time, their force has increased. It is no wonder

MIGRATION BETWEEN DISTRICTS.

that the rate of decrease in a decade should be more rapid than in the one preceding it. The rate of decrease during 1891-1901, as disclosed by the 1901 Census, was only 6 per cent which rose to 17 per cent during the following decennium and to 37 per cent. during the last decade. At least half the decrease discovered at the present Census may be attributed to the factors which have been operating and gaining in force with the lapse of time since the decade 1891-1901, the balance of the deficiency is evidently due to the disturbed condition of the border as well as to the ravages of influenza.

106. The discussion of the statistics relating to migration within the

District.		Immigration from other districts.	Emigration to other districts.	Gain or loss by migration.
Hazara	1921	8,219	7,606	- 4,387
	1911	478	3,088	- 2,610
	1901	8,010	9,771	- 752
Peshawar	1921	3,281	2,798	+ 483
	1911	7,190	8,260	- 1,064
	1901	1,952	2,262	- 310
Kohat	1921	7,082	4,883	+ 3,549
	1911	3,259	2,080	+ 30
	1901	5,628	2,974	+ 2,654
D. I. Khan	1921	3,412	1,809	+ 2,103
	1911			

Migration between districts.

Province is rather misleading in view of the fact that the figures of emigration to the trans-border tract outside the posts from the rest of the Province are not forthcoming. It will not be without interest to discuss the movements of population within the administered districts of the Province. The figures in the margin show how the districts were affected by this migration at the last two Censuses. The two southern districts of the Province, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, gain at the expense of the three northern ones.

Hazara was the greatest loser, the number of Hazara-born people found in other districts was 7,606 which is due to the fact that a large number of its people earn their livelihood outside the district. In 1911 only 3,088 emigrants from Hazara were enumerated in other districts and the number has more than doubled itself during the decade. The reason is to be found in the great impetus the recruitment in Hazara, both for the army and allied services, received during the War. A large number of the recruits were found in other districts on account of the military concentration that was going on in the trans-Indus districts of the Province at the time of the present Census. The greatest gain has taken place in Bannu which, as noted above, is due to the migration of a large number of people from Kohat to Bannu on account of famine in Teri. The only other district which has gained by inter-district migration is Dera Ismail Khan and its causes have already been explained in paragraph 103 above. The first thing that strikes one, in connection with the figures given on the margin, is the extraordinary increase in migration that has taken place during the decade, in the case of every district. The expansion of trade, the spread of education, the extension of railways and the improvement of other means of communications, and the development of a spirit of enterprise among the people under the ægis of *Pax Britannica* have all had their share in establishing a much freer intercourse between the residents of different districts. Matrimonial alliances between people of different districts are now more common than they used to be, and the courtesy of paying visits on occasions of joy and sorrow is coming more and more into fashion. Travelling for enjoyment or recreation has gained in vogue and March is the best month for pleasure-trips.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Immigration (actual figures).

District and natural division where enumerated.	BORN IN (00s OMITTED.)																	
	District or natural division.			Other districts of Province.			Trans-frontier area of Province			Contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.			Non contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.			Outside India.		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total Districts N.-W. F. P. ...	20,878	11,145	9,733	...	...	...	396	227	159	283	191	92	613	480	133	353	250	103
Hazara ...	6,041	3,167	2,874	32	19	13	34	20	14	50	30	20	64	48	16	2	1	1
Trans-Indus Districts ...	14,729	7,905	6,824	76	54	22	352	207	145	148	98	50	634	495	139	351	249	102
Peshawar ...	8,166	4,388	3,778	80	58	27	254	142	112	58	42	16	379	300	79	137	108	34
Kohat ...	1,899	1,005	894	72	40	32	65	43	22	26	17	9	72	46	26	7	6	1
Bannu ...	2,392	1,219	1,078	79	52	27	33	22	11	20	13	7	42	29	13	1	1	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,161	1,159	1,002	56	43	13	...	...	...	39	22	17	146	124	22	206	189	87

NOTE.—The figures in columns 2 to 7 and 11 to 16 for Total Districts North-West Frontier Province, and for Trans-Indus Districts are not the totals of the figures for the districts contained in these two areas. Those in columns 2 to 4, for instance, include not only the persons enumerated in each of the said districts who were born there, but also those who were born in any other district in the group concerned. The area referred to as contiguous parts of other provinces is different in the case of each district or group of districts dealt with, and, as a natural consequence, the figures in columns 14 to 16 refer to different areas in the case of different entries in column 1. In the case of North-West Frontier Province (Total Districts) the contiguous districts of other provinces, etc., are the Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan districts of the Punjab and Kashmir State. In the case of Hazara the Rawalpindi and Attock districts, and Kashmir, in the case of Trans-Indus Districts the Attock, Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan districts; in the case of Peshawar the Attock District, in the case of Kohat the Attock and Mianwali districts, in the case of Bannu the Mianwali District and in the case of Dera Ismail Khan the Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan districts.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Emigration (actual figures).

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION WHERE BORN.	ENUMERATED IN (00s OMITTED.)																	
	District or natural division.			Other districts of provinces.			Trans-frontier posts, N.-W. F. P.			Contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.			Non contiguous parts of other provinces.					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total Districts, N.-W. F. P. ...	20,878	11,145	9,733	...	...	...	84	76	8	273	174	99	399	311	88	...	...	...
Hazara ...	6,041	3,167	2,874	76	54	22	5	4	1	151	90	61	80	68	12	...	...	...
Trans Indus Districts ...	14,729	7,905	6,824	32	19	13	79	72	7	66	42	24	318	247	71	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	8,166	4,388	3,778	88	54	34	28	27	1	11	7	4	217	171	46	...	...	...
Kohat ...	1,899	1,005	894	88	55	28	36	21	5	17	11	6	39	33	6	...	...	...
Bannu ...	2,392	1,219	1,078	43	27	16	18	11	1	5	3	2	20	15	5	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,161	1,159	1,002	29	17	12	13	13	...	36	15	11	49	34	15	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Migration between districts, etc. (actual figures) compared with 1911.*

District of Birth.					Number enumerated in Districts.				
					Hazara.	Peshawar.	Kohat.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.
1					2	3	4	5	6
Hazara ...	{	1921	...	...	604,117	3,819	2,231	864	602
		1911	...	...	533,019	2,167	478	330	109
Peshawar ...	{	1921	...	...	3,139	816,584	2,373	1,094	2,165
		1911	...	...	392	772,403	889	619	898
Kohat ...	{	1921	...	...	26	2,508	189,883	4,690	1,036
		1911	...	...	23	595	197,097	1,480	153
Bannu ...	{	1921	...	...	32	631	1,985	229,177	1,735
		1911	...	...	16	192	465	231,459	2,237
Dera Ismail Khan ...	{	1921	...	...	22	1,001	607	1,314	216,088
		1911	...	...	42	327	125	815	214,052
Trans-frontier area, North-West Frontier Province.	{	1921	...	...	3,349	25,378	6,564	3,308	...
		1911	...	...	4,319	29,338	12,071	4,359	4,292

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Migration between the North-West Frontier Province
and other parts of India.**

Province or State	Immigrants to North-West Frontier Province.			Emigrants from North-West Frontier Province.			Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of immigration over emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total ...	116,395	82,139	+36,256	67,642	65,476	+2,166	+50,753	+16,663
Total Provinces ...	111,497	73,415	+38,082	57,621	51,000	+6,621	+53,876	+22,415
1. Ajmer Merwara ...	24	16	+8	641	106	+535	-617	-90
2. Andamans Nicobars...	...	11	-11	477	460	+18	-477	-445
3. Assam ...	505	110	+395	318	219	+99	+187	-109
4. Baluchistan ...	11	269	-258	4,953	4,080	+873	-4,942	-3,811
5. Bengal ...	917	209	+708	1,015	1,217	-202	-98	-1,008
6. Bihar and Orissa ..	129	...	+129	389	...	+389	-260	...
7. Bombay ...	2,489	558	+1,931	11,693	6,870	+4,823	-9,204	-6,312
8. Burma ...	95	29	+66	1,057	743	+314	-902	-714
9. Central Provinces and Berar ..	60	86	-26	606	618	-12	-546	-632
10. Coorg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Delhi ...	...	...	...	616	...	+616	-616	...
12. Madras ...	1,959	72	+1,887	146	79	+67	+1,183	-7
13. Punjab ...	97,624	67,132	+30,492	33,838	34,713	-875	+68,786	+32,419
14. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7,684	4,023	+3,661	1,872	1,896	-24	+5,812	+3,027
Total States ..	5,902	8,411	-2,509	10,021	14,476	-4,455	-4,119	-6,065
15. Baluchistan States ...	...	...	...	63	20	+43	-63	-20
16. Baroda States ...	228	11	+217	65	39	+26	+163	-23
17. Bengar States ...	...	10	-10	11	58	-47	-11	-43
18. Bihar and Orissa States ..	...	...	...	40	...	+40	-40	...
19. Bombay States ...	...	108	-108	358	271	+87	-358	-163
20. Central India Agency ..	...	91	-91	367	791	-424	-367	-700
21. Central Provinces States ..	32	1	+31	44	80	-36	-12	-79
22. Gwalior State ...	...	...	...	307	...	+307	-307	...
23. Hyderabad State ...	329	94	+235	218	364	-146	+111	-270
24. Kashmir State ...	3,000	4,655	-1,655	7,738	11,488	-3,750	-4,732	-6,833
25. Madras States— ...	25	2	+23	2	12	-10	+23	-10
Cochin State ...	17	...	+17	...	1	-1	+17	-1
Travancore State ...	8	2	+6	2	11	-9	+6	-9
26. Mysore State ...	331	45	+286	44	258	-244	+287	-243
27. Punjab States ...	1,208	1,761	-553	414	558	-144	+794	+1,208
28. Rajputana Agency ...	743	1,492	-749	656	507	+149	+87	+985
29. United Provinces States ...	...	141	-141	22	...	+22	-22	+141
India unspecified ...	996	211	+785	...	...	...	+996	+211
Portuguese Settlements ...	...	102	-102	...	...	...	...	+102

In addition to the emigrants from the Province shown in this table 23 persons (21 males and 2 females) were enumerated in Ceylon and 69 persons (54 males and 15 females) in British Colonies (Malaya).

This table, unlike Subsidiary Tables I, II and III appended to Chapter III, includes migrants to and from trans-frontier posts as well as British territory.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION.

GENERAL.

107. The discussion in this Chapter is based on the statistics furnished by Imperial Tables VI and XV, in Part II of this Report as well as by the four Subsidiary Tables placed at the end of the chapter. Imperial Table VI shows the distribution of population by religion and Subsidiary Table I gives the same information in a more compendious form for each of the past five Censuses. Subsidiary Table II shows the distribution by districts of the main religions and Subsidiary Table III the variations in the number of Christians at various Censuses since 1881. Subsidiary Table IV exhibits the religions statistics of urban and rural population. No figures are available to show the distribution of population by religion in 1881 and 1891 in the districts of the Province as now constituted, their boundaries having been changed in 1901 at the time they were constituted into a separate Province. The figures given in columns 5, 6 and 8 to 10 of Subsidiary Table I have been obtained* by assuming that the proportion of the adherents of each religion to the total population was the same in the present districts as it was in the old districts.

Introduction.

108. There has been no alteration in the significance of the terms denoting the various religions professed by the people of this Province. Every person was free to return himself as the follower of any religion he liked.

Meaning of figures.

In the General Schedule prescribed by the Government of India, column 4 was prescribed for religion and in it was to be entered "the religion which each person returns, as Hindu, Musalman, Sikh, Jain, Christian, Parsi. In the case of Christians the sect also should be entered below the religion." A discretion was given to Local Governments to determine whether information regarding the sect of religion (other than Christian sects) should be collected in any province. My predecessor, in consultation with the Census Commissioner for India, decided that sects should be returned only in the case of Christians and Musalmans. Column 4 of the General Schedule was divided into column 4 (a) and column 4 (b), the former for the religion which each person returned (as Hindu, Musalman, Sikh, Jain, Arya, Brahmo, Christian, Parsi), and the latter for sect only in the case of Musalmans and Christians. Instructions were issued accordingly and the Supervisors and Enumerators were told distinctly that the column 4 (b) (sect of religion) was to be filled up for Musalmans and Christians only and that Brahmos, Aryas, Jains and Sikhs were to be treated as separate religions like Hindus. In the Punjab, the column 4 (b) was to be filled for Hindus as well. On the eve of the Census, relations between the Hindus and Sikhs of the Peshawar City were much strained over a dispute about a local temple. Three or four days before the commencement of the preliminary enumeration the Secretary of the Peshawar Hindu Sabha wrote to my predecessor, who was then Deputy Secretary to the Local Government, to ask that column 4 (b) should be filled up for Hindus and Sikhs. He replied after consulting me that it was too late to make the proposed alteration but a note regarding the representation of the Hindu Sabha might be incorporated in the Census Report. This did not satisfy the Peshawar Hindu Sabha and they waited in a deputation including some Sikhs, who considered Sikhism to be a sect of Hinduism, upon the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, to urge the necessity of column 4 (b) being thrown open to all religions returned in the Province. The deputation represented that there was very considerable feeling on the subject in the City and threw out a hint that in case their request was not acceded to, many Hindus might decline to fill in the return at all. The Deputy Commissioner urged with all the strength at his command, that the change proposed by the Hindu Sabha, Peshawar, should be made. The representatives of the Siri Guru Singh Sabha, Peshawar, protested against the action proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, but the Local Government

The value of statistics of sects. Hindu and Sikh.

decided that the request of the Peshawar Hindu Sabha was reasonable and I issued a telegram on 21st February 1921 (11 days after the preliminary enumeration had commenced in rural areas) to all Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents to ask that the sects of all religions might be recorded. Instructions on the subject of sect were evidently issued too late, with the result that return of sect is most incomplete and unreliable, except in the case of Christians and Musalmans. The information gathered has, however, been tabulated in Subsidiary Table V which is not among those prescribed by the Census Commissioner. I have explained at length the details of the Hindu-Sikh controversy on the question of sect, as I shall have occasion to refer to it *later on*, when I come to discuss the statistics of these two Indian religions.

Hindu and
Sikh
controversy.

The question of the control of the Sikh temples assumed a very acute form in the Punjab, and the reverberations of the controversy, which it evoked between the Hindus and Sikhs of that province, reached this Province, where in the Peshawar City relations between these two communities were already embittered for various reasons. The dispute about a temple resulted in an explosion of religious animosity which led to affrays between the rival claimants.

At the time of the Census feelings between the Hindus and Sikhs, especially in Peshawar, ran very high on the question of control of Sikh temples and the old question whether Sikhs were Hindus came into prominence. Some Sikhs in the Peshawar City actually returned themselves as Hindus in column 4 (a) and Sikh in column 4 (b) and I have little doubt that a considerable number of persons, who regard themselves as Hindus first and Sikhs afterwards and who returned themselves as Sikhs at the 1911 Census, were recorded as Hindus at the present one.

Aryas.

The eternal question about the exact connotation of the term "Hindu" which has yet to find its solution, was revived not only in connection with the Hindu-Sikh controversy. According to the instructions of the Government of India, Aryas were to be shown as a separate religion, like the Sikhs and Jains. The Aryas of the Peshawar City insisted that they should be shown as a sect of Hinduism, while the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Lahore, the representative controlling assembly of the Arya Samajes in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh, Baluchistan and Kashmir made a specific complaint that the Aryas of Kulachi, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, were being recorded as Hindus against their wishes. The Aryas, on the whole, preferred to be classed as a sect of the Hindus, and their wishes in the matter have been respected.

The Hindu
figures for
Chuhras.

109. No questions as to the correct classifications of the returns can arise in the case of Musalmans and Christians. The figures for the various Indian religions are not, however, free from doubt. Apart from the question whether all these religions or creeds should be included under the general and comprehensive term "Hindu", which has not yet been settled and probably will never be settled, there is the question of the classes of indigenous population, who profess no religion, or who have not yet given any definite name to the religious beliefs and practices prevalent among them. The most important of these classes are the Chuhras also called Mehtars and Bhangis, the hereditary scavengers of the country, who have not yet embraced Islam, Christianity or Sikhism, nor do they call themselves Hindus. In the column of religion, they return themselves Chuhras or Bhangis, terms which have no religious significance and are merely indicative of occupation. High class Hindus regard them as outside the pale of their own faith, and would not have socially anything to do with them. Following the time-honoured custom, I have included among Hindus 3,009 Bhangis and Chuhras, who did not profess any recognised religion.

External
Characteris-
tics of the
religions
professed in
the Province,

110. The external characteristics of the several religions except Christianity in the Punjab and this Province which formed part of the Punjab before 1901, are thus described by the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson in paragraph 198 of the Census Report of 1881:—

Briefly, it might perhaps be said that in the Punjab the most marked characteristic of the Hindu was thrift, of the Sikh bravery, of the Buddhist honesty, and of the Musalman pride. But there are a few broad practical matters of every-day life by which the followers of the several religions may be distinguished, and which it may be convenient to give here side by

side. They are by no means of universal application, but are generally observed; and the people attach far more importance to them, than their often trivial nature would seem to warrant. The Hindu, Jain and Buddhist believe in their respective *Shastras*, the Sikhs in the *Granth* and the Musalmans in the *Qoran*. The Hindu, Jain and Sikh pray generally to the east, but never to the south, the Musalman prays towards Mecca. The first three worship in temples, the last in mosques. The Hindu, Sikh, Jain reverence the levitical caste of Brahmins, the Buddhists have a popular order of celibate monks, while the Musalman ministrants are chosen from among the congregation. The first venerates the cow, will not kill animals, and often abstains from meat. The Sikh is still more fanatical in his reverence for the cow, but kills and eats most other animals, the Musalman abhors the pig and the dog, but kills and eats most other animals; the Buddhist and Jain scrupulously respect all animal life, all alike look on carrion, on all vermin such as lizards, turtles and crocodiles, and on jackals and foxes, as utterly impure. These are eaten by vagrant and outcaste tribes. The Sikh abstains from tobacco, but substitutes spirits and narcotics; the Hindu may indulge in all; to the Musalman spirits only are forbidden. The Hindus and Jains shave their heads, with the exception of a scalp-lock; the Sikh allows the hair of his head and face to grow uncut and untrimmed; the Musalman never shaves his head, but always the lower edge of his moustache; he often shaves his head, and when he does so leaves the moustache. The male Hindu or Jain wears a loin cloth tucked up between the legs, the Sikh short drawers reaching to the knee only, the Musalmans long drawers, or a loin cloth worn like a kilt. The Hindu, Jain or Sikh woman wears a petticoat, the Musalman woman drawers. The Hindu's and Buddhist's special colour are red and saffron and the former abominates indigo blue; the Sikh wears blue or white, and detests saffron, the Musalman's colour is indigo-blue or green, and he will not wear red. The Musalman and Buddhist alone wear cap, in the Hindu portions of the Province; while on the frontier the skull cap is still the sign of, and was till lately the only head-dress permitted to, a Hindu. The Hindu or Jain may cook in, but not eat out of, an earthen vessel which has already been used for that purpose, his earthen vessels may be ornamented with stripes, and his metal ones will be of brass or bell-metal. A Musalman may use an earthen vessel over and over again to eat from, but it must not be striped and his metal vessels will be of copper; the Sikh follows the Hindu in the main, but is less particular than he. The Hindu and Sikh observe daily ablutions; the Musalman and Buddhist do not bathe of necessity. The Hindu, Jain and Sikh marry by circumambulation of the sacred fire (*phera*); the Musalmans by consent of the parties formally asked and given before witnesses (*nikah*). The Musalman practises circumcision, while the Sikh has a baptism of initiation and a ceremony of communion. Finally the Hindu, Jain and Sikh burn, the Musalman buries, and the Buddhist burns, buries, or exposes, his dead. The customs regulating eating, drinking and smoking together depend more upon caste than upon religion. But while, subject to caste rules, a Musalman will eat and drink without scruple from the hands of a Hindu, no Hindu will take either food or water from a Musalman. The Hindus will often refuse to eat while standing on the same carpet with Musalmans. Neither will use the other's pipe-stem.

This was written about forty years ago, but the description given in it of the various communities still holds good in the main. The educated Musalman has, however, begun since to shave his beard and the Sikh has already, to a large extent, discarded the Hindu marriage ceremony, and substituted for it his own Anand ceremony of marriage, which has since been validated by a special act of the Legislature, called "Anand Marriage Act," and of which the essential part is the *pheras* (circumambulation) on the part of both the bridegroom and the bride, round the *Granth Sahib* (Sikh sacred scriptures).

111. The religious distribution of the people is given in the margin by

District.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Buddhists.	Jains.	Parsis.
Districts ...	2,062,786	149,881	28,040	10,610	...	3	20
Hasara ...	591,058	26,038	4,850	403	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	686,222	48,144	15,336	7,652	...	3	20
Kohat ...	197,496	12,879	2,674	1,074	...	...	...
Bannu ...	219,696	23,509	3,286	244	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	218,315	39,311	1,904	1,237	...	...	...
Posts and military areas in trans-border tracts. ...	21,337	24,853	4,858	2,306	116	...	...

Local distribution.

Islam is the dominant religion every where in the Province. In the districts, Musalmans constitute a little less than 92 per cent. of the total population, Hindus over 6 per cent.; Sikhs a little over 1 per cent. and Christians about 5 per cent., the number of others (20 Parsis and 3 Jains) found only in Peshawar being negligible.

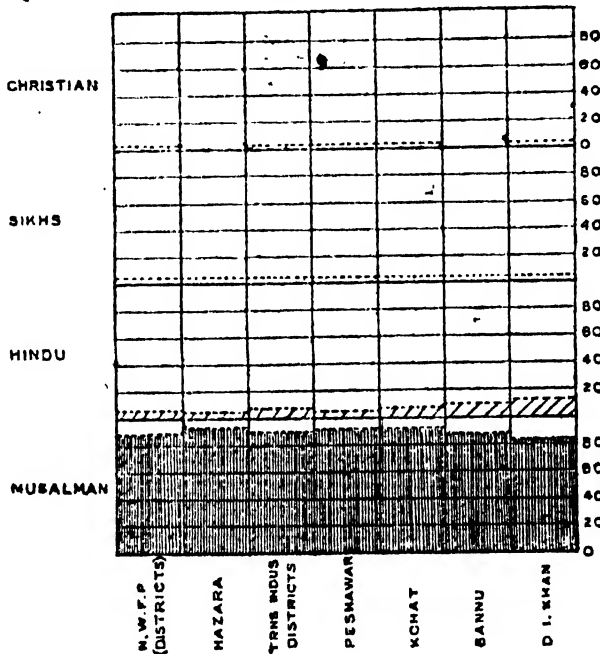
Musalmans. The Musalman element is strongest in Hazara (95 per cent.) and weakest in Dera Ismail Khan (84 per cent.)

Peshawar and Kohat have almost the same proportion of Musalmans (92 per cent.) and Bannu occupies an intermediate position in this respect between Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara (89 per cent.)

Hindus. The Hindus, on the other hand, are strongest in Dera Ismail Khan where they amount to 15 per cent. and weakest in Hazara where they are only 4 per cent. of the whole. Next to Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu is inhabited by the largest proportion of Hindus (10 per cent.), and in both Kohat and Peshawar their number is about 5 per cent. of the whole population.

Sikhs. The proportion of Sikhs to every 100 persons is a little less than 2 in Peshawar, over 1 in Kohat and Bannu and under one in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan.

Christians. Christians, whose numerical strength is 5 per mille in the total population, are found in largest numbers in Peshawar where about two-thirds of their total population were enumerated. The diagram in the margin shows, in a more convenient form, the relative strength of the main religions in each district.



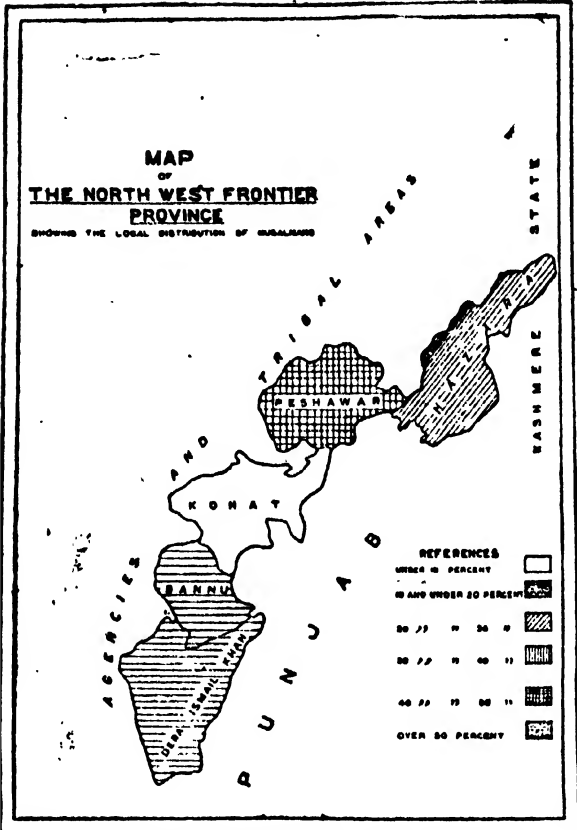
Statement showing the distribution of religions per 100.

District or Division.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Christian.	Others.
Hazara	95.0	4.2	0.7	0.1	...
Trans-Indus districts	90.4	7.6	1.4	0.6	...
Peshawar	92.2	5.3	1.7	0.8	...
Kohat	92.2	6.0	1.3	0.5	...
Bannu	89.1	9.5	1.3	0.1	...
Dera Ismail Khan	83.7	15.1	0.7	0.5	...
N. W. F. Province	91.6	6.7	1.2	0.5	...

112. The proportional strength of each religion in the districts, at the last two Censuses, is given in the margin, with rate of variation per cent. The general development of the resources of the Province should have resulted in a substantial increase in population, but the ravages of influenza, malaria, and other epidemics have had a marked effect on the growth of the people. The adverse circumstances have, however, affected, in varying degrees, the followers of each religion. The growth or decline of the different religions has, by no means, been uniform. While the number of Christians has advanced by 61 per cent. and that of Hindus by 25, the improvement in the number of Musalmans has been only 1 per cent. and Sikhs have actually declined by 8 per cent. The special causes for the variation in the case of each religion are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Religion.	Proportion per 10,000.		Variation per cent.
	1911.	1921.	
Musalman	9,266	9,163	+ 1
Hindu	646	666	+ 25
Sikh	138	125	- 8
Christian	30	47	+ 61

MUSALMANS.



113. The map printed in the margin shows the local distribution of Musalmans in the five districts of the Province. The largest number of Musalmans are found in Peshawar (40 per cent.) and the lowest in Kohat (9 per cent). Hazara accounts for 29 per cent. of the total Musalman population. The number of Musalmans in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan is practically the same and each of them contributes about 11 persons to every 100 Musalmans of the Province.

Local distribution.

The statement in the margin shows the growth of the Musalman population in the administered territory of the Province, during the last forty years. There has been a steady improvement, though at varying rates, in the number of Musalmans in the Province during the past four decades, and for every 100 Musalmans in 1881, there are

Variation.

Decade.	Number of Musalmans in every 10,000 population.	Rate of variation per cent.
1881	9,212	...
1891	9,230	+ 18
1901	9,221	+ 10
1911	9,286	+ 8
1921	9,162	+ 1
1881—1921 ...	...	+ 42

now 142 followers of Islam in the districts. The rate of increase, which was 18 during the first decade, fell to 10 during the next one, and to 8 in the decennium 1901—1911. It suddenly dropped to 1 per cent. during the last decade. The progressive decline in the rate of growth during the first 3 decades may be easily accounted for. The high rate of increase during the first decade could not be expected to be maintained long. It was due to the influx of a large number of people from the west as well as from the east to settle in a fertile province, where the resources were yet undeveloped, and where the establishment of a civilized Government ensured perfect security of life and property. This could not last long as the Province is a small one and the people are mainly dependent upon agriculture for support. Land was being gradually taken up and the scope for further extension restricted. The construction of Government Canals from time to time, no doubt, greatly improved the agricultural resources of the Province, but the operation of the law of diminishing returns, was bound to be felt sooner or later. Trade and Government service, as well as Government works, found avenues of employment for an ever-increasing number of people. The political and military importance of the Province, coupled with the not infrequent military expeditions and operations, helped to widen still further the field of employment in the Province. The growth of all these sources of income could only for a limited period keep pace with the natural growth of a virile population like the Musalmans settled in a healthy and, on the whole, fertile province. These are the causes which explain the continuous decline in the rate of growth of Musalman population of the Province, the abnormal decline in the rate during the last decade being, as already explained, due to the ravages of influenza, malaria and other epidemics from which the Province had hitherto enjoyed comparative immunity.

Variations in
preponderance
of Musalman
population.

114. It will not be without interest to consider the variations in the preponderance of the Musalman population at the various Censuses since 1881. In 1881 Musalmans constituted 92·1 per cent. of the total population and in 1891, the percentage rose to 92·3. It fell to 92·2 at the 1901 Census and rose again to 92·8 ten years ago. At the present Census, the preponderance of the dominant community dropped to 91·6 which is the lowest on record. The sudden drop in the numerical superiority of the dominant community may be traced to the extraordinary rise in the number of the Hindu population. The proportion of Hindus to every 100 persons in population rose from 5·5 to 6·7 during the decade. This means a gain of 1·2 for the Hindus and it represents exactly the decline which the Musalman preponderance has suffered during the last ten years. The reason is not to be sought for in the relative fecundity of the two communities, as the procreative powers of the Musalmans is admittedly greater than that of their Hindu brethren. The disadvantages of the Hindus in the matter of propagation are well known. The disallowance of widow marriage and the custom of early marriage tend to check the growth of the Hindu population. Their sedentary habits and inferior health and physique are also, to a great extent responsible for the comparatively less productive powers of the Hindus. Their occupations, trade and Government service, are by no means conducive to the improvement of their health or virility. The phenomenal improvement in the number of the Hindus is almost entirely due to the vast increase in the number of Hindu immigrants. Most of these immigrants were either soldiers or followers who came to the Province in connection with the military concentration that was going on at the time of the present Census. The fall in the numerical superiority of the Musalmans is, therefore, of a temporary nature. Their growth was, no doubt, adversely affected by the extraordinary mortality caused by influenza and other diseases during the last ten years, but it was not confined to the dominant community; others suffered equally if not more. The recuperative power of the Musalmans due to their superior physique and fecundity will, in the absence of any extraordinarily adverse circumstances, enable them, by the next Census, to regain their old preponderance if not actually improve it.

Rate of
growth in
the
Musalman
population
of each
district.

115. The figures in the margin show the rate of growth among Musalmans in each district of the Province during the past four decades. It will be noticed that the Musalmans show a gradually descending ratio of increase during the first 3 decades, in all districts except Bannu where the rate of growth in the decade 1901—1911 was 2

District.	Variation per cent.				
	1881-1891.	1891-1901	1901-1911.	1911-1921	1881-1921.
Hazara ...	+ 27	+ 9	+ 7	+ 3	+ 53
Trans-Indus districts ...	+ 15	+ 10	+ 9	...	+ 38
Peshawar ...	+ 18	+ 11	+ 10	+ 4	+ 49
Kohat ...	+ 11	+ 11	+ 5	- 5	+ 21
Bannu ...	+ 12	+ 9	+ 11	- 3	+ 33
Dera Ismail Khan ...	+ 12	+ 8	+ 5	- 3	+ 23
N.-W. F. F. districts ...	+ 18	+ 10	+ 8	+ 1	+ 42

per cent. more than in the one preceding it. Abnormal conditions of health, due to the prevalence of influenza and unusual severity of malaria, in the last decade, affected adversely the rate of growth in all districts. In Hazara it fell from 7 to 3 per cent. and in the trans-Indus districts from 9 to under 1 per cent. The increase of 4 per cent. in Peshawar was almost neutralized by a substantial decrease in other trans-Indus districts where it varied from 5 per cent. in Kohat to 3 per cent. in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The Musalmans of the Province are, for the most part, agriculturists and the total increase of population among the followers of the Prophet in different districts, during the last forty years, has been what might have been expected from a consideration of the agricultural and climatic conditions of the different parts of the administered territory. The growth has been greatest in Hazara (53 per cent.) which in point of health conditions and rainfall is easily the first district in the Province. Next to Hazara comes Peshawar where there are 149 Musalmans to every 100 that lived in the district in 1881. Peshawar has not only the largest proportion of cultivated area, but it is by far the best irrigated tract in the Province. In point

of growth of population among the Musalmans, Bannu is the third district in the Province. A large portion of the Bannu Tahsil is extremely fertile with an abundant supply of canal water, but a portion of it is unirrigated and dependent upon rain, and the same is the case with practically the whole of the Marwat tahsil, which is, for the most part, a vast sandy plain. The agricultural and climatic conditions of Dera Ismail Khan are the worst in the Province and they have evidently affected the rate of growth of the Musalman population in this district during the past four decades. The climate of Kohat is not bad ; it is bracing in winter and fiercely hot in summer, but the agricultural conditions in the district, as a whole, are by no means good. The percentage of its cultivable and cultivated area to the total area is the smallest in the Province, and its irrigated area about the smallest. In an ordinary year, the district, where agriculture is almost entirely dependent upon rain, produces enough to feed its rural, but not its total population. At the time of the present Census Kohat was suffering from a severe drought. Under the circumstances it is hardly surprising that during the last forty years, the expansion of its Musalman population, which is for the most part dependent upon agriculture, should be the lowest in the Province.

116. In discussing the distribution of Musalman population, the smallest unit that has hitherto been considered, is the district. Conditions may, however be widely different in different parts of one and the same district and, in order to consider the question adequately, areas smaller than districts will have to be taken into account. The causes of variation in the districts too, will be clearest, if the figures for the individual tahsils, of which the districts are made up, are considered separately. The statement in the margin shows the

Distribution of Musalman population by tahsils.

TAHSIL.		Number of Musalmans in every 1,000 of population.		Variation per cent. 1911-1921.
		1911.	1921.	
Hazara	Mansehra ...	975	975	+2
	Abbottabad ...	926	925	+5
	Haripur ...	948	949	+3
	Amb ...	980	977	+7
	Phulra ...	969	989	-22
Peshawar	Peshawar ...	894	858	-3
	Charsadda ...	977	982	+4
	Mardan ...	943	942	+12
	Swabi ...	970	974	+4
	Nowshera ...	908	888	+6
Kohat	Kohat ...	893	875	+2
	Tori ...	978	975	-12
	Hangu ...	981	895	-3
Bannu	Bannu ...	883	866	-2
	Marwat ...	920	924	-3
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan ...	850	823	-1
	Tank ...	923	803	+9
	Kulachi ...	803	808	-19

variations in the number of Musalmans in every 1,000 of population in each tahsil at the last two Censuses. The greatest preponderance of Musalman population in Hazara is explained by the fact, that the lowest proportion of Musalmans to every 1,000 of population, in any part of the district, is 925, the corresponding Provincial figure being 916. The greatest preponderance of the Musalman population in the Province, is found in the Phulra State of Hazara, where the non-Muslim element in population is only 1.1 per cent. This high percentage of Muslim population in Phulra has remained

Hazara.

unaltered during the decade, although its total population has declined, during the same period, by no less than 22 per cent. Phulra is a small hill state of Hazara, which has a poor soil and contains very little irrigation. The administration of Phulra as well as of Amb is of a somewhat primitive character and the cultivators have no fixity of tenure. The poverty of the tract may be imagined from the fact, that the annual income of its Chief was estimated at the last settlement to be not more than Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. It is no wonder, that the means of livelihood in the state are not sufficient to support its scanty population and, on account of the drought from which Phulra suffered at the time of the Census, large numbers of its people left the state to earn their living elsewhere, especially in the adjoining state of Amb where the agricultural conditions are more favourable and where the population advanced by 7 per cent.,

which is the highest rate of increase in the district, the rate of growth in the tahsils varies from 2 in Mansehra to 5 per cent. in Abbottabad.

Peshawar.

The largest proportion of Musalmans to every 1,000 in population in Peshawar is found in Charsadda, where it improved from 977 in 1911 to 982 in 1921, although the total Musalman residents of the tahsil advanced by only 4 per cent. The largest increase of Musalmans (12 per cent.) was recorded in Mardan, where the construction and opening of the Upper Swat Canal during the last decade improved considerably the resources of the tahsil. For every 100 Muslims in 1911 there were 106 in 1921 in Nowshera, but their proportion to every 1,000 in population declined from 908 to 888 during this period. This is due to a large increase in the number of the Hindus and Christians in the Cantonment population of the tahsil. The Musalmans of Swabi increased by 4 per cent, and their proportion to every 1,000 in population expanded from 970 to 974 during the last ten years. Peshawar is the only tahsil in the district, where the Musalmans have actually dwindled by 3 per cent. during the decade, and their proportion to every 1,000 in population fell from 894 to 858. This is due to the comparatively greater havoc that influenza and other epidemics have wrought in the tahsil as well as to a great decline in the volume of immigration from the west which always added considerably to the number of Musalman residents in the Peshawar tahsil. The decrease in the proportion of Muslims to other communities followed the decline in their numbers, and was also due, to a considerable extent, to the enormous increase in the numerical strength of the Hindus and Sikhs which will be explained later on.

Kohat.

The head-quarters tahsil is the only portion of the Kohat District where the Muslims have shown any improvement in numbers, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by the substantial decreases registered in the other two tahsils of the district with the result, that the Musalman population of the district declined by 5 per cent. In the Kohat tahsil, the number of Musalmans improved by 2 per cent., but their proportion to every 1,000 in population declined from 893 in 1911 to 875 in 1921. The latter phenomenon is explained by the large increase in the numerical strength of the Hindus, Sikhs and Christians in the Kohat town. An unusually large number of non-Muslim troops and followers were concentrated in the Cantonment on account of the disturbed condition of the border, which was also responsible for the migration of a large number of Hindus and Sikhs from all over the district to the head-quarters town, where they were secure from the raids of trans-border free-booters.

A decrease of 12 per cent. in the Musalman population of Teri is due to the agricultural conditions prevailing in the tahsil at the time of the Census. Cultivation is almost wholly dependent upon rain, and the tract was in the grip of a severe drought, which led to the emigration of large numbers of Musalman agriculturists to Bannu and other places where remunerative labour was available. An additional cause of the decline may be found in the fact that very large numbers of recruits from this tahsil joined the Army and other Government services during the War. In spite of the heavy decline in the number of Teri Musalmans, their proportion to the total population improved by 2 per mille. The explanation of this improvement is to be found in the fear of trans-border raids, which drove a large proportion of the Hindu and Sikh residents of the tahsil to seek refuge at Kohat or other more safe places.

The decline of 2 per cent. in the Musalman population of Hangu may be attributed to the destruction caused by influenza and other epidemics, to recruitment in the Army and emigration caused by scarcity of rain at the time of the Census. The proportion of Musalmans to the total population of the tahsil declined by 36 per mille which is due to the location of a large number of Hindu troops and followers at Hangu for military purposes.

Bannu.

The decrease of 2 and 3 per cent. in the Musalman population of the head-quarters and Marwat tahsils respectively, of the Bannu District, may be attributed to the same causes as are mentioned above in the case of Hangu.

The proportion of Musalmans to the total population fell by 17 per *mille* in the former and by 2 per *mille* in the latter which may be accounted for by the decline in their number and, in the case of Bannu, also by the extraordinary rise in the strength of the Hindus (20 per cent.) due to the concentration of a large number of troops and followers belonging to that religion.

Tank is the only tahsil of Dera Ismail Khan where an improvement (2 per cent.) in the number of Musalmans was recorded at the recent Census. Large public works were in progress in this tahsil, which attracted Musalman labourers in considerable numbers from the surrounding tracts, chiefly Marwat and Kulachi, which were suffering seriously from a severe scarcity of rain and water. Although for every hundred Musalmans in 1911, there were 109 in Tank in 1921, their proportion to the total population declined by 120 per *mille*. This was due to the phenomenal increase in the number of Hindu and other non-Muslim troops and followers located in the tahsil in connection with the military operations going on in Waziristan on the border of Tank. A decrease of 19 per cent. in the number of Musalmans in Kulachi is accounted for partly by the fact that this tahsil, more than any other in the district, suffered from the ravages of influenza. But the main cause of this extraordinary decrease is to be sought for in the very bad agricultural conditions prevailing in the tract at the time of the Census. A severe drought, coupled with scarcity of food and water, afflicted the tahsil, with the result, that a few villages were deserted altogether and a large number of Musalman agriculturists of Kulachi emigrated to Tank, where there was a very brisk demand for unskilled labour. A decline in their number was naturally followed by a decrease in the proportion the Musalmans bore to the total population of Kulachi, but it was not so pronounced as it might have been, in view of the substantial deterioration in the number of the Hindus as well, which will be discussed in its proper place, when the figures for the followers of that religion come to be dealt with.

Dera Ismail
Khan.

In the head-quarters tahsil of Dera Ismail Khan there was a decrease of 1 per cent. in the strength of the Muslim community, which is mainly due to the unprecedented mortality caused by influenza and other epidemics. Dera Ismail Khan is the only district in the Province where, during the last decade, the number of deaths exceeded births, the excess amounting to 8,876, which gives a loss of over 3 per cent. on the population of 1911. The fall in the proportion of Musalmans to the total population of the tahsil was, however, considerably in excess of what might have resulted from a reduction in their numerical strength. This is to be attributed to the extraordinary increase in the number of the rival community which advanced by 23 per cent. on account of a large number of the Hindu troops and followers being concentrated at the headquarters Cantonment.

THE MUSALMAN SECTS.

117. Under the orders of the Government of India it was unnecessary on the present occasion to load the statistics with details of sects, except in the case of Christians, but discretion was given to Local Governments to determine whether information regarding the sect of religion (other than Christian sects) should be collected in any province. It was subsequently decided by the Local Government in consultation with the Census Commissioner, that in this Province not only the religion but also sect of religion should be recorded in the case of each Christian and Musalman. Besides Sunnis and Shias which are the two principal sects of Islam, the minor sects returned in this Province are Ahmadi, Ahl-i-Hadis, Wahabi and Ismaili and some Muhammadan Chubras returned Balmiki and Lalbegi in the column of sect. The statistics relating to sects are exhibited in the Subsidiary Table V placed at the end of this chapter.

The
Musalman
sects
returned in
the
Province.

118. The preponderance of the Sunnis among the Musalmans of the Province is over-whelming. Representing, as they do, the orthodox Church

Sunnis.

of Islam, according to some authorities, it is hardly correct to apply the term sect to the Sunni belief. They are divided into four principal sects:—

- (1) The old Ahl-i-Hadis called Zahiria who follow what is given in the Koran and the Hadis.
- (2) Ahl-i-Ijtihad or those who began to improve on the meanings of the Scriptures. This class includes the four great schools of Hanafi, Shafi, Maliki and Hambali. The first are the followers of Imam Abu Hanifa (A. D. 699—769) whose doctrines are distinguished by the latitude allowed to private judgment in the interpretation of the law. The greater part of the Sunnis in this Province, who belong to any school at all, belong to this. The founder of the school is known to his followers as the Imam Azam or the Great Imam. The Malikis are very rare in India. The Shafi sect, founded by Muhammad-ibn-Idris-Ash-Shafi (died A. D. 819), is also found in this Province. The founder of the sect was noted for his opposition to the scholastic divines, and drew a distinction between the fundamental traditions and others. In practice, however, the difference between this school and the Hanafis is mainly that in prayer the former place their hands on their breasts and the latter on their navel. Imam Shafi is also said to have declared the alligator to be lawful food (*halal*), and the Kehals, an unkempt nomadic tribe of the lower Indus, who are fond of alligator, will kill the beast in due Musalman form, and in eating it soothe their conscience by declaring themselves to be Musalmans of the Shafi School. Adherents of the fourth sect, Hambali, are not found in this Province.
- (3) Theologians (Unitarians), also called Batinia (the secret doctrinists), or Sufis, who recognise the necessity of submission (*bai'at*) to Pir (religious preceptor).

The number of Sunnis declined from 2,024,202 to 1,994,898 during the decade. In 1911 they contributed over 98 and at the present Census over 95 per cent., to the total Musalman population. At the present Census the proportion of females to every 100 males was 87, the corresponding figure for 1911 being 88. The decrease of 1 per cent. in the numerical strength of Sunnis is due to the marked increase in the number of Shias and Ahmadis. It is alleged that in 1911, a large number of Ahmadis and Shias were returned as Sunnis, on account of the bias of Sunni enumerators. The figures for Shias and Ahmadis at the last two Censuses would seem to lend colour to the contention. That a large number of Shias and Ahmadis were returned as Sunnis at the 1911 Census appears to be correct, but whether it was due to the religious bias of the enumerators or their carelessness in recording the sect of their co-religionists, is more than one can assert with confidence. The latter hypothesis is perhaps the more plausible, in view of the want of care sometimes shown by enumerators in filling up the column of sect in the General Schedule, especially when the persons enumerated are themselves, in many cases, not certain as to their sect and a hint from the enumerator is not unwelcome as to what sect shall be recorded against their names. The matter will be discussed more fully in the following paragraphs which deal with the figures for Shias and Ahmadis.

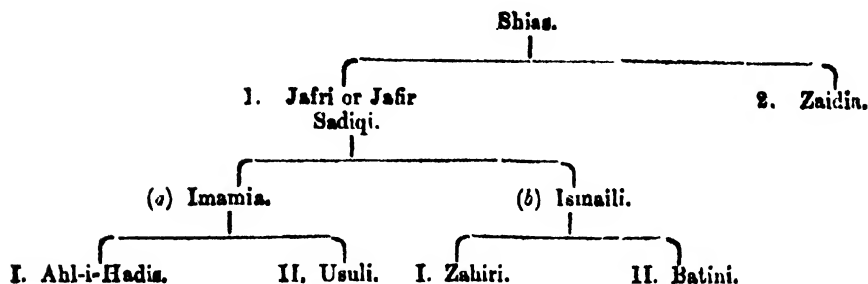
119. The fundamental tenets of the Shias or followers of Ali are five:—

- (1) the unity of God, (2) his justness, (3) the divine mission of all prophets, of whom Muhammad is the Chief, (4) to consider Ali the Khalifa and his descendants from Hasan to "Al-Mahdi," the twelve Imams, and (5) the resurrection. Of these the fourth has led to the greatest dissensions in Islam. The Shia doctrines rest generally on the absolute sanctity of the descendants of Ali, to whom in consequence almost divine

The Shias,
their tenets
and sects

honours are paid. The Sunnis, while respecting the house of Ali, accord them no authority, and thus the tenets of the two sects are irreconcilable.

The Shias are thus classified :—



The Jafris are the followers of Imam Jafir Sadiq, who have believed in the Shia tenets from the very beginning, as distinguished from Zaidis, who are the followers of Imam Zaid. The latter was originally not an open believer in the Shia doctrines, but when put to the test and asked, either to say Tabarra (*i. e.* curse) to the other Caliphs, or to give up the following of the Imam, he did the former and joined the Shia fold, his followers becoming Zaidis. Imamias are those who believe in the twelve Imams. The Akhbaris are that branch who believe in the Hadis as well as in the Quran. The Usulis do not follow the former. Ismailis are a group who believe in a continuous series of Imams to this day. There are two sections of the Ismailis, *viz* :—(1) the Zahiris (exteriorists) who profess allegiance openly to an Imam for the time being (these are the followers of His Highness the Agha Khan) and (2) the Batinis (interiorists) who do not make a public display of their Imam. There is also a third group, called Tazilis, who respect all the four Ashebs (Caliphs) but give preference to Hazrat Ali. The Sunnis regard them as Shias and the latter treat them as Sunnis.

120. The figures in the margin show the number of the Shias returned

District.	Variations in the number of Shias.	
	1911.	1921.
Hazara	380	376
Peshawar	8,577	6,975
Kohat	10,576	40,248
Bannu	416	1,728
Dera Ismail Khan	7,927	27,881
Trans-border posts	1,486	3,527
Total	24,281	80,200

in various parts of the Province, at the two last Censuses. The figures of previous Censuses cannot, with advantage, be compared with those of the present Census or of the one preceding it. Before this Province was carved out of the Punjab in 1911, the areas of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan were much larger than they are at present, while the figures for 1901 include only males over 15 years of age,

Variations in the number of Shias.

The number of the Shias enumerated in the districts advanced from 22,825 to 76,673, which means an increase of about 236 per cent. during the last ten years. This extraordinary improvement in the numerical strength of the Shias, cannot be the result of natural expansion, nor can it be explained by any wholesale immigration of Shias into British territory. The increase is spread over all districts of the Province except Hazara, where the number of the Shias is almost negligible and the improvement only 14 per cent. In Bannu the number has more than quadrupled itself, while in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, where followers of this sect are most numerous, the increase registered at the present Census was 281 and 245 per cent. respectively.

With the exception of Hazara, where the number concerned is trifling, the improvement in the numerical strength of the sect varies from 95 to about 300 per cent. in every district of the Province. This phenomenal increase can be accounted for on only one hypothesis and that is this, that an unusually large number of Musalmans, who were recorded as Sunnis in 1911, returned

Shia as their sect at the present Census. The statement in the margin exhibits the Shia figures for the first three Censuses when the present districts of the Province were enumerated as part of the Punjab.

Hazara and Bannu.

Variations in the figures for Hazara and Bannu call for little remark. The Shia population in Hazara has doubled itself during the last thirty years, which in view of the smallness of the number involved and the excellent

District.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Hazara	17	321	308
Peshawar	2,964	2,557	744
Kohat	10,591	10,350	3,801
Bannu	2,881	4,550	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	11,278	21,723	2,375

climate of the district, need not cause any surprise. The Bannu figure has no doubt quadrupled itself during the last ten years, but it is still much behind the corresponding figures of 1891 and 1881, the figures for 1901 being not available. In fact the fall in the number of Shias in Bannu since 1891 was so extraordinary and sudden at the last Census (from 4,550 in 1891 to 415 in 1911), that it suggested to the writer of the last Census Report the obvious inference, that the Shias in Bannu were perhaps dying out.

Peshawar.

121. The number of Shias in Peshawar advanced by 95 per cent. during the last decade, but a reference to the 1891 figures will show that the total increase in the strength of the sect, recorded during the last forty years has been only 136 per cent. In noticing the increase during the period 1891-1911 (39 per cent.), Mr. Latimer, who wrote the Census Report of 1911, remarked as follows :—

“In view of the fact that Shias are allowed by their religious tenets to deny their sect in order to avoid persecution, it is interesting to notice that I am informed by one of the senior members of the community, that the Shias recorded in Peshawar are largely in excess of the actual numbers. It is suggested to me (I give the explanation for what it is worth) that the exaggeration is due to the enmity of Sunni enumerators, who, if they had a grudge against any one residing in the block with which they had to deal, would be likely to record him, as a Shia by sect. Sunnis call Shia “kafirs,” or infidels, and are fond of abusing their cattle and asses as “Kafir Shia” or “Rafizia.”

These remarks were intended to suggest an explanation of an increase of 39 per cent. in twenty years. How far they apply to the present case which involves an advance of 95 per cent. in ten years, I cannot say. It is suggested to me that the figure for 1911 was not an exaggeration but an under-statement of the Shia population in Peshawar. Almost all the enumerators belonged to the dominant sect and therefore interested in showing the number of the rival sect as low as possible, but as this tendency has gradually weakened, the number of Shias returned at the present Census is nearer the fact, than the figures for the previous Censuses.

The Shias are allowed and even encouraged by their religious teachers to conceal their persuasion, when its exposure would be inconvenient, and perhaps, a more plausible explanation of the enormous increase in the number of Shias recorded at the last as well as the present Census may be found in the abomination in which they are held by the Sunnis. It is said that in old days a man hardly dared admit that he was a Shia, and in order to avoid trouble and even persecution, at the hands of the Sunnis, he not unoften concealed his religious convictions. Prejudices, and especially religious prejudices, die hard, but with the advent of British Government, these prejudices have been slowly but surely dying out and the hesitation of the weaker sect in avowing publicly his religious opinions is gradually wearing away.

122. The explanations given above apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, which contribute the largest proportion to the total Shia population and where the increase in its numerical strength has been much more remarkable than in Peshawar.

Kohat.

The largest contribution to the Shia population of the Province is made by Kohat where the Bangash tribe has, for the most part, returned themselves as believers in Shia tenets. During a period of thirty years, from 1881 to 1911, their number was almost stationary in Kohat, while the strength of the Musalmans of the Sunni persuasion made considerable improvement during this interval, with the result that the percentage of the Shia sect to the total Musalman population of the district fell from 6·27 in 1881 to 5·06 in 1911.

It was thought in 1911 that the Shias in Kohat were slowly but surely dying out, and the figures of the first four Censuses apparently warranted this conclusion. At the present Census, the number suddenly jumped up from 10,591 to 40,248, a gain of 280 per cent. in the last decade which also represents the numerical expansion of the community during the last forty years. The Turis of the Kurram and the Saiads and Orakzai Pathans of Tirah contain a large admixture of the people of the Shia faith, and an influx of the trans-border Shias into Kohat at the time of the Census did, as a matter of fact, swell the number of

Tribes.	1911.	1921.
Bangash ...	24,328	32,462
Orakzai ...	12,116	3,155
Turi ...	187	2,628
Saiad ...	8,995	13,768
Total ...	45,594	52,013

their co-religionists in that district to a large extent. The figures in the margin compare the number of the Bangash, Turis, Saiads and Orakzais enumerated in Kohat at the last two Censuses. These are the tribes that are mostly Shia and an increase of 6,419 persons in the total strength of these Shia tribes, accounts, in a large measure, for the improvement of the Shia strength in Kohat. It cannot, however, explain the whole of the increase, and the inference is irresistible that for one reason or other, a large number of Musalmans of Kohat, returned as Shias at the present Census, were recorded as Sunnis in 1911.

In Dera Ismail Khan, Jats, Saiads, Baloch, Musalli, Mirasi, Ghilzais and Rangrez are the tribes which make contributions to the Shia population of the district, but there has been no great improvement in their numbers since 1911, such as would explain the phenomenal increase of the Shia sect in this district. A reference to the figures for previous Censuses will show that the number of Shias in Dera Ismail Khan rose from 11,273 to 21,723 in 1891 and fell to 7,927 in 1911, the figures for 1911 represent only males above 15 years of age. As already remarked, the area of Dera Ismail Khan before 1901 was much larger than it is at present, but the Shia population of the district was, for the most part, confined to the tract now included in it. If one may hazard a rough adjustment based on intimate acquaintance with the district and its people, the Shia residents of the district, as it is constituted at present, must not be less than 20,000 in 1891. If my estimate is correct, the numerical strength of the Shias has, since 1891, advanced from 20,000 to 27,351, a gain of 36 per cent. during the last thirty years which calls for little remark. As in the case of Kohat and Peshawar, one is inevitably driven to the conclusion, that a large number of Shias in Dera Ismail Khan, were somehow or other returned as Sunnis in 1911. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan, M.B.E., Revenue Assistant, Dera Ismail Khan, who has been working in the same capacity there for the last fifteen years and is himself a resident of the district and therefore knows the district most intimately, tells me that the number of Shias in the district is not less than the figure returned at the present Census. He says that up till ten years ago the Shias of the district hesitated to avow their true sect, and the majority of them were returned as Sunnis at the previous Censuses. In his opinion the number of Shias in the district in 1911 was practically the same as it is now.

Dera Ismail
Khan.

123. Of the 80,200 Shias enumerated in the Province, 3,527 were counted in the British posts in the trans-border tract. The major portion of them belonged to the posts in the Kurram, where the Shias are the dominant sect. The Shia tribes in the Kurram Valley are collectively known as "Turizuna," and they are the Turis, Saiads, Shia Bangashes, Shia Chamkanis, Bada Khels, Jalandharis and Sargha Khels. In number the Turizuna tribes hold a strong preponderance of numerical power in the Kurram where they are estimated to exceed 60 per cent. of the population, while in possession they hold over 70 per cent. of the cultivated area. The Saiads and Orakzai Pathans of Tirah are for the most part Shias. In other agencies and tribal areas the number of Shias is not appreciable. It is said that the Shias of Kohat, Kurram and Tirah are really followers of a sect known as Roshania, which arose among the Pathans about the middle of the 16th Century. The Shias of the Pathan frontier will not kill or eat hares, some say because Ali kept hares, and others because they menstruate monthly, a human characteristic.

Shias in
Trans-border
Tract.

Ahmadis.

124. After the Sunnis and Shias, the two principal sects into which Islam is divided, the new Ahmadi sect claims the largest number of adherents among the Musalmans of the Province. At the recent Census, the number of Ahmadis enumerated in the Province was 3,990 (2,598 males and 1,392 females) as compared with 148 (112 males and 36 females) returned ten years back. The statement in the margin compares the figures for Ahmadis at the last two Censuses. For every 27 Ahmadis, that reside in the Province now, there was one, a decade ago, and this gives an idea of the marvellous progress that the sect has made during the last decennium. This rapid growth in numbers is all the more remarkable in view of the fact, that the followers of the new cult contain a comparatively large proportion of well-educated and intelligent Musalmans. They are also known as Mirzais from the title the founder of the sect assumed before his name, and Qadianis from the place of his residence. I am told that in 1911 there were more than 1,000 Ahmadis in the Province, but through the prejudice of the enumerators of hostile sects only 148 persons of that persuasion were shown in the General Schedule. The figures at the present Census would seem to warrant the conclusion that the complaint was not altogether unjustified. Ahmadi organisations (Anjumans) for propaganda work exist at Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Abbottabad, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank. 521 Ahmadis (489 males and 32 females), enumerated in trans-border posts, are Government servants in Civil and Military employ, mostly immigrants from the other provinces.

District.			1911.	1921.
Hazara	...	...	21	788
Peshawar	...	...	119	1,633
Kohat	...	...	8	928
Bannu	...	...	...	56
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	114
Trans-border Posts	...	...	...	521
Total			148	3,990

125. The Ahmadis are characterised by a catholicity of spirit and breadth of views, which are hardly associated with the older sects of Islam, and which perhaps account, more than anything else, for the rapid propagation of the Ahmadi doctrines, among the cultured Musalmans. They denounce Jihad and look upon the founders of all great religions, as prophets of God, and their Scriptures as holy books revealed from time to time for the benefit of mankind.

126. The sect was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, a village in the Batala Tahsil of the Gurdaspur District, in the Punjab. He was born in 1839, and in 1880 he wrote his first great work, *Burhan-i-Ahmadiya* ("The Arguments of Ahmad") in which he claimed that he was the Mahdi, or Messiah, expected by Musalmans and Christians alike. He denied, however, the authenticity of the Musalman tradition that the Mahdi of Islam will be a warrior. From his claim that he was the Mahdi of the Muslims, Messiah of the Christians, and the Nishkalank or Kalki Avatar of the Hindus, his followers infer the universality of the Ahmadiya Mission. It is hardly necessary to say that, beyond the limited circle of his adherents, nobody is inclined to regard this triple claim as otherwise than ridiculous. The movement gradually spread from Qadian, its head-quarters, to the cities and villages of the Punjab and other parts of India and even beyond it, in Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Ceylon and East Africa and at the death of the founder in 1908, it is claimed that there were about 500,000 Ahmadis in the world. After the death of the Mirza, the propaganda work was continued by his successors and a mission was sent to England for the propagation of the tenets of the sect in Western countries. The followers of this sect are already divided into two main parties. One is headed by Mirza Mahmud Ahmad, a son of the founder, who, like his father, directs the movement from Qadian. The moving spirit of the other party is Maulvi Muhammad Ali, M.A., with Lahore as his head-quarters. Some Primary and Middle Schools have been opened by this sect in various places in the Punjab. Missionaries are sent abroad. It is alleged that the mission in England has already succeeded in converting about 200 westerners to the Ahmadi cult. A similar number in America is said to have been won for the faith. In Western Africa, an Ahmadi

missionary is said to have added 15,000 to the ranks of the faithful. A monthly magazine in Urdu as well as English is published from Qadian, and four papers (two weeklies, one bi-weekly and one monthly) are also published from the same place. A quarterly magazine called "The Muslim Sunrise" has just been issued, in the interests of the movement, from America. Loyalty to the Government under which they happen to live, is one of their principles and as a body they have taken no part in the Non-Co-Operation and Khilafat agitations which are convulsing the country in these days. Every Ahmadi is expected to contribute 15 pies per rupee of his income towards the expenses of the movement, and a serious attempt is made to carry the message of the new Muslim prophet to every nook and corner of the world. How far the movement is going to succeed abroad, is only for the future to show, but there is no doubt that, on the whole, the sect is full of vigour and vitality and bids fair to make headway among the intelligentsia of the Musalman community in this Province.

127. Among the reforming sects of Islam, Wahabis, or Ahl-i-Hadis as the majority of them prefer to call themselves, occupy an important position. They are also known as Mawahidin (Unitarians) as well as Muhammadi, after the name of the founder of the sect. They are Musalman purists. They accept the six books of traditions as collected by the Sunnis, but reject the subsequent interpolations of the fathers and the voice of the Church, and claim liberty of conscience and the right of private interpretation. They insist strongly upon the unity of God, which doctrine they say has been endangered by the undue reverence paid by the ordinary Musalman to the Prophet, to the Imams, and to saints, and forbid the offering of prayer to any prophet, priest, or saint, even as a mediator with God. They condemn the sepulchral honours paid to holy men and illumination of, visits to, and prostration before, their shrines, and even go so far as to destroy the domes erected over their remains. They call the rest of the Musalmans "Mushriks," or "those who associate another with God," and strenuously proclaim Muhammad as a mere mortal man. They disallow the smoking of tobacco, and discountenance the use of rosaries or beads. They are very enthusiastic about the approaching appearance of the last Imam Mahdi. Their most important, and politically most obnoxious doctrine is that they are bound to proclaim Jihad (holy war) against all infidels, but the Wahabis of British territory are not as fanatical in this respect as their brethren elsewhere. The tenets are unsuited to the Musalmans in this Province, who have the greatest belief in saints and shrines, and in the efficacy of pilgrimage to groves and holy places.

Wahabis or
Ahl-i-Hadis

The sect was founded by Muhammad, son of Abdul Wahab. He was born in 1691 A. D. in Nejd. His doctrines were introduced into India by Saiad Ahmad Shah of Rai Bareilly who visited Arabia, and returning to India spread the new tenets. Having collected a numerous following he proceeded to the Pathan frontier and proclaimed, in 1826, Jihad against the Sikhs. There are Wahabi colonies at Polosi on the Indus, and at Sittana and Mulkah in the Independent Usufzai country beyond Buner. But these men call themselves Mujahidin or promoters of the Jihad or holy war. The association of Jihad with the Wahabi sect, has led most followers of that cult, to reject this name and substitute for it "Ahl-i-Hadis" "Muwahidin" or "Muhammadi."

128. The figures in the margin show the local distribution of the Wahabis

District.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Hazara ...	2,580	25	165
Peshawar ...	8	63	662
Kohat ...	1	...	...
D. I. Khan	...	25	96
Total ...	2,584	134	923

or Ahl-i-Hadis in the districts of the Province at the last three Censuses. The figures for 1901 are thrown out on the ground that they include only males above 15 years of age. Of the followers of this cult enumerated in this Province, only 96 returned themselves as Wahabis and they all belonged to the Dera Ismail Khan District where they have got a

colony at Paniala. All others were recorded as Ahl-i-Hadis and were confined to Hazara and Peshawar. Their number in Hazara rose from 25 in 1911 to 165 in 1921 and, if the figure for 1901 (2,580) which represents only males above 15 years of age is to be accepted as correct, the sect is apparently dying out in that district. The Peshawar figure improved from 83 to 662 during the last decade. The "Ahl-i-Hadis" have got four or five mosques of their own in the

Peshawar City and it was strongly suspected that in 1911, a large number of the followers of this sect had shrunk from recording the name of their true sect. This probably explains the remarkable rise in the number of Wahabis in Peshawar at the present Census.

Ismailis.

129. The only other Islamic sect returned in the Province is "Ismaili." 21 Ismailis (all males) were enumerated in the Province, and they are all confined to the Peshawar City. The number includes undoubtedly some of those who returned themselves as "Shamsis" at the last Census. Jafir, the sixth Imam, nominated Ismail, his eldest son, but on the latter's premature death, he declared that Musa, his second son, was his heir, to the exclusion of Ismail's children. The claims of Ismail were supported by one party among the Shias, despite the declaration of Jafir, and thus was founded the Ismailia sect. History is silent as to what became of the children of Ismail, but their sacred character lent itself to the foundation of one of the most remarkable and important organisations known to history. One of their heads founded the Fatimite dynasty in Egypt. In India Shaikh Alai, an Ismaili of Agra, claimed to be Al-Mahdi and as among his disciples was Sheikh Mubarik, the father of Abul Fazzal, the Wazir of Akbar, it is probable that the emperor was greatly influenced by Mahdavi doctrines. To the same teaching may be ascribed the origin of the Babi sect in modern Persia. The sect underwent various vicissitudes of fortune in the Musalman world. The Ismailis believe in a continuous series of Imams. The present head of the Ismaili sect in India is His Highness the Agha Khan of Bombay and the Ismailis enumerated in the Peshawar city are his followers. There were about 15 families of Ismailis at Peshawar. They all bore Hindu names and were mostly Jhinwar (water-bearer) or Sunar (goldsmiths) by caste. They were shunned by the Hindus as they were followers of a Musalman sect. The Musalmans would have no social relations with them, as they bore Hindu names and had not finally cut off their connection with the Hindu society. After a good deal of religious agitation in the matter, some of them left the fold of the Agha Khan and were taken back into the Hindu society, others assumed Musalman names and were treated as good Musalmans of the Ismaili sect. The 21 men, enumerated as Ismailis in Peshawar, belonged to the latter class.

Musalman sweepers who returned sweeper - sects.

130. One hundred and eighty five Musalis (Musalmar. Chuhra or Bhangis) returned their sect as Balmiki and 161 as Lalbegi. Balmiki and Lalbegi are two Chuhra sects, which have got nothing to do with Islam. Both these sects represent certain primitive religious beliefs professed by all sweepers, whether they have been converted to Islam or not. It only shows how little the Musalman sweepers are affected by the religion they have adopted, and among themselves they are the same Balmikis and Lalbegis as they were before they were converted to Islam. The figures in the margin compare the strength of these two important sweeper sects among Musalman Chuhra of the Province, at the two last Censuses. The number of Balmikis has fallen from 535 to 185 and that of Lalbegis risen from 157 to 161. These variations clearly show that the Muslim sweepers are gradually recognising the incongruity of a Musalman sweeper professing religious adherence to his ancestral faith. For every Musalman who returned a sweeper sect at the present Census, there were 2 such Muslims ten years ago.

	1921.	1911.
Balmiki ...	185	535
Lalbegi ...	161	157
Total ...	346	692

Variations in the number of Musalman sects.

131. Excluding the sweeper sects which do not properly belong to Islam, the number of Musalman sects returned in the Province fell from 17 to 6, during the last decade. Of the latter, Ahl-i-Hadis and Wahabis are one and the same sects, and if we include the Ismailis, whose number is negligible, among the Shias whose sub-sect it really is, the number of Islamic sects in the Province, is reduced to four. Of these two—Sunnis and Shias—are the well known divisions of old into which Islam is divided all over the world, and the third Ahmadi is hardly thirty years old. The Wahabi or Ahl-i-Hadis sect is, no doubt, over 400 years old, but its adherents are dying out and there are already more than 4 Ahmadis to every 1 Wahabi in the Province. The Ahmadi sect is full of vigour and vitality, but its numerical strength in the Province is only a

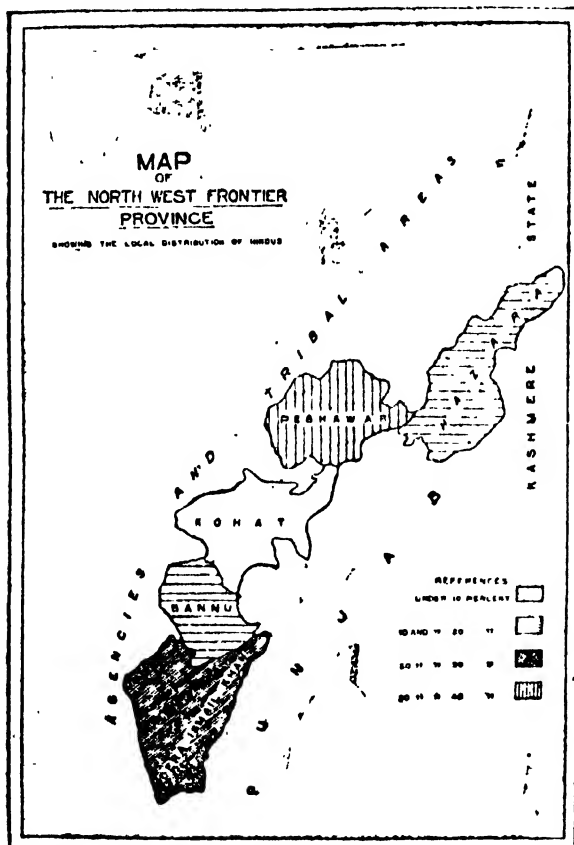
drop in the ocean. The two old sects of Islam still hold the field ; to the total Musalman population of the Province, Sunni contribute over 95 and Shias about 4 per cent. In every 1,000 Musalmans there are only 4 who belong to the minor sects.

132. We have so far dealt with the various aspects of Islam from a theological point of view. The question of conflict of doctrines, on which the different sects are based, is confined to the learned few among the community. The religion of an ordinary Musalman may be summed up in a few words. The five daily prayers, prayer in congregation in a mosque on Friday, the observance of fasts in Ramzan, the celebration of the two Ids, the pilgrimage to Mecca, the distribution of alms (*zakat* and *khairat*), the performance of circumcision, the abhorrence of pork, the growing of beard and clipping of moustache in the centre, are looked upon as the sum total of a Musalman's religion. The vast majority of the people are ignorant, superstitious and unable to follow the subtleties of religious doctrines propounded by the Maulvis. They satisfy their religious craving by having resort to a Pir (spiritual guide) and the system known as *Piri Muridi* is in full force among the Musalmans of the Province. Every true Musalman is supposed to have done Bai'at (sworn allegiance) to a Pir and no calumny is greater than to call a Musalman Be-Pir (one who has not affiliated himself to a Pir). The reverence for shrines dedicated to saints of great repute, which are ordinarily their tombs, is a natural corollary to the faith in holy men. Shrines are found all over the Province, which are visited annually for Ziarat (pilgrimage) by thousands of Musalmans for the gaining of particular objects, with which such places are associated. A large number of unscrupulous people trade upon the popular belief in the efficacy of charms, omens and evil eye. For a full description of the popular religion as well as of the customs and superstitions of the people, a reference may be made to paragraphs 156-171 of the Census Report of 1911.

Popular religion.

HINDUS.

133. The local distribution of Hindus in the five districts of the Province



is illustrated by the map in the margin. The numerical strength of the community is second only to that of the Musalmans who constitute the bulk of the population everywhere. The importance of the Hindus as a community, however, does not depend upon their number which is almost insignificant. The bulk of the trade and commerce in the Province is, however, in their hands, and they are naturally concentrated in the towns. Their influence and position in the Province are, on account of their wealth, education and enterprise, out of all proportion to their numerical strength. Although for every Hindu in the Province, there are 15 Musalmans, the total number of literate Hindus is greater than that of Musalmans who can read and write, and in the matter of English education they are far ahead of their Musalman brethren. By far the largest portion of the

Local distribution and the importance of Hindus as a community

income-tax in the Province comes from the pockets of the Hindus just as the bulk of the land revenue is paid by Musalmans. In the matter of manufactures the

Province is very backward, but whatever private factories exist in the Province, they are owned almost exclusively by the Hindus. The largest number of Hindus was returned from Peshawar which contributes about 32 per cent. to the total Provincial population of the community and next to it comes Dera Ismail Khan which accounts for 26 out of every 100 Hindus, the corresponding figures for Hazara, Bannu and Kohat being 17, 16 and 9 respectively.

Variations.

134. The proportion of Hindus increases as we go from north to south. Their proportion to every 10,000 in population is 418 in Hazara, 531 in Peshawar, 601 in Kohat, 953 in Bannu, 1,508 in Dera Ismail Khan and 666 in the whole Province.

The number of Hindus to every 10,000 of the total population is noted in the margin, for the last five Censuses, with the rate of variation for each decade.

In 1881, the proportion of Hindus to every 10,000 in population was 708 and it fell to 638 by 1891, although their number advanced by 6 per cent. in the decade 1881—1891. This was due to the far more rapid growth shown by the other communities of the Province. During the first decade the Musalmans increased by 18 per cent., Sikhs by 139 and Christians by 15 per cent., the rate of growth for the

Censuses.	Proportion in 10,000.	Rate of variation per cent.
1881 ...	708	...
1891 ...	638	+6
1901 ...	629	+8
1911 ...	546	-7
1921 ...	666	+25
1881-1921 ...	...	+54

total population being the same as for Musalmans who constitute the bulk of the people. The Hindus showed an improvement of 8 per cent. in numbers in 1901, but the rate of growth among the rival communities was greater which accounts for a further deterioration in their proportion to the total population. The Musalmans advanced by 10 per cent., which was also the rate of growth for the total population, and consequently the proportion of Hindus to every 10,000 of the total population fell from 638 in 1891 to 629 in 1901. The next decade 1901—1911 was an unfortunate one for the Hindus. Although the total population of the Province improved by 7 per cent., the Hindus showed a decrease of 7 per cent. which reduced their proportion to every 10,000 in population to 546 in 1911. At the present Census, the number of the Hindus rose suddenly by 25 per cent. and as Musalmans showed an improvement of 1 and the Sikhs a deterioration of 8 per cent.; the proportion of the Hindus to the total population rose to the highest figure yet recorded during the last thirty years. In 1911, an extraordinary rise in the number of Sikhs (19 per cent.) was accompanied by a marked decrease in the number of Hindus (7 per cent.). At the present Census, the reverse was the case. The Hindus advanced by 25 and the Sikhs declined by 8 per cent. That the figures for Hindus and Sikhs are closely interconnected, is indicated by a reference to the statistics of these two Indian religions at the last two Censuses. There can be but little doubt that a good many persons recorded as Hindus in 1901, were returned as Sikhs in 1911. This was because in Censuses previous to 1911 the term Sikh was restricted to only a portion of Sikhs. Keshdharics (who wear the *kes* and observe certain other rules of conduct) only had been returned as Sikhs and the other section of Sikhs, called Sahjdharics (who do not wear *kes* and do not observe other rules of conduct enjoined by the last Sikh Guru) had been recorded as Hindus. This arbitrary restriction was removed in 1911 and every person was allowed to call himself the follower of any religion he liked. Religion being a matter of profession, it appeared to be hardly within the competence of enumerators to put down a person as belonging to a religion different to that he alleged to profess. This change in the definition of the term "Sikhs" swelled the number of Sikhs a good deal at the expense of Hindus in 1911; but this was not the only cause of the extraordinary decrease in the number of Hindus in that year. The date of the Hindu festival of Holi coincided with Barawafat, the Musalman day of mourning, in 1910, which led to a very serious riot between the Hindus and Musalmans of the Peshawar City resulting in a considerable loss of life. There was a wholesale plunder of Hindu houses and

shops. In 1911, the same coincidence, coupled with the memory of the past year, created a panic among the Hindus who left the Province in considerable numbers and had not returned to their homes when the Census was taken. This temporary emigration of the Hindus from the Province and the difference in the classification of Sikhs accounted for the decrease of Hindu population in 1911.

135. The temporary absence of a considerable number of Hindus in 1911 accounts, in a large measure not only for the extraordinary decrease in their numerical strength, shown at the last Census, but also for the equally remarkable increase in their number recorded at the present one. The rate of growth (25 per cent.) during the last decade is not so amazing as it would

Sex.	Hindus.			Variation per cent. 1901-1921
	1901.	1911.	1921.	
Males ...	78,823	71,397	96,151	+ 22
Females...	50,478	48,545	53,730	+ 6
Total ...	129,306	119,942	149,881	+ 16

appear to be at first sight. The figures in the margin compare the population of the Hindus at the last three Censuses. The effects of the temporary causes which operated to reduce the Hindu population in 1911, will practically be eliminated if we consider the rate of growth among this community for the last twenty years instead of for the last decennium. The Hindus who left the Province a month or so before the Census of 1911, returned to their homes shortly afterwards. The acute differences between the Hindus and Sikhs on the question of control of Sikh temples at the time of the present Census, which have already been noticed in paragraph 108 above, led practically all the Sahjdhari Sikhs, who, under the circumstances already explained, had inflated the number of Sikhs at the expense of the Hindus in 1911, to return themselves as Hindus in 1921, as they had been doing in the Censuses previous to 1911.

136. During the last twenty years Hindus advanced by 16 per cent., while the rate of growth among Musalmans during the same period was a little over 9 per cent. It does not mean that the Hindus are more prolific than the Musalmans. The rate of natural growth among the latter for the reasons already given is admittedly greater than in the case of the former. If we compare the rate of growth among the sexes of the two communi-

Relative growth of Hindu and Musalman population during the last twenty years.

Sex.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Variation per cent. 1901-1921.
Males ...	1,012,433	1,085,276	1,166,263	+ 9
Females ...	877,996	954,718	957,621	+ 9
Total ...	1,890,429	2,039,994	2,062,780	+ 9

ties, we shall be able to judge approximately, not only the relative natural growth of the two communities, but also the part played by the Hindu immigrants especially Hindu troops and followers in raising the numerical strength of their co-religionists in this Province. The figures in the margin give the same information for the Musalman males and females, as the marginal statement given above does for the Hindus. Immigrants, especially those connected with the temporary military concentration in the Province are, in most cases, not accompanied by their female relatives and the rate of growth among the females of the two communities may be taken roughly to represent their relative natural growth during the last twenty years. The rate of increase among the Musalmans during the last twenty years has been nearly the same for males, females as well as for the total population, while the corresponding figures, in the case of Hindus, are widely divergent. The Hindu males improved 22, their females 6 per cent., and their total population 16 per cent., during the last twenty years. These differences naturally arise from the very large proportion of immigrants included in the Hindu population of the Province and this disturbing element, which does not exist in the case of Musalmans, may be taken to be fairly eliminated, if we compare the rate of increase among the females of the two communities. The Hindu females advanced during the last twenty years by 6 per cent. which may fairly be taken to approximate to the natural rate of growth among the Hindus during this period, the corresponding rate for the Musalmans being 9 per cent. This means that the fecundity of Musalmans is 50 per cent. more than that of

the Hindus, a conclusion which is amply supported by a reference to the Census statistics of the Punjab, where the economic position, occupations and social environments of the Hindus are practically the same as they are in this Province. There is free and extensive social intercourse between the Hindus of the two neighbouring provinces; in fact, most of the Hindu immigrants in this Province belong to the Punjab. There is no reason to suppose that the fecundity of the Hindus in this Province should differ, in any material degree, from that of their co-religionists in the Punjab. In the Punjab Census Report for 1901 Mr. Rose says:—

“It is a remarkable fact that in most districts the Hindu population has not increased during the past decade as rapidly as the total population, and that, with some conspicuous exceptions, it has been outpaced by the Musalman element. It is difficult to suggest the causes of this stagnation of the Hindu population. It is impossible in this Province to ascribe it to the famines of the past decade, for the Musalman is assuredly the poorest element in the population. In view of these facts the contrast between the increasing Musalman population on the one hand and the almost stationary Hindu element on the other is very striking. The causes are, I believe, to be sought in the differences in the social systems, which form the material structures of the two religions. We are so accustomed to speak of Hinduism as a religion that we are apt to forget that it is much more a social than a religious system. Of that system and its results further details will be given in the chapter on Caste, but broadly it may be said that it places artificial restraints on marriage thus leading to a scarcity of women and other attendant evils. Its customary law which our law Courts stereotyped, excludes females from succession to land and tends to make the Punjab the land of sons only, just as the Code Napoleon has made France the country of *le fils unique*. The Jat peasant, whether Hindu or Sikh, closely resembles the French peasant in his thrift and land hunger, and he is hardly inferior to the Hindu of the commercial castes in the capacity for petty trading. In times of prosperity these characteristics have little or no effect on the population, but in a period of scarcity and depression of trade they begin to tell, and as competition becomes keener, it may be conjectured that the Hindu population will increase but slowly, accumulating capital rapidly, while the Musalmans will fast add to their numbers alone”.

In 1911, the Hindus of the Punjab were found to have decreased by 15 per cent., while the Musalmans advanced by 1 per cent. during the previous decade. Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, who wrote the Punjab Census Report for 1911, after detailing the various other causes, more or less temporary in their nature, which were responsible for the decrease, ascribed it to restriction of fecundity by enforced widowhood, loss of vitality in consequence of the occupations and habits of the Hindus in towns, and differences in food. All these causes are discussed at length in paragraph 125 of the Report. There were 20,575 (or say 20,000 in round numbers) more Hindus in the Province at the present Census than in 1911. If my reasoning is correct, of this number over 8,000 represent the natural expansion of the community during the last twenty years, and over 12,000 are temporary Hindu immigrants, mostly troops and followers.

Sex proportion.

137. The same result may be arrived at in another way. In 1901 there were among the Hindus 156 males for every 100 females which may be taken to be the normal proportion of sexes among Hindus in this Province, as a large number of them are always temporary immigrants, mostly troops and followers who are not accompanied by their females. Among the Musalmans at the present Census there were 115 males for every 100 females and there is no reason to suppose that the proportion of males in the permanent Hindu population was greater. If the old proportion of sexes among Hindus (156 males to every 100 females) were maintained at the present Census, we should have over 12,000 less Hindu males than the number actually enumerated.

Summary.

138. Briefly my conclusions are —

- (1) The growth of 25 per cent. in the Hindu population of the Province is apparent rather than real. It is due to the presence of a large number of Hindu troops and followers concentrated in the Province on account of the disturbed border and tribal lawlessness.
- (2) The rate of natural expansion during the last twenty years has been 9 per cent. for the Musalmans and 6 per cent. for the Hindus which means that the fecundity of Musalmans is 50 per cent. greater than that of the Hindus.
- (3) A large proportion of the Hindus in the Province are, as a rule, temporary immigrants, mostly troops and followers who do

not generally bring their females with them and in normal times there are 156 males for every 100 females in the Hindu population.

- (4) On account of the abnormal military situation in the Province at the time of the present Census, there were about 12,000 more Hindus in the Province than there should have been in normal times.

139. The figures in the margin show the rate of growth among the Hindus

District.	Variation per cent.				
	1881-91.	1891-1901.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1881-1921.
N.-W. P. P.,					
Districts ...	+6	+8	-7	+25	+24
Hazara ...	+31	-4	+6	+7	+31
Trans-Indus Dis-					
tricts ...	+8	+11	-9	+30	+35
Peshawar ...	-11	+12	-12	+36	+20
Kohat ...	+10	+40	-25	+19	+16
Bannu ...	+10	+17	-5	+13	+40
D. I. Khan ...	+19	-3	-1	+37	+56

Rate of growth or decline in the Hindu population in each district at the various Censuses.

the rate of growth in Peshawar has been the least, and that in Hazara about the least, in the Province. The proportion of Hindus to the total population has varied from 5 to 7 per cent. during the last four decades, and as their growth or decline in the individual districts as well in the Province as a whole depends, in a great measure, upon the volume of temporary Hindu immigration at the time the Census is taken, it has always synchronised, more or less, with the increase or reduction of the Hindu garrison in the Province.

140. In order to analyse further the causes of variation in the Hindu

Name of Tahsil and District.	Population.		Increase or decrease.	Variation per cent.
	1911.	1921.		
Hazara ...	24,389	26,038	+1,649	+7
(1) Mansehra ...	4,213	4,592	+379	+9
(2) Abbottabad ...	12,607	13,680	+1,073	+8
(3) Haripur ...	7,089	7,362	+273	+4
(4) Amb ...	399	440	+41	+10
(5) Pbulra ...	81	64	-17	-21
Peshawar ...	35,367	48,144	+12,777	+36
(1) Peshawar ...	17,464	25,414	+7,950	+45
(2) Charsadda ...	2,192	2,183	-9	...
(3) Mardan ...	5,052	6,846	+1,794	+35
(4) Swabi ...	3,293	3,063	-230	-7
(5) Nowshera ...	7,863	10,438	+2,575	+33
Kohat ...	10,848	12,879	+2,031	+19
(1) Kohat ...	5,952	6,415	+463	+8
(2) Teri ...	2,554	2,289	-265	-10
(3) Hangu ...	2,342	4,225	+1,883	+80
Bannu ...	20,721	23,509	+2,788	+13
(1) Bannu ...	13,418	16,130	+2,712	+20
(2) Marwat ...	7,303	7,379	+76	+1
D. I. Khan ...	28,617	39,311	+10,694	+37
(1) D. I. Khan ...	20,115	24,486	+4,371	+22
(2) Tank ...	3,450	10,224	+6,774	+196
(3) Kulachi ...	5,052	4,602	-450	-9

population of various tracts, the consideration of its distribution by tahsils, the smallest administrative unit, will not be without interest. The figures in the margin show the fluctuations in the number of Hindus in each tahsil in 1911 as well as in 1921.

In Hazara, the northernmost district of the Province, the proportion of Hindus to the total population is the smallest (4 per cent). The reason is not far to seek. The Hindus in the Province, are, in the main, dependent upon trade and military service, as the bulk of the Musalman population is supported by agriculture. There are no important centres of trade in Hazara, nor has it any turbulent tribes on its

Distribution of Hindu population by tahsils.

Hazara.

border, as is the case with all trans-Indus districts. The permanent location of certain Gurkha regiments at Abbottabad may be traced to climatic considerations rather than to any military necessity. From the military point of view as well as from the point of view of trade and commerce, Hazara occupies the least important position in the Province and this accounts for the small percentage of Hindu population in this district. Within the district, the head-quarters tahsil, which contains the only Cantonment of the district as well as the head-quarters town, naturally contains by far the largest number of Hindus; in fact more than 52 per. cent. of the total Hindu population

Abbottabad.

Amb and
Phulra.

Haripur.

Mansehra.

in the district are concentrated at Abbottabad, where it increased by 8 per cent. during the decade, the rate of Musalman growth during the same period being 5 per cent. The states of Amb and Phulra where there is rather a primitive form of administration, have no attractions for Hindus whose proportion in the total population of these states (3 and 1 per cent.) is the smallest in the district. The Amb Hindus increased by 41 and those of Phulra declined by 17. Probably the Phulra Hindus migrated during the decade to the neighbouring state of Amb, where the conditions of life are much better. Next to Abbottabad, Haripur contains the largest number of Hindus in the district. This tahsil contains a small nice town of the same name, which is a railway station and an important centre of trade in the locality. There are 45 Hindus in every 1,000 of population and their rate of growth during the last decade has been 4 per cent., the corresponding figure for the Musalmans of the tahsil being 3. Baffa, the only town of Mansehra, is, to all intents and purposes, a large village which was raised to the dignity of a town because it was declared a notified area. The Hindu element in Mansehra is, therefore, the smallest in the three tahsils (2½ per cent.). It improved by 379 persons or 9 per cent. during the last decade. The tahsils of Hazara showed a smaller rate of increase for Musalmans than for Hindus. This is partly due to the very small fraction that the Hindus form of the total population. The removal or addition of a very small number has an appreciable effect. The comparatively much smaller increase of Hindus during the previous decades has also something to do with their more rapid growth during the last ten years. A reference to the Subsidiary Table I at the end of this chapter will show that, in every past decade except the last one, the rate of increase in the case of Musalmans has been much greater and in the decennium 1891—1901 the Hindus actually decreased by 4 per cent., while the rival community during the same period showed an improvement of 9 per cent. The significance of the greater development of the Hindu community in Hazara during the last decade is considerably neutralized by the fact that during the last forty years the Musalmans of this district have multiplied much faster than the Hindus; in fact the rate of increase in the case of the former has been 70 per cent. more than in the case of the latter.

Peshawar.

141. Although the ratio of Hindus to the total population in Peshawar is a little higher than that of Hazara, it is lower than the corresponding figure of any other trans-Indus district. The district, however, contains by far the largest number of Hindus; in fact a little less than one-third of the total Hindus of the Province reside in Peshawar.

More than half the total population of Hindus in Peshawar is concentrated in the head-quarters tahsil which, after the head-quarters and Tank tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan, has the highest proportion of Hindus in the Province. No other tahsil in the Province can boast of so many Hindu residents and there is a reason for it. In the first place the Peshawar Tahsil is not only, in point of population, by far the largest tahsil of the Province but it actually contains more inhabitants than any other trans-Indus district.

It contains the only Provincial city, which is not only the head-quarters of the Local Government but monopolises by far the largest proportion of the Provincial trade and the largest cantonment in the Province is attached to it. About 83 per cent. of the total Hindu population of the tahsil are residents of the Peshawar City. The improvement of 41 per cent. in the strength of Hindus, which accounts for 25 per cent. of the total increase in the number of that community in the Province, is attributable, as already explained, to the military concentration as well as to the temporary exodus of Hindus from the Peshawar City and other portions of the tahsil in 1911 (*vide* paragraph 134).

Charsadda.

142. Charsadda is a very fertile tract and the most densely populated tahsil in the Province. The Musalman population in this tahsil advanced by 4 per cent. during the last decade. It has, however, few attractions for the

Hindus. No other tahsil has got such a low proportion of Hindus (13 per 1,000) who actually declined by 9 persons in this tahsil during the last decade. It contains no important centres of trade, nor any military station. It contains, no doubt, the three towns of Charsadda, Tangi and Prang, but they are merely overgrown villages with few urban characteristics. They are centres for the distribution of the produce of the neighbourhood, and the only other reason for their inclusion among the towns of the Province is, that each of them is inhabited by about 10,000 people.

Next to the head-quarters tahsil, Mardan shows the greatest expansion of Hindu population (36 per cent.) in Peshawar. Almost the whole of the increase is confined to the Mardan town and its suburbs. This town is a notified area and has also a cantonment attached to it. It has an important cloth market and is, on that account, a centre of attraction for the Hindus. The growing trade of the town and the military requirements of the locality are responsible for this extraordinary increase in Hindu population. **Mardan.**

The Hindus of this tahsil are practically concentrated in its two important cantonments, Nowshera and Risalpur, where a large increase of Hindu troops and followers is responsible for an expansion of 35 per cent. in its total Hindu population. **Nowshera.**

An increase of 771 Hindus (34 per cent.) in Swabi is explained by a decrease of 1,320 in the strength of Sikhs residing in this tahsil, the Hindu-Sikh population of the tahsil having declined by 549 (12 per cent.) which is in accord with the general tendency of these communities to migrate to towns on account of the insecurity of life and property prevailing in the rural areas. As already pointed out, a good many persons, who returned themselves as Sikhs in 1911, were recorded as Hindus at the present Census. The loss of Swabi in the matter of Hindu-Sikh population has been the gain of Mardan, where it advanced by 1,161 during the last decade. **Swabi.**

143. The Hindu population of the Kohat District advanced by 2,031 persons during the last decade. The increase is, however, apparent rather than real and it is entirely due to the temporary expansion of military population of Kohat Cantonment (260) and of Hangu (1,983) where, at the time of the Census, troops were stationed for military purposes. Apart from the increase in the population of these two military stations, there was no improvement in the strength of the Hindus in this district. The decrease of 315 in Teri is due to the migration of Hindus from the exposed villages of this tahsil to the Kohat town, where their number advanced by 686 persons. That the permanent Hindu population of the district actually declined during the last ten years, is proved by a reference to the figures for Hindu females at the two last Censuses. They declined by over two per cent. **Kohat.**

144. Next to Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu contains the largest proportion of Hindus and the head-quarters town, Edwardesabad, is the only town in the Province where the bulk of the population is Hindu. Practically the whole of the internal trade of the district and external trade with the Tochi Agency and through it with Afghanistan is in the hands of the Hindus, who have therefore settled in large numbers at Edwardesabad which is a growing town. **Bannu.**

The Hindu population of the head-quarters tahsil of the Bannu District advanced by 2,712 persons. The increase is confined to the Edwardesabad town, where it amounted to 5,508, including 1,977 residents of the Cantonment. Thus about 71 per cent. of the total improvement is accounted for by the increase in the Hindu garrison of Edwardesabad. That the increase is entirely due to the influx of temporary immigrants, mostly Hindu troops and followers, is proved by a reference to the female figures for Edwardesabad at the two last Censuses.

The increase of 76 Hindus (1 per cent.) in the Marwat Tahsil hardly calls for any remarks in view of the number involved being a small one for the whole tahsil. A reference to Subsidiary Table V of Chapter I will show that the excess of births over deaths in the district during the last decade amounted to 3,823 which means that the natural expansion of population in Bannu was a little less than 2 per cent. **Marwat.**

Dera Ismail
Khan.

145. Dera Ismail Khan has always had the distinction of having the largest proportion of Hindu population. During the last decade the Hindus of no other district showed such improvement in numbers as was noticed in this district (37 per cent.). The Powinda trade through the Gomal Pass, which is entirely in the hands of Hindus, is mainly responsible for the large indigenous Hindu population of the district. About 43 per cent. of the total Hindus in the district reside at the head-quarters town, which is the chief centre of the Powinda trade. Although the Hindus advanced by 37 per cent. during the last ten years, the Hindu females improved only by 9 per cent. during this period. It may naturally be assumed that the natural expansion was responsible for no more than an advance of 9 per cent., the rest of the increase is attributable to the extraordinary improvement in the number of Hindu troops and followers, both in Tank and Dera Ismail Khan, on account of the military operations going on at the time of the Census in Waziristan on the border of the district.

But is it a fact that the rate of increase among the permanent Hindu population has, during the last decade, been 9 per cent., while the Musalmans of the district have actually declined by 3 per cent.? That this is not so and that the deterioration in the number of Hindus was really at least 50 per cent. more than in the case of Musalmans, I shall now proceed to prove by a reference to the separate figures of each tahsil.

Kulachi.

The Hindu population of this tahsil has declined by 650 persons, a loss of 13 per cent. This is due to the unprotected and unsafe condition of the tahsil. The head-quarters town was twice raided during the last decade, once in 1912 and again in 1915. The effects of tribal lawlessness at the time of the Census were most keenly felt in this tahsil, on account of its proximity to the tribal territory. It is an out-of-the-way tahsil and most exposed to Mahsud and Sherani raids. An appreciable number of the Hindus, therefore, left the tahsil and took refuge at the Dera Ismail Khan town which, together with the mortality caused by influenza, reduced the Hindu population of the tahsil to its present proportions.

Tank.

The Hindu population of this tahsil advanced by 6,774 persons, a gain of 196 per cent. which, confined as it is practically to males, is entirely attributable to the phenomenal increase in the number of Hindu troops and followers concentrated in the tahsil on account of Mahsud operations going on across the border in Waziristan. These troops and followers were located not only at the Tank Cantonment but also at Khirgi, Manzai, Kaurbridge in the tahsil.

Dera Ismail
Khan Tahsil.

The number of the Hindus in this tahsil improved by 4,570 persons, the increase being confined to the head-quarters town, where the rise in the military strength at the Cantonment and the migration of the mufassil Hindus for protection against Mahsud raids, are responsible for the extraordinary expansion of the Hindu population (5,361).

The rural area of the Dera Tahsil is the only tract in the district, which was not affected by military concentration and where the Mahsud raiders gave the least trouble. The figures in the margin compare the strength of the rural Hindus of this tahsil at the two last Censuses. Thus Hindus in the rural tracts of the head-quarters tahsil declined by 9 per cent. during the last decade. Half of this decrease may safely be taken to represent the Hindus who temporarily shifted to the town of

Dera Ismail Khan for fear of Mahsud raiders, and the other half the deterioration in numbers that the community suffered along with their Musalman brethren from influenza and other epidemics of the decade. I would, therefore, conclude that, although on account of the military concentration in the district

	Rural Hindus.					
	1911.			1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dera Ismail Khan Tahsil ...	4,463	3,986	8,399	4,002	3,606	7,608
Variation per cent., 1911—1921 ...	-10	-8	-9	...	...	...

its Hindu population has improved by 37 per cent., the strength of the permanent residents of that community has actually declined by 4·5 per cent.

146. Hinduism or Brahmanism, as it is more generally known among European scholars, has hitherto baffled all the attempts at definition, as the word is commonly interpreted. Professor Maxmuller calls it "Indian religion." It can be described but never defined. The various philosophies, creeds, cults and superstitions, which makes up the sum total of Hinduism, have nothing in common except that they originated and developed in this country. Doctor Winterintz, a German Sanskritist of note, has, in a recent article on "Tantras and Religion of the Shaktas," thus described Hinduism :—

Hinduism
described.

"India remains still the most important country on earth for the student of religion. In India we meet with all forms of religious thought and feeling which we find on earth, and that not only at different times but also all together even to-day. Here we find the most primitive belief in ancestral spirits, in demons and nature deities, with a primeval, imageless sacrificial cult. Here also is a polytheism passing all limits, with the most riotous idolatry, temple cult, pilgrimages and so forth. And side by side with and beyond these crudest forms of religious life, we find what is deepest and most abstract of what religious thinkers of all times have ever thought about the deity, the noblest pantheistic and the purest monotheistic conceptions. In India we also find a priest craft as nowhere else on earth side by side with a religious tolerance which lets sect after sect, with the most wonderful saints, exist together. Here there were and still are forest recluses, ascetics and mendicant monks, to whom renunciation of this world is really and truly a matter of deepest sincerity, and together with them hosts of idle mendicant monks, vain fools and hypocrites, to whom religion is only a cloak for selfish pursuits for the gratification of greed for money, of greed for fame, or the hankering after power. From India also a powerful stream of religious ideas has poured forth over the West, and especially over the East, has flooded Central Asia, has spread over Tibet, China, Corea and Japan, and has trickled through the further East down to the remotest islands of the East Indian Archipelago. And finally, in India as well as outside India, Indian religions have often mixed with Christianity and with Islam, now giving and now taking."

Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., himself an orthodox Hindu, thus describes the word Hindu in his Punjab Census Report, 1911 :—

"In short, the definition which would cover the Hindu of the modern times is, that he should be born of parents not belonging to some recognised religion other than Hinduism, marry within the same limits, believe in God, respect the cow, and cremate the dead. But it will be clear from the above explanation, that the word 'Hindu,' as now understood, is based on no principle. The term is neither geographical, social, religious, nor racial. It is applied to the remnants of a great religion and civilization, as much as to sinners against the most essential rules laid down by the codes of religion and social law and to the reformers who profess to belong to that body merely in name. Such a body corporate can have no adhesive force and cannot be called a living organism. Unless, therefore, there is a reaction, the process of disintegration does not appear to augur a promising future for the religious aspect of the Hindus."

I need hardly point out that the definition of "Hindu" given above, except in so far it is negative, is not strictly correct. There are Hindus who do not marry within the same limits, and Dr. Gour's recent "Hindu Marriage Bill" is an attempt to legalise such marriages. There are Hindus who don't believe in God, who eat beef and bury their dead. The definition, however, covers the vast majority of Hindus.

HINDU SECTS.

I.—Old Sects.		
(a) Sanatan Dharam ...	...	148,201
(b) Vaishnav ...	...	478
(c) Nanakpanthi ...	...	799
II.—Reformers.		
(a) Arya Samaj ...	...	12,096
(b) Vidie Dharam ...	...	1,888
III.—Worshippers of Musalman Saints.		
Shamsi ...	...	13
IV.—Sects of low castes.		
(a) Balmiki ...	...	1,337
(b) Balahahi ...	...	63
(c) Lalbegi ...	...	686
(d) Bhangi ...	...	1,880
(e) Mehtar ...	...	1,012
V.—Unspecified ...	...	6,381

The expression is used to cover almost all the orthodox forms of worship and

147. The sects of Hindus returned at the recent Census are given in the margin and may be grouped under five heads, viz., (1) the old sects consisting of orthodox Hindus (Sanatan Dharmis), Vaishnavas and saint-worshippers, (2) the reformers, (3) worshippers of Musalman saints, (4) sects of low castes, and (5) unspecified.

148. By far the largest majority of the Hindus returned in this Province (85 per cent.) were recorded as followers of "Sanatan Dharam" (ancient religion).

Sanatan
Dharam.

belief; in fact every Hindu who does not belong to any other recognised old sect, was classed as a follower of Sanatan Dharam, which is defined as that enjoined by the Vedas, the Smritis, the Puranas, etc. "The term includes all shades of belief from the punctilious observance of Agnihotra (daily fire-sacrifice), or worship of a particular god, down to the mere belief in the utility of adhering to the orthodox section of the Hindu society, without observing any, or at least many, of the restrictions essential to the carrying out of the orthodox observances." All the Hindus of the Province, except those of the sweepr sects were classified into 137 sects in 1911 and the number has now been reduced to 6. Evidently the followers of all these sects which have not been returned at the present Census, are included under "Sanatan Dharam" which is a very comprehensive term almost as wide as the term "Hindu" itself. The number of Sanatan Dharmis rose from 52,901 in 1911 to 148,201 in 1921, a gain of 180 per cent., which may partly be accounted for by the large increase in the number of Hindu soldiers and followers from other parts of India, who are mostly orthodox Hindus, and partly by the inclusion of followers of no less than 131 sects returned at the last Census, under "Sanatan Dharam" at the present Census. It only shows how the return of sects is uncertain as well as unreliable in the case of Hindus. Most of them never think of it, except when the enquiry is made from them at the time of the Census, when their reply is generally in accordance with the mood in which they happen to be at the time. The name of the sect is not unoften suggested, if not actually dictated, by the enumerator himself.

Vaishnavas.

149. Vaishnavism is one of the two main sects of Hinduism, the other being Shaivism. Ramanuj is said to be the father of the modern Vaishnavism. According to him, the relation between the human spirit and God is that of the worshipper and the worshipped, of the support and the supporter, of the body and inmate of the body. God is no more separate from the human spirit, than is the latter from the body which it inhabits, and yet the two in each set are distinct from each other and the object of the one is to get nearer the other and to be finally absorbed into it. The number of the Vaishnavas has fallen from 1,258 to 478 during the decade. It does not mean that 780 followers of this sect have changed their religious convictions, but that so many persons who were recorded as Vaishnavas at the last Census, preferred to call themselves Sanatan Dharmis at the present one. A large number of Vaishnavas belong to the town of Dera Ismail Khan, where their chief characteristics are that they are strict vegetarians and would not drink water from the hands of non-Vaishnava Hindus, nor would they eat food cooked by followers of other sects.

Nanakpanthi.

150. The followers of Guru Nanak, the first Sikh Guru, are called Nanakpanthis and persons designating themselves as such are found among both the Hindus and Sikhs. The number of Hindu followers of this sect fell from 28,488 to 799 during the last decade—for every 36 Hindu Nanakpanthis in 1911, there was only 1 in 1921. It appears that a large number of Nanakpanthis were returned as "Sanatan Dharmi" at the present Census. As in the case of Vaishnavas, the reason for the change of sect, is not any change in religious conviction, but the preference for a more comprehensive name which the majority of Hindus return. As already explained, feelings between Hindus and Sikhs ran very high at the time of the Census and this may have something to do with the dropping of the name of a sect, which sounds more like a Sikh than a Hindu denomination.

Arya Samaj.

151. By far the most important of the new religious movements among the Hindus is the Arya Samaj movement. The sect was founded by Swami Dayanand, a Brahman of Kathiawar. His motto was "Back to the Vedas and original Shastras." He held that the systematic and independent study of the Vedas and Angas, *viz.*, the Vedic grammar, the Upanishads and Darshanas, without the assistance of traditional commentaries written upon them in comparatively recent times, was essential for a true understanding of the most ancient religious scriptures in existence and it was on these lines that he built his creed. He reminded the Hindus of their grand heritage, their religion, their philosophy, their sacred language, their ancient civilization

and literature and contrasted it all with their present fallen condition. The imagination of the educated Hindus was fired with the picture of the ancient glory of Arya Varta. They despised the term "Hindu" which appeared to them a symbol of their political servitude and called themselves by their real name Arya (the select). The Arya Samajists concentrated on the social reform and educational advancement of the Hindus. All the Hindu activities in these directions, both in this Province and the Punjab are, for the most part, led by Arya Samajists. There are two main sections of this sect, the College party and the Gurukula party. The chief institution of the one is "Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College of Lahore" and of the other "Gurukula Kangri." Their opponents also call them "meat-eaters" and "vegetarians." Owing to the lapse of time, the opposition of orthodox Hindus to the Arya Samaj has become feeble, a large portion of the Arya Samaj propaganda seems to be accepted by the Sanatanists, and the Aryas in this Province as well as in the Punjab are the leading spirits in all Hindu movements. The antipathy of the Aryas to the word "Hindu" has now worn down and the majority of them have now no objection to call themselves "Hindus" and their creed a sect of Hinduism.

152. It is sometimes said that the Aryas occupy the same position among Hindus as the Ahmadis do among Musalmans. Both are reforming movements and both are full of vigour and vitality. There are, however, striking differences in the outlook as well as in the scope of work of the two movements. The founder of the Arya Samaj claimed to be merely an interpreter of the ancient Aryan religion and literature; the founder of the Ahmadiya sect claimed to be not only an exponent of Islam but also its prophet. The former wanted to give the Hindus their ancient name Arya which reminded them of their ancient civilization and greatness; the latter gave his own name to the sect he founded. The one did not believe in prophecies or miracles and claimed to be a strict rationalist; the other made a large number of prophecies and claimed to work miracles. Swami Daya Nand laid great stress on Brahmacharya (celibacy) and was himself a celibate all through life and preached monogamy. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, who gave his name to the Ahmadi sect, was no advocate of celibacy and he himself married more than one wife. The Swami was a strict vegetarian and denounced meat-eating as a great sin, the Mirza laid no such restrictions in diet for his followers. The activities of the Arya Samaj are not confined to the sphere of religion as the word is now understood; their corresponding word "Dharma" covers all human activities; their main energies are directed to the social reform and educational advancement of the Hindu community. The Arya Samajists take no mean part in the political movements of the country; in fact the revival of the Arya Dharma as well as the establishment of ancient glory of the mother-land, is the avowed mission of the Arya Samaj. The Ahmadis have no such ambition, their activities are religious in the main and subordinated to the one outstanding dogma of the Ahmadi creed that the founder of their sect is no other than the Mahdi of Islam, the promised Messiah of the Christians, and the Nish Kalank (free from sin) Avatar of the Hindus; he was informed not only by the spirit of Christ and Muhammad but that of Krishna as well.

Arya and
Ahmadi cults
contrasted.

153. There has been a tendency, of late, on the part of some Aryas, to call themselves "Vedic Dharmis" after the name of their religious scriptures. The persons returned as Vedic Dharmis, at both the present and the last Censuses, may be taken to be Arya Samajists to all intents and purposes. The strength of the sect rose from 4,148 to 13,984 which shows the headway the movement is making among Hindus. The increase is spread over all the districts and some of the persons enumerated in the trans-border posts have also returned their sect as Arya Samaj.

Strength of
the Arya
Samaj.

154. I have already had something to say about the sect in paragraph 129 above which deals with Ismailis, a Musalman sect. The Shamsis are believers in Shah Shams Tabriz of Multan and follow the Imam, for the time being, of the Ismaili sect of Shias, their present leader is His Highness the Agha Khan of Bombay. They are mostly Sunars and pass as ordinary Hindus, but their devotion to the Imam is very strong, which is said to be due to their faith

Shamsis.

in the power of the Imam, not only to increase their unlawful profits, but also to screen their misdeeds in the exercise of their profession. The goldsmith alloys his gold by night and Shah Shams Tabrez is believed to control the sun which is likely to expose their malpractices. The worship of the Shah or his successors is believed to propitiate the sun. The Shamsis in this Province are confined to the Peshawar City where their number fell from 288 to 13. During the last decade under the circumstances noted in paragraph 129, a large number of Shamsis abjured their faith in the Imam and were re-absorbed in Hindu community, others turned Musalman, only a small remnant of 13 still stick to their ancestral faith.

Sweeper sects. 155. The majority of the Chuhras, Mehtars, Bhangis or Khakrob (sweepers), as they are variously called, returned their caste in the column of sect. The Hindu Chuhras of the Province are divided into two main religious orders, which are by some authorities regarded as identical. The more important of the two is Balmiki or Balasbahi, the followers of Balmik, Balrikh or Balasha, various names of the same Hindu saint. The other sect called Lalbegi profess their belief in Lalbeg, who is said to be another Hindu saint, but he is also regarded to be identical with Balmik.

Balmik. Balmik is said to be the famous author of the Ramayana. He was a Bhil highway man, who was converted by a saint whom he wanted to rob. One legend makes him a sweeper in the heavenly Courts, which is said to account for the attachment of Chuhras to this saint. But probably the true reason, why these low caste people revere the author of the Ramayana, as their religious preceptor, is to be found in the custom by which they are enjoined to listen to the Ramayana and Mahabharata as their religious scriptures, as they are not entitled to read or even listen to the Vedas. Mahabharata is not in vogue and the religious instructions of the Chuhras being confined to the Ramayana, they began to treat the great epic as their scripture and its author as their prophet, the divine scavenger.

Lalbeg. The saint, after whom the other sect of sweepers is named, is believed by most people to be the same person as Balmik. He is also known as Lalguru. Lalbeg is also said to be a corruption of Lalbhok (red attire) who was a red-coated disciple of Balmik. The conversion of Lalbhok, into Lalbeg, its Persianised form, is the result of Musalman influence. The distinction between Balmikis and Lalbegis is a purely arbitrary one. Chuhras in this Province are almost all immigrants from the Punjab, where those residing in Musalman districts call themselves Lalbegis and their brethren of Hindu districts designate themselves as Balmiki.

Identity of the two cults. The two sects do not usually intermarry, but their cults are identical. Both of them make a small shrine of earth, and put over it a stick, with a piece of cloth making a small flag, offer a little *ghee* (clarified butter) or grain as a sacrifice, bow down before the shrine, and pray for the gratification of their desires. The Chuhras do not believe in the transmigration of souls, but say the good go to heaven after death, where they bathe and sit at ease and are happy, while the bad go to hell, where they are tormented by wounds and fire until the deity is pleased to relieve them.

Variations. 156. The figures in the margin compare the strength of the sweeper sects at the two last Censuses. The number of Chuhras in the Province rose from 3,775 to 4,878 during the last decade. This is due to the large increase in the military population of the Province. The additional troops brought into the Province were accompanied by their own sweepers who added considerably to the strength of the community. But the principal cause of the increase in the number of sweepers is, in addition to natural expansion, the fresh arrivals from the Punjab, to meet the growing demand for their services, which is always in excess of the supply. Almost all the

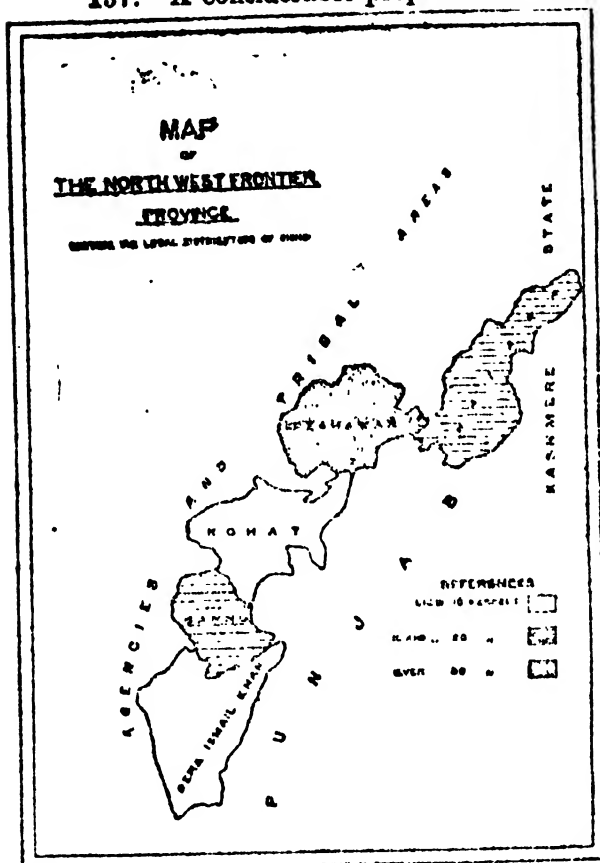
Sect.	1911.	1921.
Balmiki or Balasbahi ...	1,809	1,420
Lalbegi ...	1,018	586
Mehtar, Chuhra, Bhangl or Khakrob ...	948	2,872
Total ...	3,775	4,878

Hindu Chuharas of the Province belong to the Punjab and they are either Balmikis or Lalbegis. The majority of them, however, did not return their sect, with the result that, although the total strength of the community has risen by 29 per cent., the number of both Balmikis and Lalbegis has largely declined.

SIKHS.

157. A considerable proportion of the Sikhs in this Province belong to the army or other Government services, and are mostly immigrants from the Punjab.

Local distribution.



The indigenous Sikhs are for the most part traders and follow the same occupations as the Hindus. The map printed in the margin shows the local distribution of Sikhs in the Province. The highest proportion of Sikhs is found in Peshawar (100 per 10,000). Next to Peshawar, Bannu claims the largest proportion of Sikhs to the total district population (133 per 10,000) and then comes Kohat with only 125 Sikhs in every 10,000 of population, the corresponding figures for Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan being 78 and 73 respectively. The Sikhs in the Province are in a microscopic minority and their proportion to every 10,000 of population is 125, but their military importance is out of all proportion to their numbers and in point of education and business enterprise they are on a level with the Hindus. Out

of every 100 Sikhs in the Province 55 are found in Peshawar, 17 in Hazara, 12 in Bannu, 9 in Kohat and 7 in Dera Ismail Khan.

158. The figures given in the margin indicate the variations in the number of Sikhs enumerated in the districts and trans-border posts at the last three Censuses. The first thing that strikes one in connection with the Sikh figures, is the overwhelming preponderance of males in the Sikh population of the Province. For every 100 females, there were 324 males in 1901, 201 in 1911 and 257 in 1921. This is evidently due to a large number of Sikhs in this Province being temporary

Variations.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901 ...	21,467	6,624	28,091
1911 ...	21,017	10,442	31,459
1921 ...	28,690	9,208	37,898
Variation (1911—1921 per cent. { 1901—1921	+ 18 + 10	- 12 + 39	+ 5 + 17

immigrants who are employed in the army or other departments of Government and are generally not accompanied by their female relatives. The total Sikh population has during the last twenty years advanced by 17 per cent., although the rate of increase during the last decade was only 5 per cent., which is entirely accounted for by an improvement of 13 per cent. among males, the Sikh females during the last ten years having declined by 12 per cent. The increase in the number of Sikh soldiers and followers is evidently responsible for the advance among males. The decrease among Sikh females would, at first sight, appear surprising, especially when Hindu females during the same

period advanced by 11 per cent. The Sikhs and Hindus in this Province live under the same conditions of life and intermarry freely with one another and their females, for the most part, represent the permanent or semi-permanent portion of the population. A decrease of 12 per cent. in the females of one accompanied by an increase of 11 per cent. among those of the other requires an explanation, and a reference to the figures of 1901 furnishes it. The Sikh females during the last twenty years have shown an improvement of no less than 39 per cent., while their Hindu sisters during the same period increased only by 6 per cent. During the period 1901—1911 the Sikh females advanced by 58 per cent. which was attributed mainly to the faulty enumeration of them in 1901. If the figure for 1901 was under-estimated, that of 1911 would appear to be equally over-estimated, the true figure for 1911 may be taken to be the mean of the two figures. This will reduce the number of Sikh females by 2,000 in round numbers and the rate of increase among them during the last decade would approximate to that of the Hindu females.

District
variations in
Sikh popula-
tion since
1911.

159. I have hitherto been discussing the total Sikh figures for the Province as a whole, but to understand properly the rate of growth or decline among Sikhs, their figures for individual districts may as well be analysed.

The figures in the margin compare the number of Sikhs by districts in 1911 and 1921. During the last decade the number of Sikh males in the districts fell by 1,073 (5 per cent.) and that of females by 1,232 (12 per cent.), which resulted in the reduction of the total Sikh population of the districts by 2,305 (8 per cent.).

		1911.			1921.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts	...	80,345	19,967	10,978	26,040	18,894	9,146
Hazara	...	5,489	3,389	2,150	4,850	2,885	2,015
Peshawar	...	16,196	10,680	5,506	15,326	10,540	4,786
Kohat	...	2,789	2,069	670	2,674	2,155	619
Bannu	...	3,746	3,362	1,384	3,286	1,904	1,382
Dera Ismail Khan	...	2,175	1,567	608	1,904	1,460	444
Variation per cent.	1911-1921.	-8	-5	-12	...	...	...

This decrease, in the case of males, is accounted for by the transfer of a large body of troops from the districts to the trans-border posts on account of the disturbed condition of the border and the military operations in Waziristan. The population of Sikh males in the trans-border posts rose by 3,746 and that of females fell by 2, in fact if we include the Sikh males enumerated in the posts, a decrease of 5 per cent. among males will be converted into a gain of 13 per cent. As regards the decrease in the case of the Sikh females, it has already been discussed in the preceding paragraph, their number in the trans-border posts being negligible. I have already referred to the Hindu-Sikh controversy over the control of Sikh temples and the bitterness of feeling between the two communities to which it led at the time of the recent Census. The sympathies of those Sikhs, who consider Sikhism to be merely a sect of Hinduism, were in this dispute enlisted on the side of the Hindus, and there is good reason to believe that, in the heat of the moment, an appreciable number of such persons as swelled the number of Sikhs in 1911, transferred their allegiance once more to the older religion. The decrease in the number of Sikhs in so far as it is not attributable to any of the causes already given, may be ascribed to this split between the Hindus and Sikhs at the time of the Census.

Hazara.

160. I now proceed to discuss the Sikh figures by districts and in order to facilitate it,

I have given the details of Sikh figures for each tahsil in the margin. In Hazara the Sikhs declined by 639 (504 males and 135 females), to which all the tracts of the district contributed

District.	Tahsil.	1911.			1921.			Variation. 1911-1921.
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Hazara	Mansehra	692	429	263	488	304	184	- 204
	Abbottabad	3,677	2,244	1,433	3,344	1,944	1,400	- 333
	Haripur	1,120	666	454	966	549	417	- 154
	Amb	70	38	32	+ 70

DISTRIBUTION OF SIKHS BY TAHSILS.

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Peshawar	...	6,227	4,134	2,108	3,228	5,090	2,228	+ 1,928	except the Amb
Mardan	...	2,507	2,182	1,225	2,874	1,790	1,084	- 688	state where 70
Swabi	...	2,282	1,221	1,061	1,062	629	633	- 1,270	Sikhs (38 males
Cherat	...	1,426	843	573	787	460	227	- 55	and 32 females)
Nowshera	...	2,644	2,140	604	2,850	1,921	459	- 629	were for the first
Kohat	...	1,798	1,356	412	2,195	1,770	425	- 45	time enumerated
Teri	...	231	165	116	45	26	19	- 264	at the recent
Hangu	...	660	543	112	494	329	75	- 10	Census. The
Bannu	...	2,023	1,994	1,029	2,777	1,651	1,126	+ 297	latter evidently
Marwat	...	723	368	355	609	253	256	- 236	migrated from
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1,660	1,282	378	884	688	296	- 246	the neighbour-
Tank	...	184	118	66	811	768	43	- 8	ing tahsils of
Kulachi	...	221	167	164	209	104	105	- 214	Haripur and
Trans-border posts	...	1,114	1,050	64	4,858	4,706	62	- 30	Mansehra, where
								+ 776	the number of
								- 47	Sikhs declined
								+ 627	considerably.
								- 341	The decrease in
								+ 122	the numerical
								- 37	strength of the
								+ 2,744	
								- 586	

Sikhs in this district may be attributed partly to the decrease in the Sikh garrison of the district and partly to the estrangement between the Hindus and Sikhs over a Sikh temple at Haripur.

Peshawar is the only tahsil in this district where the number of Sikhs showed an improvement. The increase of 1,986 (32 per cent.) in the head-quarters tahsil may be attributed entirely to the advance in Sikh population at the Peshawar and Cherat Cantonments as well as within the Peshawar Municipality. The expansion of Sikh population in Cantonments is evidently due to the increase in Sikh garrison, while the causes which are responsible for the increase in the number of Hindus and Sikhs within Peshawar Municipality are practically the same, viz., the absence of a large number of Hindus and Sikhs at the time of the 1911 Census (see paragraphs 138 and 141). The Sikhs of all other tahsils in the district have declined considerably, the rate of decline varying from 10 in Nowshera to 55 per cent. in Swabi. It is due to a large number of persons of both sexes, returned as Sikhs in 1911, having preferred to call themselves Hindus at the recent Census for the reasons already explained.

The decline of 2 per cent. in the number of Sikhs in the Kohat District may be ascribed to the same causes as explain their deterioration in Peshawar and Hazara. Kohat is the only tahsil in this district which shows an increase of Sikh population (22 per cent.) and this is due to the fact that a large number of Sikhs residing in the exposed villages of other tahsils migrated along with their Hindu brethren to the Kohat town, for fear of trans-border raiders.

A decrease of 460 in the strength of Sikhs in the district is due to the transfer of a number of Sikhs from the district to the trans-border posts. The decline was, for that reason, practically confined to the Sikh males, the number of Sikhs females being almost stationary in the district during the last decade.

The number of Sikhs residing in the head-quarters municipality and the notified area of Lakki, however, increased considerably during the last decade, at the expense of the Sikh villagers. This district suffered worst from the depredations of the trans-border raiders and consequently a large number of Sikhs and Hindus belonging to the villages of the district, took up their residence at the time of the Census in the urban areas which were comparatively safe,

The Sikhs of this district declined by 271, including 107 males and 164 females. The decrease is confined to the head-quarters and Kulachi tahsils where their strength deteriorated by 898, the Tank Tahsil, on the contrary,

Dera Ismail Khan.

showing an improvement of 627 including only 23 females. The causes which operated to reduce the number of Hindus in Kulachi, were also responsible for the decrease of Sikh population in that tract. Hindus and Sikhs in Kulachi are, for the most part, traders whose emigration from the tahsil may be attributed to the deterioration of trade as well as the insecurity of life and property prevailing there at the time of the recent Census. A large number of Sikh troops and followers were transferred from the head-quarters tahsil to Tank as well as to Waziristan, where military operations were actually going on at the time of the Census, and this explains how the two latter tracts gained considerably at the expense of the former, in the matter of Sikh population.

Trans-border tract.

161. The total number of Sikhs in the Province is a very small one (32, 898), and a large number of them are soldiers and followers. Any change, however small in itself, in the strength of Sikh forces anywhere, has an appreciable effect upon the total number, so much so that an increase of a little less than 4,000 Sikh soldiers and followers in the trans-border posts has converted an actual increase of over 4 per cent. in the total enumerated Sikh population of the Province into a decrease of 8 per cent. in the districts. The figures in the margin give the strength of the Sikh population in the trans-border posts at the two last Censuses. The number rose during the last decade from 1,114 to 4,858, a gain of 336 per cent. The concentration of Sikh forces at the Khyber and Wana posts was the heaviest, because these two agencies represented the storm centre of the tribal lawlessness, and in the Wana Agency military operations were actually in progress at the time of the Census.

Sikhs in the trans-border posts.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
1911 ...	1,114	1,050	64
1921 ...	4,858	4,703	62
Variation ...	+ 3,744	+ 3,746	-2

Definition of Sikh.

162. What is a Sikh, is a question which has been repeatedly asked in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province Census literature and no satisfactory answer has yet been given to it. The writers of Census reports relating to the Punjab and this Province have invariably been puzzled as to the true significance of the term "Sikh." Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak and developed by his nine successors, their tenets being embodied in the Sikh Scriptures, the Granth Sahib which now represents to the Sikhs the body as well as the spirit of their ten Gurus who are believed to be merely the ten different incarnations of the same holy spirit. The idea of the identity of the ten Gurus in spirit derives its sanction from the fact that all the hymns of the Granth Sahib composed by different Gurus end in the name "Nanak," the first Guru, as their author. Any one whose faith it is that the ten Gurus were inspired teachers, and that the Granth Sahib is the revealed divine word, delivered through them, is called a Sikh. Briefly Sikhism teaches unity of God and condemns idolatry, priesthood, pilgrimages and caste. It lays great stress upon the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man and the purity of personal character, based upon the intense love of God and man, is considered to be the *sine qua non* of salvation (absorption in the divine spirit). The doctrine of Karma and its corollary, the transmigration of souls are no doubt common to both Hinduism and Sikhism, but in many other respects they are dissimilar. They are both Indian religions, just as Christianity and Islam are semitic religions, but Sikhism is no more a sect of Hinduism than Islam is of Christianity. It has got all the vigour and vitality of a new dispensation and its position with respect to Brahmanism is practically the same as that of Buddhism which has now ceased to be a living force in the land of its birth.

Sikh sects.

163. I have already explained in paragraph 108 how the order for the record of Hindu and Sikh sects were issued after the preliminary enumeration had commenced. No less than 29 Sikh sects were recorded in 1911 and the number has now been reduced to 9. Not only a large number of sects returned at the last Census were conspicuous by their absence at the present one, but most of the Sikhs recorded as belonging to one sect, have now declared themselves as adherents of another. This shows how this classification

of sects, in the case of Sikhs, is not only uncertain and arbitrary, but practically worthless for Census purposes. It is interesting to note that the historic division of Sikhs into Keshdharies and Sahjdharis no longer appears in the record of Sikh sects as prepared at the recent Census. The sects as now returned may be roughly grouped under two main heads, viz :—

- (1) Sikhs who are wholly and solely devoted to the tenets of the ten Gurus and are averse to their religion being corrupted by association with any non-Sikh belief or ritual. They want to restore the faith to its pristine purity. They do not believe in caste or other social observances of the Hindus. They are known as Khalsas, Tat Khalsas, Singh Sabhis or only Sikhs who do not recognise any caste or sect in Sikhism. They are the advanced party who regard their creed as a separate religion and not merely a sect of Hinduism.
- (2) Sikhs who look upon Sikhism as merely a sect of Hinduism. In this group are included Sanatan Dharmis, Arya Samajists, Vedic Dharmis and Nanakpanthis who regard themselves as Sikhs as well as Hindus.

164. The figures in the margin show under various names the strength

Sect.	1921.			1911.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
1. Sikhs ...	7,527	2,792	10,319	731
2. Tat Khalsa ...	4,502	2,605	7,107	378
3. Mazhabi ...	6	8	14	18
4. Singh Sabhis ...	481	324	805	12
5. Guru Gobind Singhi ...	392	344	736	14,573
Total ...	12,907	6,068	18,975	15,712

Sikhs who regard Sikhism as a separate religion.

of that section of the Sikhs who regard Sikhism as an independent religion and not merely a sect of Hinduism. They are the same as were designated "Sikhs of the Khalsa" in paragraph 152 of the Census Report, 1911. Their number has risen from 15,969 to 18,975, a gain of about 19 per cent. In 1911, 731 Sikhs returned themselves as Sikhs in the column of sect, but at the present Census no less than 10,391

persons returned themselves as Sikhs in the column of religion as well as of sect. This means that these Sikhs do not recognise the existence of sects in Sikhism and therefore did not like to specify their creed beyond what is connoted by the term "Sikh." A large number of Sikhs who returned themselves as Guru Gobind Singhi in 1911 have now been recorded as Sikhs merely. The number of "Tat Khalsas" rose from 378 to 7,107 during the last decade and a considerable proportion of them were returned as "Guru Gobind Singhi" at the last Census. The number of Singh Sabhis also improved from 12 in 1911 to 805 in 1921. The religious convictions of all these Sikhs who constitute about 58 per cent. of the total Sikh population, are the same, but apparently they have not yet decided as to what common name they shall assume to distinguish them from those who have not yet entirely freed themselves from Hindu association in religious observances. So far as religious convictions and observances are concerned, there is nothing to distinguish a Tat Khalsa from a Singh Sabhi, or a Gobind Singhi from those who now prefer to be known merely as Sikhs, and the use of different names by them at different times to express their creed, merely shows what names are more in fashion than others.

165. The figures in the margin indicate the number of those Sikhs

Sect.	1921.			1911.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
(1) Arya Samaj	204	188	392	18
(2) Nanakpanthis ...	6,911	1,787	8,698	12,784
(3) Vedic Dharmis	55	25	80	...
(4) Sanatan Dharmis	3,613	1,240	4,853	329
Total ...	10,783	3,140	13,923	14,081

Sikhs who regard Sikhism as a sect of Hinduism.

who have at this Census, in one way or other, signified their adherence to both Sikhism and Hinduism. They constitute about 42 per cent. of the total Sikh population and their only difference with the Sikhs of the advanced party is that they regard Sikhism as a sect of Hinduism. As I have already explained, "Vedic Dharmis" is only another name by which a portion of the Arya Samajists now prefer to call themselves. The number of

those who regard "Arya Samaj" and "Sikhism" as identical creeds has risen from 18 to 422 during the decade. The number of Sanatan Dharmi Sikhs also improved from 329 in 1911 to 4,853 and that of Nanakpanthis declined by more than 5,000. These figures only emphasise the worthlessness of the sect returns. In the majority of cases change of sect is merely a change of name without any corresponding change in religious beliefs or practices. Persons who declared themselves "Nanakpanthis" at the last Census, returned themselves as Sanatan Dharmis at the present one, because the latter name appears to be more in fashion now.

CHRISTIANS.

Local
distribution.

166. The total strength of Christians as ascertained at the recent Census is 13,916, of whom 3,306 were enumerated in the trans-border posts and the rest (10,610) in the districts. They form a very small minority in the Province, their proportion per 10,000 of population in the districts being 47. They are concentrated chiefly in the Peshawar District (7,652) which accounts for more than 72 per cent. of the total Christian population of the districts. Their distribution by districts is given in the margin. Of the Christians enumerated in the districts 8,390 were Europeans, 200 Anglo-Indians and 2,020 Indian Christians against 5,624 Europeans, 99 Anglo-Indians and 862 Indian Christians ten years ago.

District.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hazara	7
Peshawar	84
Kohat	50
Bannu	10
Dera Ismail Khan	47
Trans-border posts	607

167. The Christian population of the districts has shown a steady increase since the first regular Census was taken in 1881, except in the decade 1891—1901 when the number declined by 318 (6 per cent). In 1881 they numbered 4,725, by 1891 their strength rose to 5,437 but fell to 5,119 by 1901. In 1911, 6,585 Christians were recorded in the districts and at the present Census the figure leapt up to 10,610. The total increase in their numerical strength in the districts during the last forty years has been 125 per cent., the rate of growth during the last decade being 61 per cent. The figures in the margin show the number of Christians enumerated in the Province at the last two Censuses. Christians in this Province are, for the most part, British troops and officers employed in the various Government Departments. Their number has improved in almost every district as well as in the trans-border posts on account of the concentration of British troops in the Province at the time of the Census, the rate of

District.	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Hazara	178	403	+ 225
Peshawar	5,601	7,652	+ 2,051
Kohat	232	1,074	+ 842
Bannu	245	244	- 1
Dera Ismail Khan	336	1,237	+ 901
Trans-border posts	183	3,306	+ 3,123
Total	6,715	13,916	+ 7,199 (107 per cent.)

increase being 61 per cent. in the districts and 107 per cent. in the whole Province. By far the largest proportion of the Christians in this Province are Europeans by race (10,473) and Anglican Communion by sect (7,631), who constitute 80 and 59 per cent. respectively of the total Christian population. The number of those belonging to the Anglican Communion has advanced by 72 per cent. during the last decade. Next to Anglican Communion, Roman Catholics are the most important Christian sect in the Province (1,692) and their numerical strength improved by 17 per cent. during the last ten years. By far the largest proportion of the Indian Christians (82 per cent.) have not returned their sect. The sect of only 428 Indian Christians was recorded and of these 169 were Roman Catholics and 127 Anglican Communion. The number of Indian Christians has advanced from 877 to 2,353 (168 per cent.), it is not due to the proselytising zeal and activities of the missionaries, who belong to the Anglican Communion and devote their energies largely to educational and medical work. Their schools and hospitals are among the best in the Province, and they are also running a well-equipped first class Arts College at

Peshawar. These missionary institutions are doing a lot of humanitarian and educational work, but neither the religious propaganda of the missionary nor his institutions have succeeded, to any appreciable extent, in spreading Christianity among the people of the Province. There was a large influx of Indian Christians from other parts of India, especially from the South, in connection with the Military concentration in the Province at the time of the recent Census, and this explains the large increase in their numerical strength in the Province.

168. The nationality of the Christians enumerated in the Province is given in the margin (Imperial Tables XV and XVI). Of every 100 Christians in the Province 80 are Europeans 2 Anglo-Indians and 18 Indian Christians. During the last decade Europeans have increased by 82, Anglo-Indians 100 and Indian Christians 168 percent. No particular significance need be attached to this growth of Christian population of every nationality, it is, for the most

Nationality.	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Europeans ...	5,741	10,473	+ 4,732 (82 per cent.)
Anglo-Indians ...	100	200	+ 100 (100 per cent.)
Indian-Christians	877	2,353	+ 1,476 (168 per cent.)
Total ...	6,718	13,026	

part, temporary due to the disturbed condition of the border and tribal lawlessness which necessitated the concentration in the Province of both British and Indian troops, who brought in their train a large number of Christians of every race and nationality.

169. The figures for other religions, viz., Zoroastrians (Parsis), Jains and Buddhists hardly require any separate discussion. The figures returned at the present Census are compared in the margin with those of 1911. There were no Buddhists present in the Province in 1911 but at the present Census 116 Buddhists (all males) were enumerated in the trans-frontier posts. They are all immigrants and their presence in the posts is evidently due to the large increase of troops, both British and Indian, in the tribal country across the border. The Parsis or Zoroastrians are a trading class, and they were enumerated at the present as well as

Religion.	1911.	1921.
Buddhists ...	...	116 (all males).
Parsis (Zoroastrian) ...	49 (41 males and 8 females).	10 14 males and 6 females).
Jains ...	4 (2 males and 2 females).	3 (all males).
Jews ...	14 (5 males and 9 females).	
Total ...	67	139

at the 1911 Census, in Peshawar Cantonment. There are only 3 Jain males in the Province and they are confined to Peshawar City.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*General Distribution of population by Religion.*

Religion and locality.	Actual number in 1921.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in					Variation per cent. Increase (+) Decrease (—).				Variation per cent.
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1881-1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Musalman.</i>											
N.-W. F. P. Districts ...	2,062,766	9,162	9,286	9,221	9,230	9,212	+1	+8	+10	+18	+42
Hazara ...	591,058	9,497	9,502	9,515	9,461	9,477	+8	+7	+9	+27	+58
Trans-Indus Districts ...	1,471,728	9,085	9,204	9,109	9,141	9,120	...	+9	+10	+15	+33
<i>Hindu.</i>											
N.-W. F. P. Districts ...	149,881	666	546	629	638	708	+25	-7	+8	+6	+34
Hazara ...	26,038	418	404	411	464	487	+7	+6	-4	+21	+31
Trans-Indus Districts ...	123,843	760	599	711	705	784	+30	-9	+11	+3	+35
<i>Sikh.</i>											
N.-W. F. P. Districts ..	28,040	125	138	125	103	50	-8	+19	+34	+139	+256
Hazara ...	4,850	78	91	72	70	34	-13	+36	+12	+161	+250
Trans-Indus Districts ...	23,190	142	156	146	116	56	-7	+15	+39	+134	+257
<i>Christian.</i>											
N.-W. F. P. Districts ...	10,610	47	30	25	29	30	+61	+29	-5	+15	+124
Hazara ...	408	7	3	2	5	2	+126	+76	-57	+162	+399
Trans-Indus Districts ...	10,207	63	41	34	38	39	+59	+28	-3	+12	+124

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution by districts of the main Religions.*

District and Natural Division.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE														
	<i>Hindu.</i>					<i>Musalman.</i>					<i>Sikh.</i>				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
N.-W. F. P. Districts ...	666	546	629	638	708	9,162	9,286	9,221	9,230	9,212	125	138	125	103	50
Hazara ...	418	404	411	464	487	9,497	9,502	9,515	9,461	9,477	78	91	72	70	34
Trans-Indus Districts ...	760	599	711	705	784	9,035	9,204	9,109	9,141	9,120	142	156	146	116	56
Peshawar ...	531	409	509	503	668	9,316	9,339	9,392	9,399	9,315	169	187	144	129	53
Kohat ...	602	487	666	531	541	9,223	9,379	9,167	9,237	9,321	125	123	159	220	124
Bannu ...	953	829	958	900	921	8,904	9,012	8,918	9,060	9,061	133	149	115	28	24
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,508	1,117	1,161	1,296	1,283	8,372	8,785	8,651	8,642	8,722	73	85	173	55	36

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Christians (number and variations).*

District and Natural Division.	Actual number.					Variation per cent.				
	1931.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911-1931.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1881-1891.	1881-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
N.-W. F. P. Districts ...	10,610	6,585	5,119	5,437	4,725	+61	+29	-6	+15	+126
Hazara ...	408	178	101	236	90	+136	+76	-57	+163	+348
Trans-Indus Districts	10,207	6,407	5,018	5,201	4,635	+59	+28	-4	+12	+120
Feehawal ...	7,652	5,604	4,288	4,742	4,088	+37	+31	-10	+16	+87
Kohat ...	1,074	222	317	197	212	+384	-30	+61	-7	+407
Bannu ...	244	245	183	58	82	...	+34	+216	-29	+198
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,287	386	230	204	253	+268	+46	+13	-19	+310

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Religions of urban and rural population.*

Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of urban population who are					Number per 10,000 of rural population who are				
	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Others.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
N.-W. F. P. Districts	2,916	6,327	558	295	1	288	9,659	49	4	...
Hazara ...	3,684	5,717	469	121	...	240	9,708	57	...	...
Trans-Indus Districts ...	2,726	6,392	567	314	1	310	9,640	46	5	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Sects.

Sect.	Males.	Females.	Sects.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Muslimans—					
Ahl-i-Hadis ...	455	372			
Ahmadi ...	2,598	1,392			
Ismaili ...	21	...			
Shiah ...	50,580	29,620			
Sunni ...	1,038,404	926,494			
Sect not returned ...	2,745	...			
Wahabi ...	96	...			
Sweeper Sects—					
Balmiki ...	113	72			
Lalbegi ...	112	49			
Total ...	1,120,124	957,909			
Hindus—					
Arya Samaj ...	8,862	3,234			
Nanakpanthi ...	512	237			
Sanatan Dharam ...	90,298	48,903			
Shamsi ...	8	5			
Vedak Dharam ...	1,248	640			
Vaishnav ...	815	163			
Sect not returned ...	6,361	...			
Sweeper Sects—					
Balashahi ...	63	...			
Balmiki ...	1,032	325			
Bhangi ...	1,732	128			
Lalbegi ...	392	194			
Mehitar ...	660	352			
Total ...	120,503	54,281			
Sikhs—					
Arya Samaj ...	204	138			
Guru Gobind Singhi ...	392	344			
Mazhabi ...	5	3			
Nanakpanthi ...	6,911	1,787			
Sanatan Dharam ...	3,613	1,240			
Singh Sabha ...	481	324			
Tat Khalsa ...	4,502	2,605			
Vedak Dharmi ...	55	35			
Sikh ...	7,527	2,792			
Total ...	23,690	9,285			

CHAPTER V. AGE.

GENERAL.

170. The age statistics by sex and Civil condition are given in Imperial Table VII. Subsidiary Table I shows the age distribution of 100,000 of each sex (selected from certain localities) by annual periods, while Subsidiary Tables II and III give a similar distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province, by Natural Divisions and main religions, respectively. The distribution, by selected age-periods, of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes is given in Subsidiary Table IV, while proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes, together with the number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females, is exhibited in Subsidiary Table IV-A. Subsidiary Table V gives the proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 together with the number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females and Subsidiary Table V-A supplies the same information for certain religions. Variations in population since 1891, at certain age periods, appear in Subsidiary Table VI, and birth and death rates by sexes and Natural Divisions are shown in Tables VII and VIII. Death-rates by sexes and age-periods for selected years are given in Table IX and deaths from fever, cholera, small-pox, plague and influenza in Table X.

Reference to
Statistics.

171. No alteration was made in the instructions for recording age. The rule for filling in the age column of the Census Schedule and printed at the back of it was :—

The value of
age Statistics.

*Column 7 (age).—*Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old make a cross ' + ' in this column.

In the Manual of Instructions issued to the Supervisors this rule was amplified as follows :—

*Column 7 (age).—*Enter the age as it will be on the 18th March. Note that the number of years actually completed must be entered and not the current year of age. Be careful that a cross is entered for children less than a year old, and not the number of months which may be mistaken for years by the Abstractor.

The instructions were sufficiently precise, but the results, as usual, far from satisfactory. It is ignorance rather than intentional misstatement of age, which is the most fruitful source of error in age statistics. The bulk of the people have so little conception of their real age and give such ridiculous replies when questioned regarding it that, in the majority of cases, judicial officers have to record what they guess to be the age of the persons appearing before them. The statements of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in regard to their age may be accepted as fairly correct. A large number of Hindus and Sikhs also keep a record of their age either in their account books or in the shape of horoscopes. But the vast bulk of the people are Musalmans who have no record of age and in whose case the proportion of literacy is only 16 per mille. The vast majority of them have hardly any conception of their age and the record of age in their case is merely a guess of the enumerator. The mothers can, no doubt, in a large number of cases, tell from memory the age of their young children, but the bulk of the people are illiterate and it is not unoften that their memory is at fault, even in the matter of age of their young children. The difficulty of recording correct age in this Province is further enhanced by the fact that the enumerators are, as a rule, but indifferently educated and their judgment in the matter of age by appearance is far from sound. The returns of age are further vitiated by the tendency of people to state their age as a multiple of 5 or 10 or an even number. Intentional misstatement of age exists chiefly in connection with unmarried girls who have attained the age of puberty, who are almost always returned as younger than they really are. Middle aged men, especially if they are widowers and want to remarry, also generally understate their age. Women

in middle life wish to be considered younger than they are. Older people, both males and females, who have apparently no inducement for understating their age, are prone to overstate it just to add to their prestige. It may, however, be safely assumed that the errors here pointed out have been fairly constant from one Census to another. Among the various reasons for a deliberate misstatement of age, some of which have already been noticed, one is mentioned, in the case of Hindus, in the 1911 Punjab Census Report, which has not been referred to anywhere else. It is stated that among the Hindus generally there are various reasons for a deliberate misstatement of age. First of all there is an idea that telling one's correct age tends to reduce the span of life. In Niti Shastra, it is laid down that one's age should be carefully concealed like one's wealth. A Hindu will therefore very often give his age as a few years more or less than what it is. The real cause probably is that the true age, coupled with the Rashi (sign of the Zodiac) which is usually apparent from one's name, can afford his enemies a chance of setting the forces of black magic to work against him. This seems to account for the concealment of one's birth name which is based on the Rashi, by some of the Hindus, and the adoption of a different name for actual use. Then a multiple of ten, i. e. the year having a zero in it, is considered ominous. There is also a general aversion to odd numbers except five. The even number is supposed to bring prosperity. There is free and extensive social intercourse between the Hindus of this Province and their brethren in the Punjab and socially they are but one people, with common religious prejudices and superstitions. There are but few Hindus in this Province to whom this injunction of the Niti Shastra is known and fewer still who believe in its efficacy, in any case, the effect of this superstition is not appreciable upon the age statistics of the Hindus of this Province. There is a tendency among Hindus, as among others, to state their age in even number or as a multiple of 5 or 10, but this is because their exact age is not known to most people and not because any special significance, religious or otherwise, attaches to these numbers. Although no reliance can be placed on the age statistics obtained at the present Census, they indicate with fair accuracy the changes which take place periodically in the age distribution of the Provincial population.

The preference exhibited for certain numbers.

172. A reference to Subsidiary Table I at the end of this Chapter shows, that the figure 10 and its multiple are most popular; and after them come the uneven multiples of 5, but the multiple of 10 is always more largely returned than either of the nearest uneven multiples of 5. Thirty, for instance, is more commonly given as an age, than either 25 or 35. There is, however, an exception in the case of 25 which is so popular that it is returned by more persons than even 20. Generally after 5 years of age, except in the case of uneven multiples of 5, there is a much greater tendency to return even numbers than odd ones. The figures in the margin show the numerical strength of those ages in which were returned at the present Census at least twenty per *mille* of the total population of each sex. The largest numbers, both for males and females, have been recorded in the ages 30, 25, 20 and 40. The most popular ages are multiples of 5 and 10. Infants rank 11th in males and 18th in females. The low position of infants, in point of numerical strength, is attributable, in some measure, to the comparatively very low birth-rate of the last year of the last decade. The ages 35 and 50

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Age.	Proportion.	Age.	Proportion.
30	65	30	58
25	52	25	78
20	49	20	68
40	49	40	64
35	39	50	44
50	37	35	41
10	31	4	32
5	31	45	31
4	30	60	30
12	29	5	29
0	29	10	27
6	26	15	26
5	27	5	24
3	25	3	24
60	24	18	24
22	24	12	23
28	21	6	23
7	20	0	24
32	20	2	22

come up fairly high in importance. Both males and females seem reluctant to go above 50 and the figures at this age consequently show a marked increase as compared with those of the preceding and succeeding years.

173. As already shown the statistics of age obtained at any Census in this country are very unreliable. There are various ways, in which crude figures have been smoothed for practical purposes. Where the misstatements of age are confined to a margin of 5 years, their effect can best be minimised by the device of grouping the ages in quinquennial periods, as has been done in Imperial Table VII, which shows that more than one-eighth of the total population is under 5 years of age, more than one-fourth under 10 years and considerably more than two-fifths under twenty; ages 15—50 include nearly one-half the total (49 per cent.), while the survivors at ages 50 and over number a little more than one-ninth of the whole. If we compare the sexes, age by age, we find that the excess of males over females is maintained at all quinquennial age-periods though very unequally. Under five years of age the preponderance of male-births (which average 120 to 100 female births) is reflected in the population figures, and is of course most marked in the first year of life. This initial advantage is, however, neutralized to a great extent by the greater mortality of the males under five years of age (120 male to 100 female deaths in equal numbers living during the period 1901-1920), with the result that male children under five years of age exceed their contemporaries of the opposite sex by a little over one per cent. After the first 5 years of life the mortality among females is invariably greater than that of males, which influences the sex proportion in favour of males at succeeding age-groups. Other influences, such as immigration, raise the preponderance of males over females to its highest point in adult life. Immigration ceases to exercise any appreciable effect on sex proportion during old age, when death is practically the only determining factor. During the first 15 years of age, the proportion of males to every 100 females is 117, it rises to 129 in the ages 15—50 and dwindles to 127 after 50 years of age. The effect of misstatements of age can be still further neutralized by grouping the ages in decennial instead of quinquennial periods. The figures in the margin show the distribution of

Sex and age constitution.

Proportion per 10,000.

Age-period.	Males.	Females.
0—10	2,747	3,109
10—20	1,983	1,693
20—30	1,845	1,711
30—40	1,403	1,402
40—50	919	952
50—60	563	566
60—70	369	331
70 and over	230	208

females over males in the first 10 years of life is counterbalanced by the equally noteworthy deficiency in their number in the succeeding decade.

Age-period.	Males.	Females.
0—20	4,680	4,701
20—40	3,248	3,113
40—60	1,473	1,517
60 and over	599	539

10,000 of each sex by decennial periods at the recent Census. The largest proportion of both males and females are under 10 years of age and the smallest in the age-period 70 and over. Between these two extremes the numbers steadily decrease from the first decennium of life up to the very last, both in the case of males and females, except that the females in the age-period 20—30 exceed a little those in the preceding decennium. The remarkable excess of Above 30, the proportion of males and females, in each decennium of life, is nearly the same. In fact, as shown in the margin, if we lengthen the age-period still further, we find that in each 20 years of life, the proportion of males and females per 10,000 of each sex is approximately the same.

174. The figures given in Subsidiary Table I by annual age-periods for a selected population of 200,000 souls, when compared with the age distribution as exhibited in the Imperial Table VII, show in a remarkable manner how the errors arising out of misstatement of ages can be neutralized in the latter by the device of quinquennial periods. The tendency of the total Provincial figures in the first 5 annual age-periods is similar to that in the

Imperial Table VII and Subsidiary Table I compared.

special age table (Subsidiary Table I), as shown in the margin. The largest number of infants in both tables is between 4 and 5 years of age and the lowest between 1 and 2 years old, the order being under 5, 1, 4, 3 and 2. The phenomenal mortality caused by influenza towards the end of 1918 and by malaria in the preceding two years seems to have affected young children, under 5 years of age, much less than persons in the prime of life. The number of infants was, however, affected in an indirect way by these scourges. The number of prospective parents was considerably reduced, and the low vitality of those, who survived, not only affected the birth but also the survival rate. Infants between 4 and 5 years of age exceed persons of all other ages, because they were born before these epidemics broke out in the Province. Those between 3 and 4 years old were born under comparatively favourable circumstances before influenza made its appearance. Children between 1 and 2 years of age were the worst sufferers and next to them came those in the age-period 2—3.

Age.			Imperial Table VII.	Subsidiary Table I.
4—5	...	...	78,847	6,163
0—1	...	...	88,434	5,099
3—4	...	...	67,776	4,916
2—3	...	...	60,275	3,981
1—2	...	...	38,949	3,397

Sundbargo's theory regarding age distribution.

175. In 1899, an eminent Swedish statistician, Sundbargo by name, announced the important conclusion that, in all the Western countries the number of persons in the age-period 15—50, is invariably about half the total population, the variations being confined to the other two main age-periods 0—15 and 50 and over. In a virile and growing community the numerical strength of the former is much greater than that of the latter, but in a stationary population the numbers in the two groups tend to approximate to equality. According to him the mortality among persons at the extremes of life is about the same, but it is much greater than that among persons in the prime of life. It is alleged that variations in their relative size do not affect the total mortality which is practically independent of the age distribution. Having explained the theory I proceed to examine it with reference to the age statistics of this Province as supplied by the recent Census.

The figures in the margin show the proportion of persons per *mille* in each of the three age groups for the principal religions returned at the two last Censuses. It will appear that the theory of Sundbargo, that the age group 15—50 contains about half the population, practically holds good for the Province as a whole, a variation of 12 per thousand being not of much importance. The proportion, however, tends to vary considerably for the various religions of which the population is made up.

Age.		All religions	Musalman	Hindu.	Sikh.	Christian.
0—15	{ 1911 ...	416	424	338	264	119
	{ 1921 ...	397	412	267	218	106
15—50	{ 1911 ...	473	454	585	618	858
	{ 1921 ...	493	469	652	677	871
50 and over.	{ 1911 ...	111	112	97	88	23
	{ 1921 ...	116	119	81	75	23

As already explained a large proportion of Sikhs and Hindus and the bulk of Christians in this Province are immigrants, in the prime of life, who are not, as a rule, accompanied by their families. Most of them are soldiers and followers or employed in other departments of Government. This explains why the proportion of persons in the intermediate age-group is much larger than half the total population among Christians, Sikhs and Hindus. The deficiency in the case of Musalman may be attributed to the fact that a larger number of Musalman male adults belonging to the northern districts earn their living in other parts of India and even outside India. During the War, large numbers of Musalman males in the prime of life from Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat and Bannu enlisted in the army and other allied services, and, at the time of the Census, most of them were absent from the Province. In fact Dera Ismail Khan is the only district in which there was little recruitment during the War and whose Musalman population is noted for its stay-at-home character.

The preponderance of the Musalman population is everywhere overwhelming and the character of the Provincial population is in every respect determined by the followers of the Prophet. The statement in the margin shows the age distribution of the Musalman population in the five districts. It will be noticed that Dera Ismail Khan is the only district, in which the Musalman population in the age-period 15—50 is equal to the total number of persons at the two extremes of life, because it is the only tract of the Province, where

Musalman proportion per 1,000.

District.	0—15.	15—50.	50 and over.
Hazara ...	439	449	129
Peshawar ...	401	478	129
Kohat ...	442	454	101
Bannu ...	426	474	107
Dera Ismail Khan	395	501	104
Province (only districts.)	415	465	120

the age-distribution of the Muslims is the least disturbed by emigration. The number of Powinda immigrants in the district was, as usual, considerable at the time of the Census, but they bring, as a rule, their families with them with a considerable proportion of persons above 50 years of age, and their presence does not affect appreciably the age constitution of their co-religionists in the district. The people of Hazara are decidedly the most enterprising in the Province in seeking their fortune abroad both in Government and private service of every description. They are met with not only in all parts of India and Burma, but considerable numbers of them go as far afield as China, Africa and Australia. As all these emigrants from Hazara are in the prime of life, it is no wonder that the lowest proportion of persons in the age-group 15—50 are found in this district. Next to Hazara, Kohat furnished the largest number of recruits during the War. In point of enterprise, the Pathans of Kohat, notably Khataks, are inferior to none. A considerable proportion of the able-bodied male population of the district are in the military service of the State. This explains why next to Hazara, Kohat possesses the smallest proportion of persons in the prime of life. Next to Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Peshawar have the largest proportion of population between fifteen and fifty years of age, because the drain upon their manhood, during the War, was not so extensive as in the case of Hazara and Kohat.

176. The number of persons in the prime of life has risen considerably during the last decade for the whole population as well as for the followers of each religion. This is evidently due to the large increase in the number of immigrants from other parts of India as well as from Europe. As already pointed out, the advent of these immigrants into the Province is generally connected with the military concentration that took place at the time of the recent Census. They were, for the most part, soldiers and camp-followers who consist almost exclusively of persons in the prime of life. The increase of persons in the intermediate group for each religion is practically an index to the growth of military population of that persuasion. The largest contribution to the military concentration in the Province was made by the Hindus who show the greatest expansion in the number of persons in the prime of life. The number of persons in the age-group 15—50 belonging to this community advanced from 565 in 1911 to 652 per thousand in 1921. The proportion of persons in the age-period 15—50 in 1,000 of population improved from 618 to 677 in the case of Sikhs, and from 858 to 871 among Christians, the improvement of Musalmans in this respect being only 5 per *mille*.

Improvement in the proportion of persons in the middle life during the decade 1911-1921 explained.

177. I have hitherto considered persons in the intermediate age-period for the principal religions of the Province, without making any remarks upon the other two age-groups. The proportion of persons returned in the age-group 0—15 is usually an indication whether the community is growing or not, while that of persons, above 50 years of age, shows its longevity. Judged by this standard the Musalmans would appear to be not only the most progressive but also the most long-lived community in the Province. The comparative value of the conclusion would, however, be fallacious, not only in regard to the Musalmans who form the bulk of the population, but also in regard to the followers of other religions, notably Christians, who, judged by

Proportion of children.

this criterion would appear to be not only the least progressive but also the most short-lived community in the Province. I have already shown, that the bulk of the Christians here are temporary immigrants, whom the exigencies of Government service, both Civil and Military, have brought to the Province, who do not, as a rule, bring their children with them, and very few of them remain here after they are fifty years of age. Similar considerations would prevent any sound inference being drawn, in regard to the proportion of children and old persons, among Hindus and Sikhs, on the basis of the three age-periods into which life has been divided by Sundbargo. Subsidiary Table V-A at the end of this Chapter gives a better indication of the relative proportion of children among the several communities of the Province. The figures in the margin show the proportion of children under 10 years of age per 100 married females of child-bearing age. It appears that the fecundity of the population suffered appreciably during the last decade. This was the natural result of the deadly outbreak of influenza in 1918 and the exceptional virulence of malaria during the preceding two years. These epidemics, especially influenza, carried away a large number of prospective parents and thus affected the birth-rate directly. The low vitality of the survivors was also responsible for an appreciable reduction in birth-rate during the last 8 years of the last decade. There were 608,880 births during the period 1911—1920 as compared with 679,069 in the previous decennium. A reference to the Subsidiary Table VI will show that 0—10 is the only age-period which showed a decrease (2 per cent.) during the last decade. This decrease in the number of children under 10 years of age is shared by all communities except Christians who showed considerable increase in the number of their children. But the case of Christians is exceptional. As already explained the bulk of the Christian population are temporary immigrants, whose standard of living is much higher than that of other communities, and who are but little affected by the adverse conditions of health in the Province. The Musalmans, who are the most prolific community in the Province, have by far the largest proportion of children. They are a virile race and their marriages usually take place after the age of puberty, and there is no social restriction on the remarriage of widows among them; nor have they yet reached that stage of social development when prudential considerations suggest the necessity of birth control. The Hindus are slightly more prolific than the Sikhs, but they both are far behind Musalmans in fecundity.

Proportion of Children under 10 years of age per 100 married females aged 15—40.

Religion.	1911.	1921.
All religions ...	212	206
Musalman ...	215	209
Hindu ...	172	164
Sikh ...	170	162
Christians ...	137	142

Variations in age distribution.

Age.	Population.		Variation per cent.	
	1911.	1921.	Actual.	Percent-age.
0—5	324,673	309,275	-25,403	-8
5—10	315,834	358,030	+42,196	+13
10—15	238,831	243,341	+4,510	+2
15—20	165,708	175,592	+9,884	+6
20—25	177,029	208,307	+31,278	+17
25—30	187,449	203,236	+15,787	+8
30—35	199,527	205,019	+5,492	+3
35—40	110,407	116,746	+6,339	+6
40—45	137,075	143,967	+6,892	+5
45—50	98,439	72,115	-26,324	-27
50—55	93,881	95,824	+1,943	+2
55—60	80,878	82,511	+1,633	+2
60 and over.	119,682	134,891	+15,209	+13
Total ...	2,210,471	2,294,203	+83,732	+4

178. The figures in the margin compare the age distribution of the total population of the Province at the two last Censuses. It is only among children under 5 years of age that there has been a loss. They declined by no less than 25,403, a decrease of 8 per cent., which is evidently due to the reduced birth-rate during the 5 years preceding the date of the last Census. The influenza of 1918 and the malaria of the preceding two years destroyed a large number of persons in the prime of life, and the vitality and reproductive power of a much larger number who survived was seriously affected, with the result that the average birth-rate which had been over 34.5 per mille during the first half of the decade fell to 31.0 during the latter half, while the average death-rate during the same period rose

from 24.2 to 36.4. On analysing further the first five years of life into annual

Population.			Variation 1911-1921.	
Age.	1921.	1911.	Actual.	Per cent.
0-1	68,434	84,688	-16,254	-19
1-2	88,949	81,897	+7,052	+24
2-3	60,875	68,934	-8,059	-10
3-4	67,770	75,570	-7,800	-10
4-5	73,847	76,119	-2,272	-3
Total ...	300,875	331,678	-30,803	-9

age-periods, as shown in the margin, we find that the children between 1 and 2 years of age are the only ones who showed a great improvement at the recent Census. The greatest decline is noticeable in infants under 1 year of age whose number decreased by 19 per cent. as compared with the corresponding figure of 1911. Children between 3 and 4 years and 2 and 3 years old decreased by 10 per cent., while children in the age-period 4-5, who were least affected by the epidemics, showed a decline of 3 per

cent. only. Infants under 1 year of age showed the greatest decline because they reflect in full the effects of influenza on both conception and birth, while children between 1 and 2 years old were conceived and born after the effects of malaria had begun to wear off, and before those of influenza had hardly been felt. All age-periods above 5 show improvement which varies from 2 in age-group 10-15 to 17 per cent. in the case of adults between 20 and 25 years of age, while the age-group 60 and over registered an increase of 13 per cent. The growth in the number of young persons between 5 and 15 years of age has not been as great as might have been expected. This is partly in consequence of the unsatisfactory health conditions that prevailed in the Province during the latter half of the last decade and partly the result of decreased immigration from Afghanistan. The immigrants from the west are generally accompanied by their families and their number fell by over 20,000 at the recent Census. The effects of influenza are least visible in the age-groups 20-25, 25, 30 and 60 and over. In the two former they were neutralized by a large increase in the number of immigrants on account of the military concentration, old persons were practically immune from the attacks of this dread disease. A clearer light will be thrown on the variations in distribution of age, if we analyse the figures by districts.

179. The figures in the margin show the variations in age-distribution for the Hazara District during the last decade. This is the healthiest district of the Province and was the least affected by the ravages of malaria and influenza, but it recorded 575 deaths from plague and 1,192 deaths from cholera during the last decade. Children under 5 years of age showed a marked decrease (5 per cent.) like the rest of the Province, but it was considerably less than the Provincial figure (8 per cent). Persons between 10 and 20 years of age were the worst sufferers from influenza and other epidemics and to a lesser extent persons between 20 and 40 years of age. By far the largest proportion of old persons is found in Hazara, and those in the age-group 60 and over showed an extraordinary increase of 22 per cent. which may to a large extent be ascribed to the proneness of old people to exaggerate their age. In any case the epidemics that raged during the last decade, did not affect old people in this district to any appreciable extent.

Population.			Variation per cent., 1911-1921.	
Age.	1911.	1921.	Actual.	Per cent.
0-5	93,901	89,396	-4,505	-5
5-10	95,864	103,488	+7,624	+8
10-15	70,865	70,600	-265	-0.37
15-20	47,847	45,497	-2,350	-5
20-40	174,649	178,958	+4,309	+2
40-60	82,614	89,479	+6,865	+7
60 and over	36,788	44,981	+8,193	+22
Total ...	603,028	622,349	+19,321	+3

Hazara.

180. Peshawar is not only the largest, but so far as the conditions conducive to the growth of population are concerned, it is also by far the most favoured, district in the Province. Although it suffered heavily enough from the ravages of influenza and other epidemics, it recorded the highest rate of

Peshawar.

growth of population (4.9 per cent.) during the last decade, of which the reasons are fully set forth in paragraphs 21 and 54 above. The figures in the margin give an idea of the variations, that have taken place in the age-distribution of the district during the last decade. Like Hazara, Peshawar shows a decrease of 5 per cent. in the number of children under 5 years of age; persons in no other age-period have suffered a decline during the last decade. The effects of influenza and other epidemics are noticeable in the age-periods 5—10, 10—15, and 40—60, but they were neutralized by immigration in the case of other age-periods. Persons of 60 and over showed a remarkable increase of 12 per cent. which can only be explained as a result of the tendency of old persons to over-state their age. The small increase in the number of young persons in the age-periods 5—10 and 10—15 is, to a considerable extent, due to the decreased immigration from Afghanistan. The immigrants from the west, in the majority of cases, bring their families with them, and a decrease of over 10,000 in their number must naturally be reflected in the number of young boys and girls, the decrease in older persons from this source being more than counterbalanced by the increased immigration from the rest of India as well as from Europe.

Age.	Population.		Variation per cent., 1911—1921.	
	1911.	1921.	Actual.	Per cent.
0—5	128,866	122,806	-5,970	-5
5—10	127,816	132,412	+5,096	+4
10—15	94,492	98,053	+3,561	+4
15—20	64,751	72,010	+7,259	+11
20—40	264,424	281,119	+19,695	+7
40—60	185,101	141,847	-3,748	-5
60 and over	50,059	56,030	+5,971	+12
Total ...	865,009	907,367	+42,358	+5

Kohat.

181. The largest decrease in population during the last decade has occurred in Kohat and the circumstances which brought it about have already been noticed in paragraphs 24 and 58 of this report. As in the case of other districts, the largest decrease (14 per cent.) is noticeable among the children under 5 years of age, the next, in point of decline, being the age-periods 5—10 and 40—60 (7 per cent.). Persons of 60 and over showed a decline of 3 per cent. and those in the prime of life (20—40) were almost stationary. Apart from the ravages of malaria and influenza in 1916—1918, from which it suffered badly along with the rest of the Province, there was in the district in 1914 as well as in 1919 a severe outbreak of cholera, which claimed 3,651 victims. The exceptionally bad conditions of health that prevailed in the district during the last decade were not only responsible for abnormal mortality in all age-periods of life, but by affecting the birth-rate they still further reduced the number of children especially of those under 5 years of age. Another potent cause affecting the growth of population is to be found in the very severe famine that raged in the district at the time of the recent Census. Large numbers of people, especially of the Teri tahsil of the district, left their homes and migrated to those places where they could earn their livelihood. The third important reason of the decrease of population in Kohat is the exceptionally large number of recruits that were raised in the district during the War. Among minor causes may be mentioned the loss of above 1,900 souls as compared with the 1911 Census by the almost complete stoppage of immigration from Afghanistan. The prevalence of influenza, malaria and cholera is by far the most important cause of the decline in the number of children under 10 years of age; coupled with large emigration, due to famine and recruitment it reduced considerably the numerical strength of those in the prime of life as well as of those past the middle age. The deficiency in the case of persons in the age-period 20—40 was, however, in a great measure, made up by the increased immigration from the other districts of the Province as well as from the Punjab and Europe.

Age.	Population.		Variation per cent., 1911—1921.	
	1911.	1921.	Actual.	Per cent.
0—5	35,784	30,882	-4,902	-14
5—10	39,772	37,131	-2,641	-7
10—15	22,650	23,631	+981	+4
15—20	15,757	16,208	+449	+3
20—40	65,037	66,173	+136	+0.21
40—60	31,982	29,721	-2,261	-7
60 and over	10,708	10,379	-329	-3
Total ...	222,690	214,123	-8,567	-4

182. Besides Kohat, Bannu is the only district in which a decrease of population (1·3 per cent.) took place during the last decade. The causes of the decline have already been explained in paragraph 57 of the report. The figures in the margin show the contribution which persons in each age-period made to the district decrease. The largest decline is noticeable in the case of children under 5 years of age (14 per cent.); the decrease in the number of persons in the age-periods 5—10 and 15—20 was only 1 per cent. and of those in the age-period 20—40, 2 per cent.

Bannu.

Population.			Variation per cent., 1911—1921.	
Age.	1911.	1921.	Actual.	Per cent.
0—5	38,654	33,233	-5,421	-14
5—10	44,947	44,417	-530	-1
10—15	23,939	25,480	+1,551	+3
15—20	17,254	17,065	-189	-1
20—40	78,017	76,842	-1,175	-2
40—60	87,527	89,277	+1,750	+5
60 and over	9,758	10,420	+662	+7
Total ...	250,086	243,784	-6,302	-1·3

The main causes of decrease are influenza, malaria and emigration due to famine as well as to recruitment during the War. Influenza and malaria of 1916—1918 not only killed a considerable proportion of population in all age-periods, but by affecting the birth-rate, they were responsible for an extraordinary reduction in the number of children especially those under 5 years of age. Emigration is also answerable for the fall in the numerical strength of other age-periods. The disturbed condition of the border stopped altogether at the recent Census the immigration from Afghanistan which in 1911 contributed 3,077 persons to the population of the district. The result of stoppage of immigration from Afghanistan is reflected in the age-periods 15—20 and 20—40.

183. The heaviest mortality from influenza and malaria occurred in Dera Ismail Khan, which is the only district in the Province where deaths actually exceeded births during the last decade. The excess amounted to no less than 8,976, which means a loss of over 3 per cent. on the population of 1911, but the increase in the number of immigrants, coupled with the decline in the number of emigrants, converted this decrease of over 3 per cent. into an actual improvement of about 2 per cent. The circumstances which produced this result are fully set forth in paragraph 56 of this report. The figures in the margin show the variations that have taken place in the decade in the number of persons in the different age-periods. For the reasons already explained children under 5 years of age were the worst sufferers, their number declined by 13 per cent. during the last decade. Young persons in the age-period 10—15 declined by 5 and old ones between 40 and 60 years of age by 3 per cent. Persons in the age-period 15—40 were no doubt the worst sufferers from the ravages of the epidemics that raged in the district during the last decade, and the remarkable increase of 11 per cent. in their number is attributable to greater immigration as well as to smaller emigration during the last decade, as both immigrants and emigrants are generally in the prime of life.

Dera Ismail Khan.

Population.			Variation per cent., 1911—1921.	
Age.	1911.	1921.	Actual.	Per cent.
0—5	37,161	32,451	-4,710	-13
5—10	39,187	40,232	+1,045	+3
10—15	26,547	25,194	-1,353	-5
15—20	18,506	19,169	+663	+4
20—40	82,096	91,999	+9,903	+12
40—60	40,511	39,377	-1,134	-3
60 and over	12,173	12,345	+172	+1
Total ...	256,120	260,767	+4,647	+2

sufferers from the ravages of the epidemics that raged in the district during the last decade, and the remarkable increase of 11 per cent. in their number is attributable to greater immigration as well as to smaller emigration during the last decade, as both immigrants and emigrants are generally in the prime of life.

184. The mean age means the average age of the persons who were alive and actually present on the Census night. The figures in the margin show the mean age of the total population (calculated roughly in the manner described in the India Administration Volume, 1901, page 390) for the last five Censuses. The decrease from 1881 to 1891 was considerable, owing to an

Mean age.

Year.	Male.	Female.
1921 ...	24·7	24·1
1911 ...	24·3	23·5
1901 ...	23·8	23·0
1891 ...	21·7	21·1
1881 ...	23·9	23·6

The figures in the margin show the mean age of the total population (calculated roughly in the manner described in the India Administration Volume, 1901, page 390) for the last five Censuses. The decrease from 1881 to 1891 was considerable, owing to an

enhanced birth-rate due to general prosperity which was reflected in the increase of 18 per cent. in the total population during these ten years. The figures appear, however, to have almost reverted to the 1881 level in 1901 and then rose considerably in 1911. The mean age recorded at the present Census, both in the case of males and females, is the highest yet recorded, and it is the natural result of heavy mortality from malaria and influenza during the latter half of the last decade which reduced the average birth-rate from 34.5 to 31.0 per *mille*, and raised the average death-rate from 24 to 36 per 1,000. It is noticeable, that the mean age of males is invariably slightly in advance of that of females. This is apparently due to the fact, that the proportion of female children under 5 years of age to the total female population is considerably larger than the corresponding figure for males, and that males are, as a rule, more long-lived than females. The mean age for the three main religions is exhibited in the margin for the last five Censuses. The figures for Hindus and Sikhs are much higher than those for Musalmans in the case of males. It is clearly attributable to the fact that the Musalmans have a much higher proportion of

Year.	Musalman.		Hindu.		Sikh.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1921 ...	24.7	24.4	27.1	24.6	27.6	24.2
1911 ...	24.1	23.5	26.5	23.8	26.8	24.0
1901 ...	23.5	23.0	25.7	23.6	26.8	24.1
1891 ...	21.5	21.0	23.4	22.0	25.1	21.4
1881 ...	23.7	23.4	26.1	24.5	27.5	24.3

children than either the Hindus or Sikhs. The Hindus and Sikhs have also a much higher proportion of men in the prime of life which also adds considerably to the mean age of their males. The mean age of Hindu and Sikh males is invariably considerably higher than that of female followers of those religions, not only because males are more long-lived than females, but also because the proportion of males in the middle age is much larger than that of females. The table in the margin shows the number per *mille*, in certain age-periods, of the population of each of the three main religions. From this table it will appear that the

Religion.	0—15.			15—45.			45 AND OVER.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Musalmans ...	412	412	411	437	431	445	151	157	144
Hindus ...	267	314	377	624	689	488	109	97	135
Sikhs ...	248	191	391	649	716	481	108	93	128

Musalmans have the highest proportion of persons at the two extremes of life, and the Sikhs the largest proportion of persons in the prime of life. So far as the distribution of population in the different age-periods is concerned, Hindus stand midway between Musalmans and Sikhs. The proportion of children and elderly persons is a little larger among Hindus than among Sikhs. The variations are much more marked in the case of males than in that of females both among Hindus and Sikhs, because a larger proportion of these communities consists of males in the age-period 15—45. These figures show clearly that the Musalmans are a more prolific, a more long-lived as well as a more stable portion of the population than either Hindus or Sikhs.

Age-distribution by castes.

185. A reference to Subsidiary Table IV, which exhibits the age-distribution of 1,000 of each sex in the principal castes and tribes of the Province, shows that it is the Hindu castes like Arora, Khatri, Brahmin, Bhatia as well as Rajput who have the highest proportion of persons in the prime of life. The majority of Rajputs in this Province are Musalmans, but as a large proportion of them are immigrants in military employ, they have a high proportion in the age-period 15—40. The bulk of the Chuhars in this Province are Musalmans, a small proportion are Hindus and a still smaller Sikhs and Christians, but as most of them are immigrants they are more akin to Hindus

and Sikhs than to Musalmans in the matter of age-distribution. The Musalman tribes, especially those who are the permanent residents of the Province, have a high proportion of children and elderly persons, because they have comparatively a very small proportion of immigrants. Among the Musalmans, Machhi, Mishwani, Swathi, Pathan and Mallah, have the largest proportion of children and Khoja, Rangrez, Penjara and Mirasi the largest population of elderly persons. The number of persons in the age-period 15—40 is considerably less than half the total population among all the Musalman tribes and castes except Arnains of whom 50 per cent. are in the prime of life. On the contrary, the proportion of middle aged persons to the total population is invariably higher than one-half in every Hindu and Sikh caste.

Caste Tribe.	0—15	15—40	40 and over.	Children under 15 years of age.
Arora	303	580	168	248
Arwa	419	363	210	336
Brabmin	266	575	159	199
Gujar	443	357	200	370
Jat	397	402	301	323
Khatri	308	520	172	285
Pathan	419	379	202	341
Salad	385	370	235	317
Tansoli	411	303	235	338

The table in the margin shows the age-distribution of 1,000 persons in certain numerically important tribes and castes. The Hindu castes Aroras, Khatrias and Brahmins have a comparatively small proportion of children and elderly persons, as a large proportion of them are male immigrants in the prime of life who pass their earlier as well as later years outside the Province. Pathans who constitute more than one-

third of the total population of the administered districts, and are numerically by far the most important community, have a very high proportion of children as well as of persons of advanced age, with a comparatively small proportion of middle aged persons.

VITAL STATISTICS.

186. The figures discussed in this and the next paragraph relate only to the five administered districts of the Province for which complete vital statistics are available. The birth-rate for these districts has varied during the past decade from 29 (16 males and 13 females) in 1910 to 37 (20 males and 17 females) per *mille* in 1912, the figures for the last ten years being reproduced in the margin for facility of reference. In consequence of the devastating effect of influenza during the last quarter of 1918 and of an exceptional outbreak of malaria in 1916 and 1917, the rate was very low during the last three years of the decade, throughout the Province. The average birth-rate for the Province as a whole during the last decade was 30.5 (16.9 males and 13.6 females) per *mille* of the population, the corresponding figure for the preceding decennium being 34.6 (19 males and 15.6 females). The decrease of over 5 per *mille* in the birth-rate of the Province is clearly traceable to the very bad health conditions during 1916—1918 which reduced considerably the birth-rate of the last four years of the last decade, the birth-rate of the first five years being the same as that of the decennium 1901—1910, when taking the Province as a whole the public health was good. The figures in the margin show the number of births in the past two decades in each district of the Province. Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan are the only districts where it has

Birth-rate.

Year.	Birth-rate per <i>mille</i> .
1911	33
1912	34
1913	34
1914	30
1915	29
1916	23
1917	30
1918	28
1919	27
1920	28
Average	30.5

District.	1901-1910.	1911-1921	Variation per <i>mille</i> .
Total Districts	679,039	668,890	{ -10,189 -15
Hazara	184,731	183,065	{ +1,244 +7
Peshawar	242,150	239,115	{ -4,035 -17
Kohat	79,175	78,152	{ -6,023 -76
Bannu	85,187	82,604	{ -2,653 -31
Dera Ismail Khan	86,866	86,144	{ +1,278 +15

1916—1918 which reduced considerably the birth-rate of the last four years of the last decade, the birth-rate of the first five years being the same as that of the decennium 1901—1910, when taking the Province as a whole the public health was good. The figures in the margin show the number of births in the past two decades in each district of the Province. Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan are the only districts where it has

appreciably improved, in all other districts of the Province it has considerably declined, the rate of decrease varying from 17 in Peshawar to 76 per *mille* in Kohat.

Hazara is not only the healthiest district of the Province but also the one which suffered the least from the ravages of influenza and other epidemics that raged in the last decade. This explains why, in the matter of births, it is ahead of other districts. Kohat recorded the largest decrease in the number of births, which accounts for the greatest decline in population that this district showed at the recent Census.

Births depend upon married females of child-bearing ages and variations in their number, coupled with the conditions influencing their fecundity, should correspond more or less to the variations in birth-rate. The marginal statistics will show that the number of married females aged 15—40 was almost stationary, while the number of women of child-bearing ages advanced by 1 and the total population by 2·5 per cent. Not only the number of married females of child-bearing age did not keep pace with the general advance in population, or even with the growth of female population of that age, but their fecundity was affected a good deal with the adverse sanitary conditions of the latter half of the last decade.

Females aged 15—40.		
Year.	Total.	Married.
1911 ...	886,768	822,058
1921 ...	890,792	824,069
Difference per cent ...	+1	+6

Death-rate.

187. As shown in the margin the average death-rate for the Province during the past ten years has been 28·2 per annum per *mille* of the population, against the corresponding rate of 27 during the previous decade. Health conditions were normal during the first half of the decade and the death-rate during this period varied from 22 to 24 per *mille*. During the next two years, exceptional virulence of malaria raised the death-rate to 28 per *mille* in 1916 and in 1917. In 1918, the deadly outbreak of influenza raised the death-rate to the record figure of 65 per *mille* which dropped to 27 in 1919 and to 22 in 1920. But for the devastating effects of influenza in 1918 and of malaria in 1916 and 1917, the death-rate of the decade should not have gone beyond 23 per *mille*.

Year.	Death-rate per <i>mille</i> .
1911 ...	22
1912 ...	23
1913 ...	23
1914 ...	24
1915 ...	22
1916 ...	28
1917 ...	28
1918 ...	65
1919 ...	27
1920 ...	22
Average ...	28·2

The statement in the margin shows the variations in the number of deaths during the past two decades in each district of the Province. The improvement in population is about one-fourth of the growth in mortality which is shared by all the districts of the Province, and increases as we go from north to south. The heavy mortality in all the districts was due to influenza which dominates the vital statistics of the last decade. Next to influenza the extraordinary severity of malaria in 1916 and 1917 was responsible for the largest increase in the death-roll of the Province during the last decade and the devastating effects of both influenza and malaria were felt much more keenly in southern than in northern districts. Plague and cholera also contributed their quota, but it was less than 2 per cent. of the total mortality and these epidemics were not responsible, in any appreciable degree, for the extraordinary increase in the number of deaths that

District.	Deaths.		Variation.	
	1921.	1911.	Actual.	Per cent.
Districts ...	618,451	559,016	+ 59,435	+ 11
Hazara ...	146,800	141,958	+ 4,842	+ 3
Peshawar ...	326,016	208,513	+ 117,503	+ 56
Kohat ...	69,934	63,123	+ 6,811	+ 11
Bannu ...	78,681	66,079	+ 12,602	+ 19
Dera Ismail Khan ...	97,020	79,341	+ 17,679	+ 22

took place in the Province during the last decade. Deaths amongst males

Deaths during the past decades.		
	Total.	Per mille on population of each sex in 1911.
Males ...	836,928	277
Females ...	291,523	287

were more numerous but females suffered more, proportionately, as shown in the margin, losing 287 per *mille* during the past decade as against 277 males. So far as births are concerned, the position of females was still worse. For every 100 females born there were as many as 124 male births.

The percentage of deaths, which occurred in each age-period during the

Age-period.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0-1 ...	5	3	2
1-5 ...	5	3	2
5-10 ...	2	1	1
10-15 ...	1	1	...
15-20 ...	2	1	1
20-30 ...	3	1	1
30-40 ...	3	1	2
40-50 ...	2	1	1
50-60 ...	2	1	1
60 and over...	4	2	2

past decade, is indicated in the marginal table. Infant mortality has been very high, especially among male infants. The total deaths of the last decade represented 28 per cent. of the total population of 1911. Deaths among infants under one year as well as those occurring in the next age-period (1-5) amounted to 5 per cent. and they reduced considerably the survival rate of the last decade, but neither they nor the high death-rate, amounting to 4 per cent.

at the other extreme of life, affected the future growth of the people. The deaths amounting to 2 and 3 per cent. respectively in the age-periods 20-30 and 30-40 are likely to be reflected in the reduced birth-rate. A reference to Subsidiary Tables IX and X will show that in 1918 when, on account of the prevalence of influenza, the mortality figure reached its high water-mark, all age-periods were affected more or less, but the persons in the prime of life suffered much more than persons at either extreme of life. Similarly in 1916 and 1917, when malaria was at its worst, its ravages were felt more or less severely in every age-period.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Age-distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods.*

AGE.	PERSONS.		AGE.	PERSONS.		AGE.	PERSONS.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
0	2,868	2,526	37	231	147	74	17	5
1	1,764	1,693	38	603	469	75	182	410
2	1,750	2,181	39	176	97	76	9	13
3	2,531	2,385	40	4,936	6,365	77	8	5
4	2,951	3,209	41	328	170	78	37	16
5	2,689	2,693	42	468	207	79	68	4
6	2,791	2,304	43	145	57	80	491	1,467
7	2,016	1,810	44	112	148	81	4	5
8	3,086	2,396	45	1,674	3,114	82	81	5
9	1,672	1,208	46	243	120	83	2	3
10	3,138	2,738	47	94	41	84	5	3
11	892	740	48	279	1,277	85	45	17
12	2,860	2,343	49	75	62	86	13	4
13	1,074	677	50	3,712	4,400	87	5	1
14	1,879	1,370	51	96	68	88	9	6
15	1,596	2,556	52	341	115	89	4	5
16	1,904	1,986	53	59	27	90	91	123
17	725	506	54	105	72	91	1	2
18	1,796	2,354	55	1,060	1,701	92	5	1
19	1,127	519	56	109	153	93	6	1
20	4,914	6,764	57	29	68	94	1	1
21	1,737	518	58	132	139	95	23	106
22	2,356	1,415	59	42	41	96	6	...
23	916	468	60	2,408	2,963	97	3	2
24	1,492	1,027	61	25	95	98	8	2
25	5,161	7,282	62	210	74	99	3	...
26	2,136	983	63	17	24	100	39	33
27	1,318	451	64	34	37	101	...	2
28	1,877	1,553	65	565	373	105	1	3
29	465	221	66	26	51	110	4	1
30	6,549	8,283	67	28	21	115	2	6
31	641	265	68	64	32	116	1	...
32	2,004	1,403	69	36	11	118	...	4
33	671	198	70	733	820	119	...	3
34	584	439	71	14	11	120	6	1
35	3,917	4,136	72	83	40	121	1	...
36	1,777	612	73	14	33	125	1	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Age-distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division.*

AGE.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
N.-W. F. P. (TOTAL DISTRICTS).										
0 and under 1 ...	275	327	363	411	335	390	412	478	258	293
1 " 2 ...	151	180	183	154	166	183	314	372	187	222
2 " 3 ...	236	296	278	333	289	345	354	413	263	316
3 " 4 ...	264	335	317	375	303	366	362	400	318	377
4 " 5 ...	294	355	329	386	319	369	350	375	347	380
Total 0 and under 5 ...	1,223	1,503	1,420	1,641	1,402	1,653	17,02	2,036	1,363	1,596
5 and under 10 ...	1,524	1,606	1,564	1,592	1,503	1,548	1,575	1,530	1,584	1,552
10 " 15 ...	1,121	983	1,180	975	1,170	1,002	949	792	1,003	696
15 " 20 ...	812	707	774	715	839	770	992	1,082	788	780
20 " 25 ...	931	660	755	633	788	681	863	841	689	607
25 " 30 ...	914	851	821	858	855	852	1,022	1,051	634	624
30 " 35 ...	878	918	875	931	941	968	640	550	691	1,010
35 " 40 ...	595	489	522	470	526	471	664	705	442	395
40 " 45 ...	681	663	600	644	621	601	299	267	680	740
45 " 50 ...	329	296	325	292	206	256	435	406	251	225
50 " 55 ...	416	430	497	414	411	403	155	131	462	446
55 " 60 ...	147	135	152	123	126	106	331	324	116	100
60 " 65 ...	303	296	301	276	522	479	283	258	557	537
65 " 70 ...	66	65	68	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 and over ...	230	208	206	174	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean age ...	24.7	24.1	24.2	23.5	23.5	23.0	21.7	21.1	23.9	23.6
HAZARA.										
0 and under 5 ...	1,384	1,496	1,463	1,664	1,428	1,632	1,963	2,249	1,367	1,585
5 " 10 ...	1,609	1,634	1,560	1,606	1,680	1,667	1,619	1,598	1,693	1,654
10 " 15 ...	1,231	1,026	1,275	1,063	1,361	1,147	966	791	1,260	1,010
15 " 20 ...	724	739	795	792	834	809	1,017	1,147	848	875
20 " 40 ...	2,683	3,091	2,759	3,051	2,737	2,924	3,009	3,016	2,976	3,184
40 " 60 ...	1,503	1,365	1,469	1,298	1,418	1,284	1,058	943	1,308	1,219
60 and over ...	806	629	679	532	592	487	314	256	543	474
Mean age ...	24.8	24.1	24.2	22.9	23.4	22.3	21.0	19.9	22.9	22.2
TRANS-INDUS DISTRICTS.										
0 and under 5 ...	1,219	1,506	1,403	1,633	1,392	1,660	1,743	1,977	1,361	1,593
5 " 10 ...	1,539	1,568	1,566	1,537	1,456	1,502	1,562	1,510	1,566	1,524
10 " 15 ...	1,130	969	1,145	942	1,100	944	944	792	1,051	803
15 " 20 ...	821	693	767	686	840	756	983	1,063	773	729
20 " 40 ...	3,240	3,121	3,052	3,107	3,248	3,176	3,225	3,185	3,140	3,124
40 " 60 ...	1,501	1,579	1,531	1,543	1,467	1,479	1,267	1,231	1,560	1,605
60 and over ...	550	544	536	499	497	477	273	253	559	553
Mean age ...	24.8	24.5	24.3	23.7	23.9	23.3	21.9	21.4	24.2	23.9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.
(For British districts only.)

AGE.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MUSALMANS (TOTAL DISTRICTS).										
0 and under 5	1,298	1,508	1,462	1,663	1,465	1,661	1,850	2,058	1,409	1,607
5 „ 10 „	1,685	1,626	1,616	1,603	1,568	1,560	1,629	1,541	1,646	1,563
10 „ 15 „	1,188	983	1,203	973	1,203	1,003	966	790	1,118	895
15 „ 20 „	789	695	759	708	829	763	988	1,080	783	760
20 „ 40 „	2,929	3,083	2,847	3,075	2,961	3,110	3,065	3,136	2,978	3,126
40 „ 60 „	1,526	1,521	1,523	1,477	1,461	1,423	1,217	1,148	1,495	1,515
60 and over	640	574	590	511	538	480	290	252	571	535
Mean age	24.7	24.4	24.1	23.5	23.5	23.0	21.5	21.0	23.7	23.4
HINDUS (TOTAL DISTRICTS).										
0 and under 5	706	1,426	1,013	1,457	979	1,517	1,386	1,840	1,015	1,457
5 „ 10 „	783	1,323	1,079	1,437	1,027	1,694	1,188	1,403	1,096	1,400
10 „ 15 „	703	1,025	1,002	1,026	950	980	867	818	923	927
15 „ 20 „	990	800	974	834	932	896	1,107	1,106	848	762
20 „ 40 „	5,432	3,804	3,994	3,308	4,214	3,289	3,960	3,272	3,965	3,257
40 „ 60 „	1,119	1,484	1,514	1,481	1,496	1,454	1,357	1,297	1,707	1,643
60 and over	317	478	424	457	402	470	235	264	446	554
Mean age	27.1	24.6	25.5	23.8	25.7	23.6	23.4	22.0	26.1	24.5
SIKHS (TOTAL DISTRICTS).										
0 and under 5	604	1,451	814	1,443	531	1,501	716	1,891	429	1,355
5 „ 10 „	660	1,380	896	1,405	563	1,187	537	1,291	469	1,402
10 „ 15 „	646	1,077	800	905	606	960	500	808	489	833
15 „ 20 „	1,045	855	1,035	855	1,101	935	1,116	1,325	987	878
20 „ 40 „	5,604	3,375	4,693	3,381	5,785	3,370	6,080	3,275	6,050	2,435
40 „ 60 „	1,123	1,380	1,261	1,361	1,164	1,514	880	1,104	1,314	1,466
60 and over	318	502	408	560	300	513	171	246	283	578
Mean age	27.6	24.2	25.8	24.0	26.8	24.1	25.1	21.4	27.5	24.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Age-distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.*

CASTE.	Males—number per mille aged.					Females—number per mille aged.				
	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—40.	40 and over.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—40.	40 and over.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arain	100	131	113	470	186	114	144	44	531	167
Arora	82	122	48	598	152	143	181	67	411	198
Awan	150	181	80	361	228	154	187	86	363	210
Bahban	133	177	94	362	234	168	188	81	368	195
Baloch	119	254	109	370	143	151	171	52	408	218
Bhatia	81	101	61	598	161	134	168	65	412	201
Bhatiana	61	108	117	461	258	112	182	69	451	238
Brahman	67	81	62	648	142	146	147	76	441	190
Chamar	116	161	111	406	206	234	223	51	212	179
Chuhra	71	114	60	514	241	110	139	64	452	235
Darzi	123	164	95	339	279	182	341	71	326	180
Dhobi	102	145	100	388	264	154	188	63	386	214
Dhund	104	204	142	264	196	151	211	59	366	212
Gakkhar	145	230	108	286	231	112	223	65	402	198
Gujar	112	231	82	336	209	158	208	62	382	190
Gurkha	23	12	20	870	75	142	45	110	541	162
Jet	115	164	75	459	187	157	227	72	322	222
Jhinwar	84	131	51	415	319	288	125	58	340	189
Jolaha	128	182	92	344	254	146	169	74	399	212
Karal	142	201	140	320	197	148	212	57	385	198
Kashmiri	110	146	98	428	223	135	184	75	396	210
Khatri	88	108	72	570	162	148	166	74	419	195
Khoja	69	110	61	448	312	84	116	50	462	288
Kumhar	110	157	111	360	236	180	219	87	305	200
Lohar	98	173	106	387	236	166	195	66	357	216
Machhi	156	255	98	280	211	174	146	62	396	222
Maliar	122	194	89	348	217	156	180	120	351	193
Mallah	115	155	83	366	281	185	208	75	342	160
Merasi	108	120	108	381	274	164	182	89	328	225
Mishwani	147	225	74	288	206	172	176	89	426	137
Mochi	121	187	76	403	213	155	184	65	387	229
Moghal	132	141	68	380	270	148	197	75	384	196
Nai	108	180	123	244	245	149	162	74	363	232
Paracha	112	164	80	425	229	132	119	75	460	208
Pathan	134	205	91	373	197	149	194	64	385	208
Penjara	114	126	91	344	325	153	162	60	397	238
Qasab	123	154	88	419	216	140	183	65	387	225
Qureshi	96	135	90	413	266	158	181	72	386	208
Rajput	55	97	47	601	200	122	204	58	376	210
Bangrez	117	104	97	353	329	68	109	91	390	342
Salad	120	172	77	382	249	139	205	59	375	222
Sarara	141	118	265	285	196	144	207	69	398	182
Sheikh	99	108	65	498	235	156	176	54	390	224
Sonar	110	149	96	402	243	127	153	77	423	220
Swathi	168	204	38	353	237	203	168	40	401	179
Tanaoli	131	234	82	325	228	133	177	62	404	224
Tarkhan	125	183	93	373	226	159	203	69	357	212
Tell	129	164	91	363	253	120	256	77	341	206
Turk	88	175	114	316	307	149	140	87	384	240

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.—*Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes ; also of Married females aged 15—40 per 100 Females.*

CASTES.	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100.		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15—40.		Number of Married Female aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arain	49	155	40	31	42
Arora	47	197	25	48	34
Awan	93	225	63	58	29
Baghban	91	247	65	53	28
Baloch	91	259	40	53	34
Bhatia	43	164	27	56	34
Bhatiana	42	145	56	52	37
Brahman	35	162	22	43	35
Chamar	96	427	51	57	20
Chuhra	42	168	47	52	36
Darzi	114	305	82	40	25
Dhobi	78	241	68	55	29
Dhund	120	222	74	58	33
Gakkhar	101	186	81	49	35
Gujar	104	180	62	50	32
Gurkha	8	63	9	30	51
Jat	81	312	41	69	25
Jhinwar	81	256	77	56	25
Jolaha	84	202	74	53	33
Karal	101	237	62	51	34
Kashmiri	68	242	52	53	29
Khatiri	45	205	28	46	35
Khoja	42	114	70	62	37
Kumhar	95	307	61	69	23
Lohar	82	271	61	60	28
Maachhi	106	240	75	56	28
Malier	93	264	71	55	26
Mallah	93	271	77	56	25
Mirasi	80	258	72	68	26
Mishwani	104	221	92	32	37
Moohi	83	264	53	62	30
Moghal	79	252	73	51	30
Nai	87	251	71	64	29
Paracha	58	145	54	45	37
Pathan	10	226	53	54	33
Penjara	72	378	95	60	23
Qassab	74	207	52	58	30
Qureshi	70	204	64	53	30
Rajput	36	249	33	56	30
Rangrez	53	130	93	88	29
Saiad	84	224	65	59	30
Sarara	89	173	69	46	35
Sheikh	56	215	43	57	31
Sonar	65	172	60	52	33
Swathi	99	223	67	45	36
Tansoli	93	200	70	56	35
Tarkhan	91	273	61	60	27
Teli	95	272	70	61	24
Turk	79	179	97	62	33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.		Proportion of children both sexes per 100.								Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15—40.								Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.			
		Persons aged 15—40.				Married females aged 15—40.				1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.					
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
N. W. F. P. Districts	...	74	92	77	82	208	212	205	213	18	15	16	13	13	12	7	6	32	32	32	35
Hazar	...	86	85	86	90	199	203	206	220	24	16	19	14	17	13	8	6	33	33	33	36
Trans-Indus Districts	...	74	81	74	80	209	215	205	210	14	14	14	13	12	12	6	6	31	31	32	35
Peshawar	...	73	78	74	75	203	208	201	203	16	16	16	14	14	13	7	5	31	31	32	36
Kohat	...	83	92	75	81	223	243	224	238	12	14	13	13	10	12	5	6	30	30	32	33
Bannu	...	83	83	78	89	227	231	216	223	11	12	10	10	9	10	7	6	30	31	32	34
Dera Ismail Khan	...	65	76	73	81	197	198	190	201	10	13	12	13	10	11	7	7	33	33	34	36

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.A.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions ; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.

Religion by natural division.	Proportion of children both sexes per 100.										Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15—40.										Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.			
	Persons aged 15—40.					Married females aged 15—40.					1921.					1911.					1921.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17		18	19	20	21
	74	82	77	82		206	212	205	213		16	15	15	13		13	12	7	6		32	32	32	35
N. W. P. Districts (all religions)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazara all religions	86	85	86	80		199	203	206	220		24	16	19	14		17	13	8	6		33	33	33	36
{ Mussalman	89	88	89	93		202	205	209	222		25	17	20	14		17	13	8	6		33	33	33	36
{ Hindu	45	46	54	48		145	157	162	172		10	13	9	11		11	11	4	7		38	37	36	33
{ Sikh	56	58	59	51		160	176	190	190		15	14	13	14		Not available.	Not available.	3	9		36	36	Not available.	39
{ Christian	25	16	16	22		133	79	223	223		1	8	2	8		Not available.	Not available.	1	..		17	41	Not available.	35
Trans-Indus Districts (all religions)	74	81	74	80		209	215	205	210		14	14	14	13		12	12	6	6		31	31	32	35
{ Mussalman	80	85	79	83		213	219	208	212		15	15	15	13		13	12	7	6		31	31	32	35
{ Hindu	33	54	48	68		170	176	170	191		6	11	8	11		7	11	5	6		34	34	36	35
{ Sikh	32	37	37	27		163	169	169	206		5	11	6	13		Not available.	Not available.	2	5		37	36	Not available.	38
{ Christian	12	13	13	8		142	141	141	166		1	7	..	4		Not available.	Not available.	..	2		8	43	Not available.	40

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*Variation in population at certain age-periods.*

Natural Division.	Period.	Variation per cent. in population. Increase (+) and Decrease (—).					
		All ages.	0—10.	10—15.	15—40.	40—60.	60 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North-West Frontier Province Districts...	1911—1921	+4	—2	+2	+8	+4	+12
	1901—1911	+7	+9	+6	+8	+11	+16
	1891—1901	+10	—3	+33	+3	+33	+106
Hazara ...	1911—1921	+3	+2	...	+1	+7	+22
	1901—1911	+8	+7	+2	+8	+10	+21
	1891—1901	+9	—7	+55	—3	+46	+105
Trans-Indus Districts ...	1911—1921	+2	—4	+3	+6	+2	+8
	1901—1911	+7	+10	+9	+1	+12	+14
	1891—1901	+11	—2	+31	+6	+31	+106

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Reported birth-rate by sex and Natural Divisions.*

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION (CENSUS 1911).					
	Provinces (total districts).		Hazara.		Trans-Indus Districts.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1911 ...	19·3	15·8	19·9	18·2	19·1	15·0
1912 ...	20·5	16·6	22·4	20·2	19·8	15·5
1913 ...	20·2	16·0	19·7	17·5	20·4	15·5
1914 ...	17·9	14·8	19·5	17·3	17·4	13·9
1915 ...	17·7	14·1	18·8	16·7	17·3	13·3
1916 ...	18·7	15·1	17·1	15·0	19·2	15·2
1917 ...	17·7	14·4	20·1	18·3	16·9	13·1
1918 ...	16·8	13·8	19·4	17·2	16·0	12·5
1919 ...	16·0	12·6	18·2	15·5	15·2	11·7
1920 ...	16·8	13·0	18·5	16·1	16·2	12·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—*Reported death-rate by sex and Natural Divisions.*

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX (CENSUS 1911).					
	Province (total districts).		Hawara.		Trans-Indus Districts.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1911	23·6	23·0	24·8	27·1	23·2	21·6
1912	23·5	23·2	26·3	28·1	22·6	21·6
1913	24·4	24·9	27·1	29·4	28·5	28·4
1914	25·7	25·8	22·0	23·7	26·8	26·5
1915	23·8	23·4	28·9	30·7	22·1	20·9
1916	30·1	30·1	29·2	29·1	30·7	30·4
1917	30·2	28·7	26·0	27·4	31·6	30·1
1918	67·9	73·0	42·9	43·7	76·1	82·8
1919	28·0	28·2	27·8	29·3	29·3	27·8
1920	21·7	21·9	27·9	26·7	23·6	20·3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—*Reported death-rate by sex and age in decade and in selected years per mille living at same age according to the Census of 1911.*

AGE.	AVERAGE OF DECADE.		1912.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	30·3	30·3	23·5	23·2	30·1	30·1	30·2	29·7	67·9	73·0
0 and under	166·9	133·4	175·3	138·3	172·2	144·5	172·8	142·1	208·9	157·6
1	44·5	41·0	45·4	41·5	60·2	54·5	45·8	44·1	64·7	61·9
5	13·3	13·8	10·7	10·8	14·9	15·3	13·2	13·9	29·6	32·7
10	11·8	15·1	7·9	10·4	10·3	13·3	9·7	13·0	34·1	44·6
15	18·5	20·5	9·0	10·3	15·3	17·1	14·5	15·8	65·4	74·7
20	17·9	18·7	9·8	10·8	13·0	13·1	14·3	14·1	65·8	71·8
30	20·8	23·9	11·2	13·6	16·1	18·1	13·7	20·3	69·8	83·5
40	27·3	27·9	15·3	16·8	23·1	23·2	27·7	26·9	78·2	86·6
50	37·4	38·5	23·3	23·1	34·7	35·7	41·9	40·6	94·1	101·5
60 and over	65·9	67·1	47·9	48·3	65·1	70·9	75·7	74·9	122·4	129·1

CHAPTER VI.

SEX.

INTRODUCTORY.

General remarks.

188. The physiological causes which determine sex have yet to be determined, but the subject is of special interest in this Province where the proportion of females is very low not only in comparison with the European countries where females preponderate, but also in comparison with most other parts of India where males are on the whole in excess. The theory that the excess of males over females in India was due to defective enumeration, was relegated to the limbo of the exploded theories as a result of the 1911 Census when it was proved that, whatever the reasons, males actually preponderate in this country. If any further proof were needed to prove the actual numerical preponderance of males in this Province, it is supplied by the vital statistics of the five administered districts for the last ten years. The balance of the sexes in the population is affected by two physiological causes, viz., the sex-ratio at birth and the sex-ratio at death. The figures in the margin show the former for the last ten years. The proportion of male births to every 100 females born during the past ten years varied from 121 in 1914 to 129 in 1920, the average for the whole decade being 124. For every 100 female deaths there were no doubt about 112 male deaths, but after making allowance for an excess of deaths among males there were 120 male for every 100 female survivals during the last decade. The proportion of females is still further reduced by the excess of immigrants over emigrants in this Province and it need hardly be pointed out that immigrants and emigrants consist for the most part of males.

Year.	Proportion of male births to 100 female births.
1911 ...	122.5
1912 ...	123
1913 ...	126.5
1914 ...	121
1915 ...	125.5
1916 ...	123
1917 ...	123
1918 ...	122
1919 ...	126.2
1920 ...	128.7

Reference to statistics.

189. The distinction of sex is maintained in all the Census tables, but the statistics discussed in this chapter are contained in Table VII, in which the statistics of sex are combined with those for age, religion and civil condition, and in Table XIV in which they are combined with caste, tribe or race. Proportional figures are worked out in the Subsidiary Tables placed at the end of this chapter. The proportion of sexes in the actual and natural population is compared for the last five Censuses, by districts and natural divisions, in Subsidiary Table I and the proportion of females to males in each religion is compared for the whole Province by age-periods in Subsidiary Table II. The proportion of females by age-periods and religion for each natural division, and the proportion of females in certain selected castes are exhibited in Subsidiary Tables III and IV respectively. Subsidiary Table V indicates the births and deaths among each sex reported during each of the past thirty years and the births and deaths of each sex at different ages, for the years 1915—1919, are noted in Subsidiary Table VI.

Sexes in actual population.

190. The population of the five districts of the Province consists of 1,229,316 males and 1,022,024 females which means that there are 831 females to every 1,000 males, the corresponding figure of 1911 Census being 858. The proportion of females in this Province is lower than that of any other province of India, except the neighbouring provinces of Baluchistan and Punjab, the minor administration of Coorg, Delhi and the Penal Settlement of Andamans and Nicobars, as the figures given in the margin will show.

Proportion of females to every 1,000 males.		
1. Ajmer-Merwara ...	837	9. Central Provinces and Berar ... 1,001
2. Andamans and Nicobars ...	803	10. Coorg ... 881
3. Assam ...	920	11. Delhi ... 733
4. Baluchistan ...	649	12. Madras ... 1,028
5. Bengal ...	933	13. North-West Frontier Province ... 831
6. Bihar and Orissa ...	1,028	14. Punjab ... 830
7. Bombay ...	901	15. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ... 908
8. Burma ...	955	

The sex proportions of the population vary widely not only in different

Religion.	Proportion of females to every 1,000 males.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.
Musalmane ...	868	890	898
Hindus ...	840	880	859
Sikhs ...	848	890	884
All religions ...	830	858	831

parts of the Province, but also for the various religions. The figures in the margin show the proportion of females to every 1,000 males in the three principal religions at the last three Censuses. The proportion of females which rose considerably during the period 1901 to 1911, reverted practically to its 1901 level in the last decennium. This all-round fall in the proportion of females is attributable, especially among

Proportion of sexes.

Hindus and Sikhs, to the considerable increase in immigration consequent upon the military concentration in the Province at the recent Census. Another potent cause of the same phenomenon is to be found in the relative birth and death rates of the two sexes. Among males the birth-rate on the male population of 1911 during the last decade amounted to 313 and the death rate to 277 per *mille*, the corresponding figures of female birth and death rates being 294 and 287 per *mille* respectively. Thus the survival rate during the last decade was 36 per *mille* for males and only 7 per *mille* for females, which went a considerable way towards reducing the ratio of the weaker sex in the population of the Province.

I have so far been dealing with the sex proportion in the five administered districts where the Census was taken on the regular Schedule. The only other portions of the Province, where the population was actually enumerated, are the trans-frontier posts garrisoned by British troops and militia. The proportion of females in these posts is naturally only nominal, there being only 20 females to every 1,000 males. About two-thirds of the area of the Province is occupied by the trans-border tract, for which the population figures, as

Natural Divisions.

Natural Division.	Proportion of females to every 1,000 males.
North-West Frontier Province ...	848
Hazara ...	894
Trans-Indus districts ...	809
Trans-border tract ...	861

already pointed out, are based on an estimate and not on actual enumeration, the proportion of the sexes being assumed to be the same as for the Musalmans in contiguous areas. As figures in the margin show, the variations in the proportion of females in different natural divisions of the Province are considerable. For every 1,000 males,

there are 848 females in the whole Province, 894 in Hazara, 809 in the trans-Indus districts and 861 in the trans-border tract. The highest proportion of females is found in Hazara and the lowest in trans-Indus districts, the figure for trans-border tract being merely an estimate.

The statement printed in the margin shows the proportion of sexes in

Districts.

District and Natural Division.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.
Districts ...	831
Hazara ...	894
Trans-Indus Districts ...	809
Peshawar ...	805
Kohat ...	851
Bannu ...	847
Dera Ismail Khan ...	754
Agencies and tribal areas ...	861

each district as well as in the trans-border tract. Females are most numerous in the Hazara District (894 per 1,000 males), and least so in Dera Ismail Khan (754 per 1,000 males.) Large emigration, coupled with comparatively small immigration, is the principal cause of high proportion of females in Hazara. Of all the districts it is the one that was least disturbed by immigration at the time of the recent Census while no other district in the Province sends out

such a large number of people to seek their livelihood abroad. The reverse were the conditions in Dera Ismail Khan where a considerable proportion of the population consisted of immigrants, with very small emigration to counteract their effect. Military operations were going on in Waziristan, and the massing of troops in connection therewith in the district accounts, to a considerable extent, for the low proportion of females which was still further reduced by a large number of male labourers attracted from outside the

district to meet the very large demand for labour required for important public works which were in progress in the district at the time of the Census. Next to Hazara, for the reasons already explained, Kohat and Bannu sent out the largest number of emigrants which accounts for the comparatively high proportion of females in these districts. The low proportion of the gentle sex in Peshawar is attributable to the very large proportion of Cantonment population, in so far as it is not accounted for by the high proportion of male births and female deaths.

Effects of Migration.
(Proportion of females in natural population)

191. I have already stated that the proportion of females in the actual population of the Province has been considerably reduced by the excess of immigrants over emigrants. If we discount the effects of migration, the proportion of females in the total population will increase appreciably. Of the persons born and enumerated within the Province (2,136,701), there were 1,146,580 males and 990,121 females, giving a proportion of 864 females to every 1,000 males. The proportion of females to 1,000 males among the immigrants, who numbered 163,502

was 424. The total number of emigrants from this Province was 75,618, among whom there were 347 females to every 1,000 males. The figures in the margin show how the proportion of females to every 1,000 males in the natural population works out at 848. The proportion of females being very low both among emigrants and immigrants, the former has tended to increase

—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of females to 1,000 males.
Actual population	1,229,318	1,022,024	2,251,340	831
Deduct immigrants	114,880	49,663	163,502	424
Add emigrants	56,186	19,482	75,618	347
Natural population	1,170,618	992,843	2,163,456	848

and the latter to decrease the proportion of females in the actual population. The number of immigrants being, however, more than double that of emigrants, migration has, on the whole, reduced the proportion of females from 848 to 831 per 1,000 males.

192. The statement in the margin shows how migration has affected the proportion of females in each district of the Province. Its variations in the natural population of different districts are not so marked as in the actual population. But for migration, it would have improved considerably in Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Peshawar, and deteriorated in Hazara and Kohat.

Hazara is the only district in the Province where emigrants exceeded immigrants; in all other districts, as in the Province as a whole, the immigrants were far in excess of emigrants as shown in the marginal statement. Evidently the proportion of females in Hazara has improved considerably as this is the only district in the Province where the excess of emigrants over immigrants resulted in the reduction of proportion of males in the district. On the other hand, the excess of immigration over emigration in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan raised the proportion of males in these districts because the bulk of both immigration and emigration is confined to males. Kohat is the only exception to the general rule that the excess of immigration reduces, and that of

Number of females per 1,000 males.		
District.	Actual population.	Natural population.
Hazara ...	894	878
Peshawar ...	805	831
Kohat ...	851	835
Bannu ...	847	860
Dera Ismail Khan ...	754	840

DISTRICT.	Emigrants.			Immigrants.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Hazara ...	18,232	11,866	6,366	31,154	21,527	9,627
Peshawar ...	90,789	64,011	26,778	34,371	25,860	8,511
Kohat ...	24,240	15,234	9,006	16,498	12,008	4,490
Bannu ...	17,557	11,701	5,856	8,100	5,647	2,453
Dera Ismail Khan	44,684	32,808	11,876	11,696	7,929	3,767

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.
Actual population ...	115,677	98,446	214,123	851
Deduct immigrants ...	15,334	9,006	24,340	591
Add emigrants ...	12,008	4,480	16,488	378
Natural population ...	112,445	93,920	206,365	835

emigration increases, the proportion of females. The statement in the margin explains how, inspite of the excess of immigration over emigration in Kohat, the proportion of females in that district has risen

appreciably. The proportion of females among immigrants in Kohat is 591 and of emigrants 373 per *mille*, the corresponding figures for the Province as a whole being 424 and 347 respectively. The bulk of immigrants in Kohat came from the west and they are generally accompanied by their females which explains why the proportion of females among them is much higher than elsewhere. A considerable portion of the emigrants from this district consisted of those who left the district at the time of the present Census, on account of famine and the proportion of the weaker sex among them was naturally much larger than in the case of other emigrants.

193. The comparatively high proportion of females throughout the Himalayan tract of the Punjab in 1911 suggested that the excellent cold climate of the hills had something to do with the abundance of females in cold regions. The proportion of females, both in the natural and actual population of Hazara, is the highest in the Province, and it would strengthen considerably the inference suggested by the Punjab statistics of sex in 1911.

Effect of climate on proportion of sexes

194. The proportion of females to every 1,000 males in the actual

Religion.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.	
	1921.	1911.
All religions ...	851	858
Musulmans ...	866	850
Hindus ...	659	680
Sikhs ...	484	520

population of each religion is shown in the margin. The proportion of females for 1,000 males is 831 for all religions, 866 for Musalmans, 559 for Hindus and 484 for Sikhs. The very low proportion of females among Hindus and Sikhs, as compared with Musalmans, is

Proportion of sexes by religion

evidently due to a very large proportion of both Hindus and Sikhs in this Province being immigrants, employed in Government service, both Civil and Military or engaged in trade, who are not generally accompanied by their females. It is regretted that it has not been possible to ascertain the natural population of the various religious communities residing in this Province as no material was available for the same. No province or state has supplied statements showing the distribution by religion of emigrants from the North-West Frontier Province and in the absence of this information no reliable estimates as to the natural population of the three principal religions of the Province can be prepared. The Musalmans, on the whole, are but slightly affected by migration and the proportion of females in their actual and natural population may be taken to be approximately the same. On the other hand, the proportion of females among the natural population may fairly be assumed to be a little higher for Musalmans than for Hindus and Sikhs. The causes for the advantage the Musalmans have in this respect over their Hindu and Sikh brethren may be summarised as follows :—

- (i) The Musalmans do not neglect their female children so much as the Hindus and Sikhs. The custom of charging a bride price is more prevalent among Musalmans than among the other two communities and therefore the chances of the neglect of female infants are fewer among the former than among the latter.
- (ii) The bulk of the Musalmans are agriculturists who live in villages just as the bulk of the Hindus and Sikhs are traders and Government servants living in towns. In spite of the *pardah* system which is enforced more strictly among Musalmans, their females lead a more out-of-door and healthy life than their Hindu and Sikh sisters, living mostly in urban areas.

The figures of births and deaths according to religion are not available, otherwise they should have thrown some light upon the disparity of females among the three principal communities of the Province.

The proportion of females has declined during the last decade by 27 for all religions, by 14 for Musalmans, by 121 for Hindus and by 36 per *mille* for Sikhs. The explanation of this extraordinary all-round decrease in the proportion of females may be sought for in the vital statistics of the past ten years.

The statement in the margin explains how, in the absence of migration in the last decade, the vital statistics would have affected the proportion of females in the population of the Province. The Province started with a population of 1,182,102 males and 1,014,831 females (858 females for every 1,000 males) in 1911. But for migration it should have, at the time of the present Census, a population of 1,225,690 males and 1,021,672 females (833 females for every 1,000 males). Thus vital statistics alone are responsible for a reduction of 25 per *mille* in the proportion of females in the last decade, the rest of the decrease may be set down to the excess of immigration over emigration.

	Males.	Females.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.
Population in 1911	1,182,102	1,014,831	858
Add births in 1911—1920 ...	370,516	298,964	805
Deduct deaths in 1911—1920 ...	326,928	291,523	892
	1,225,690	1,021,672	833

Proportion of sexes by castes.

195. The figures of sex-distribution by caste are given in Subsidiary Table IV appended to this chapter. The marginal statement shows the proportion of females per 1,000 males in the eight numerically important castes which contributed more than 50,000 persons to the total population. Among these castes and tribes Awan which, after Pathan, is by far the most numerous tribe (253,472) of the Province, shows the largest proportion of females. To every 1,000 male Awans there are 1,022 females of that tribe. The Awans are spread all over the Province, but the bulk of them reside in Hazara and Peshawar. An excess of 2,814 females among them is evidently the result of emigration of a large number of Awan males who left the Province in search of employment. The Awans are a very enterprising people and a considerable number of them enlisted in the army during the War. Next to Awans, Tanaolis have returned the largest proportion of females (938 per 1,000 males). This tribe is confined to Hazara which has returned the largest proportion of females in the Province. A little less than half the Saiads of the Province are concentrated in Hazara where the proportion of females to every 1,000 males among Saiads is as high as 981 which accounts for the comparatively high proportion of females among this tribe. The very low proportion of females among Jats is due to a large number of Jat immigrants serving in the army who were not accompanied by their female relatives in their short sojourn in this Province. The Hindu and Sikh caste Arora has returned the smallest proportion of females for the reasons already given to account for the very low proportion of females among Hindus and Sikhs. The Swathis, who are confined to Hazara and the Pathans also show a comparatively high proportion of females. The proportion of females among Gujars is lower than that of any other numerically important Musalman tribe or caste except Jat.

Caste.	Females to 1,000 males.
(1) Arora ...	531
(2) Awan ...	1,022
(3) Gujar ...	808
(4) Jat ...	723
(5) Pathan ...	853
(6) Saiad ...	901
(7) Swathi ...	882
(8) Tanaoli ...	938

Minor castes.

Of the other tribes, Gakkhars of Hazara have shown the highest proportion of females (1,175 per 1,000 males) and the corresponding figure for Dhunds who are also confined to Hazara is also a very high one (1,091 per 1,000 males).

Castes.			Females per 1,000 males.*
Darzi	...	...	971
Shiwar	...	...	912
Jolaha	...	...	979
Kumhar	...	...	897
Machhi	...	...	1,158
Rangrez	...	...	1,071
Bonar	...	...	894
Toli	...	...	1,081
Qasab	...	...	916

temporary immigrants have a comparatively low proportion of females (710 per 1,000 males). Gurkhas, who, as a purely Hindu military caste, are temporary immigrants in the Province, naturally show the lowest proportion of females (328 per 1,000 males).

As the figures in the margin show, the menial and professional castes, as a rule, show a comparatively very high proportion of females except Chubras (518 females per 1,000 males), who are mostly temporary immigrants and have not generally brought their female relatives with them to the Province. Nais (barbers) who are also mostly

196. The proportion of females to every 1,000 males at different age-

Age-period.	All religions.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Sikh.
0-5	989	992	959	966
5-10	849	849	859	881
10-15	708	710	698	687
15-20	738	779	491	486
20-25	687	1,023	312	261
25-30	829	935	364	285
30-40	842	889	504	408
40-50	856	877	661	560
50-60	814	825	691	596
60 and over	765	768	725	642

Sexes by ages.

periods is given by religion in Subsidiary Table II, and by caste in Subsidiary Table IV. The marginal table shows that the proportion of females in the Province is highest at the age-period 0-5 in every one of the religions. Taking the whole population together, the proportion of female children to 1,000 males under 1 year of age is 954 and it rises to

992, 1,010, 1,023 in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th year of age respectively and drops to 974 in the 5th year of age. Similar tendency is more or less noticeable in the corresponding statistics obtained at the previous two Censuses. These figures clearly show that there are more males born than females, but this initial advantage gained by the male sex at birth is more than neutralized in the succeeding three years of life by the comparatively high infantile mortality among males, and in the 3rd and 4th years of their existence females have actually preponderated over males, since 1901 Out of every 100 persons in the administered districts 92 are Musalmans and they are the only stable element of the population. The figures of the dominant community for the last three Censuses lend themselves to similar interpretation in respect of the proportion of the two sexes among infants under 5 years of age. Between the ages of 5 and 10 there is a sudden and remarkable drop in the proportion of females. It may be due, to a certain extent, to the ages of girls above 5 years of age being under-stated. The liberties of female children begin to be restricted about the age of 7 which, coupled with the result of the neglect of females in the first 6 years of age, thin down the ranks of the fair sex to a considerable extent. In the next quinquennial period (10-15), we find a still lower proportion of females, which is lowest in the population as a whole as well as among Musalmans, the still lower figures among Hindus and Sikhs in the subsequent age-periods being, for the reasons already explained, artificial. The low proportion of females at this age-period may be explained in two ways. The ages of unmarried girls above 10 are usually put down as under 10, while married girls under 15 are not unoften stated to be over that age. At 15-20, the proportion of females among the total population as well as among Musalmans rises considerably, but both among Hindus and Sikhs drops suddenly. The low proportion of females amongst Hindus and Sikhs at this age-period as well as at subsequent ones, is the natural result of large numbers of temporary immigrants contained in these communities, who are generally males and begin pouring into the Province after the age of 15. The rise in the proportion of females among Musalmans at the age-period 15-20 may be ascribed to the causes which tended to keep it low at the preceding age-period (10-15). The figures of the age-period 20-25 are high for the population as a whole, as well as for Musalmans. The tendency to state the age of married young women who have

By castes.

become mothers as over 20 years of age is the principal cause of the exaggeration of figures for females at this age-period. The proportion of females falls a little in the total population at the age-period 25—30, rises again in the age-periods 30—40, and 40—50 and shows a downward tendency in the subsequent age-periods. The age-period 20—30 marks the lowest proportion of Hindu and Sikh females, as the male immigrants who affect adversely the female proportion of these communities are generally between 20 and 30 years of age. After the age-period 20—30, Hindu and Sikh figures are affected less and less by immigration, resulting in the progressive advance in the female proportion of these communities up till the last age-period (60 and over), when the proportion of females for Hindus is a little higher and for Sikhs a little lower, than the corresponding figures at the age-period 10—15 when immigration had hardly begun to tell. Subsidiary Table IV gives the statistics of proportion of females at certain age-periods among selected castes. Among Awans, whose numerical strength is second only to that of Pathans, females outnumber males at every age-period except 15—20 and 40 and over, when the proportion of females to every 1,000 males is 967 and 942 respectively. Rangrez, whose total strength in the Province is only 4,847 souls (2,340 males and 2,507 females) show a majority of females at every age-period except the infant stage (0—5) when there are 624 females to every 1,000 males. Among Dhunds and Gakkhars, females outnumber males at every-age period except the two age-periods 0—5 and 12—15, which are the only ones at which Gurkha females exceed Gurkha males.

The figures in the margin show the castes whose females exceed males at the age-period 0—5. Among Hindus, Aroras, Bhatias and Brahmins are the castes whose females exceed males in infancy. There are 3 female infants to every male infant among Jhinwars who show the highest proportion of females at the age-period 0—5. Next to Jhinwars, Mallahs show the highest proportion of female infants (1,553) and then come Chamars who have got about 3 female infants for every 2 male ones.

Arora	... 1,011	Lohar	... 1,146
Awan	... 1,052	Machhi	... 1,288
Baghban	... 1,135	Maliar	... 1,185
Bhatia	... 1,118	Mallah	... 1,553
Bhatiana	... 1,033	Mirasi	... 1,180
Brahmia	... 1,208	Paracha	... 1,091
Chamar	... 1,482	Qassab	... 1,040
Darzi	... 1,089	Qureshi	... 1,343
Dhobi	... 1,002	Salad	... 1,039
Gujar	... 1,130	Sheikh	... 1,008
Gurkha	... 1,396	Sonar	... 1,033
Jhinwar	... 3,098	Swathi	... 1,070
Jolaha	... 1,008	Turk	... 1,438
Kumbar	... 1,449		

Dhund, Gakkhar, Machhi and Rangrez are the only tribes among whom females exceed males at the age-periods 40 and over, while females in the prime of life (20—40) outnumber males of similar age among Awan, Dhund, Gakkhar, Jolaha, Karal, Machhi, Mishwani, Paracha, Rangrez, Sarara, Swathi, Tanaoli and Turk. Girls between 12 and 15 years of age exceed boys of that age among Awan, Gurkha, Jhinwar, Maliar, Rangrez and Swathi.

VARIATION IN SEX PROPORTION.

Actual Population.

197. The proportion of females at the different Censuses is noted in the margin. The relative strength of females rose steadily from 819 in 1881 to 858 in 1911, but fell to 831 at the present Census. Of the five settled districts of the Province, Hazara is the only one where the proportion of females has steadily advanced from 855 in 1891 to 894 at the present Census; in all other districts, especially in Dera Ismail Khan, there was a considerable drop in the proportion of females during the last decade. Apart from migration which is partly responsible for this phenomenon, the disparity in the proportion of females in Hazara and the trans-Indus districts may to a considerable extent be accounted for by

Proportion of females per 1,000 males.					
—	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Total Districts ...	819	843	846	858	831
Hazara ...	862	865	869	881	894
Peshawar ...	781	808	840	888	806
Kohat ...	788	796	788	870	861
Bannu ...	833	859	859	870	847
Dera Ismail Khan	868	860	860	850	764

Number of births and deaths per 1,000 of total population in 1911-1920.

	HAZARA.		TRANS-INDUS DISTRICTS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Births ...	307.3	309.6	315.7	288.0
Deaths ...	236.0	251.8	291.6	300.9

the vital statistics for the past ten years which are given in the margin. Although so far as deaths are concerned, the relative position of females of trans-Indus districts was a little better than that of their sisters in Hazara, the loss was more than made up by the distinctly favourable position of Hazara females as regards births.

Not only the birth-rate of females was much higher in Hazara than in the trans-Indus districts, but the excess of male over female births was much lower in the former than in the latter.

198. The figures given in the margin show the proportion of females in

Natural population

Proportion of females per 1,000 males.

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Total Districts ...	879	892	886	887	849
Hazara...	869	878	866	878	878
Trans-Indus Districts ...	882	897	894	892	838
Peshawar ...	880	897	893	878	831
Kohat ...	900	910	915	906	816
Bannu ...	906	904	863	915	800
Dera Ismail Khan ...	869	883	911	904	840

the natural population. The proportion of females recorded at the present Census is the lowest registered during the last forty years, so far as the natural population of the Province is concerned. As regards the individual districts, it has been fairly constant in Hazara where it rose from 869 to 878 in 1891 and has since been stationary except in 1901 when it slightly fell to 866.

In the trans-Indus districts as a whole, on the other hand, it rose from 882 in 1881 to 897 in 1891 and has since been steadily declining, the figures for 1921 being the lowest yet recorded. The same is more or less the case with each trans-Indus district. The causes of these variations are naturally traceable to vital statistics as shown in the preceding paragraph.

199. The total births and deaths during the past two decades are noted

	Births.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901-1910	873,219	805,850	679,069	292,358	286,658	559,016
1911-1920	370,516	298,364	668,880	326,928	291,523	618,451

in the margin. It will be seen that the last decade was much unfavourable, not only with regard to births which declined from 679,069 in 1901-1910 to 668,880 during the last decade, but also with regard to deaths which advanced from 559,016 to

618,451 during the same period. In 1901-1910 the proportions of female to every 1,000 male births and deaths were 819 and 912, the corresponding figures for the last decade being 805 and 892 respectively. The females no doubt improved their relative position with regard to deaths, but the gain was more than counterbalanced by the serious loss the weaker sex sustained in the matter of births. The serious consequences of the disastrous sanitary

conditions of the last decade will be still better illustrated by the comparison of survivals during the past two decades, as shown in the margin. Births exceeded deaths by 50,429 (43,588 males and 6,841 females), the corresponding figure for the previous decade being 120,053 (80,861 males and 39,192 females), the decrease in the total, male and female survivals being 58, 46 and 83 per cent. respectively.

	Survivals.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
1901-1910 ...	80,861	39,192	120,053
1911-1920 ...	43,588	6,841	50,429
Total difference ...	-37,273	-32,351	-69,624
Variation per cent.	-46	-83	-58

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*General Proportions of the Sexes by Natural Divisions and Districts.*

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.									
	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Districts N.-W. F. P. ...	831	848	858	887	846	885	843	892	819	879
Hazara ...	894	878	881	878	869	866	855	878	862	869
Trans-Indus Districts ...	809	838	849	892	837	894	838	897	814	882
Peshawar ...	805	881	888	878	840	893	838	897	781	880
Kohat ...	851	835	870	906	783	915	796	910	788	900
Bannu ...	847	860	870	915	859	863	859	908	838	906
Dera Ismail Khan ...	754	840	850	904	860	911	860	893	862	860

NOTE.—The figures in column 11 are based on the population of the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan as constituted in 1881, when the two latter districts comprised a large area now forming the Mianwali District of Punjab and when the Kohat District contained 24 villages now forming part of the Peshawar District. See pages 85 and 86 of Volume I, Punjab Census Report, 1891.

The figures in column 9 do not take into account emigrants to places beyond the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*(British Districts only).*

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses.

AGE.	ALL RELIGIONS.			HINDU.			MUSSALMAN.			SIKH.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0 and under 1 ...	979	972	954	1,011	910	929	978	975	956	865	872	957
1 " 2 ...	987	995	992	917	857	966	990	1,003	994	1,000	1,069	1,031
2 " 3 ...	1,002	1,030	1,010	986	1,044	968	1,003	1,037	1,016	1,108	986	834
3 " 4 ...	1,017	1,018	1,023	1,015	972	1,028	1,018	1,020	1,024	964	945	976
4 " 5 ...	972	955	974	991	1,036	921	1,000	958	977	979	692	1,029
Total 0 and under 5 ...	927	993	989	992	978	959	991	995	992	969	921	956
5 and under 10 ...	806	874	849	869	905	859	866	878	849	724	815	831
10 " 15 ...	719	709	708	661	697	698	724	712	710	555	581	667
15 " 20 ...	773	703	738	615	683	491	799	821	779	292	439	486
20 " 25 ...	883	947	837	532	561	312	984	1,017	1,028	185	323	261
25 " 30 ...	837	898	829	451	537	364	927	963	936	202	885	285
Total 0 and under 30 ...	853	872	833	672	703	541	880	894	874	355	525	480
30 and under 40 ...	824	801	812	514	584	504	873	894	889	217	417	403
40 " 50 ...	840	863	856	586	670	661	806	887	877	431	579	560
50 " 60 ...	795	768	814	643	657	691	811	801	825	479	527	596
60 and over ...	770	759	765	743	732	725	774	760	768	587	716	642
Total 30 and over ...	816	833	828	577	637	597	846	854	853	323	507	493
Total all ages (actual population) ...	830	858	831	640	680	559	868	890	866	348	520	484
Total all ages (natural population) ...	...	887	848	...	834	...	...	891	...	...	801	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and Natural Divisions (Census 1921).*

Age	Hasara.				Trans-Indus Districts.			
	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Sikh.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Sikh.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0 and under 1 ...	941	902	913	942	959	937	962	960
1 „ 2 ...	970	850	977	787	1,001	1,000	1,001	1,099
2 „ 3 ...	964	917	969	622	1,080	978	1,037	995
3 „ 4 ...	1,003	857	1,006	1,241	1,081	1,073	1,031	909
4 „ 5 ...	955	841	959	984	982	940	984	1,034
Total 0 and under 5 ...	966	877	970	907	999	981	1,001	970
5 and under 10 ...	885	894	886	743	834	852	834	855
10 „ 15 ...	745	784	742	961	694	680	696	590
15 „ 20 ...	913	574	946	608	682	470	722	408
20 „ 25 ...	1,151	504	1,250	663	772	283	956	227
25 „ 30 ...	1,151	528	1,217	567	742	340	850	258
Total 0 and under 30 ...	934	669	950	747	798	517	845	437
30 and under 40 ...	916	651	932	699	816	477	873	856
40 „ 50 ...	810	720	816	570	874	649	900	557
50 „ 60 ...	815	695	822	689	813	690	826	573
60 and over ...	699	707	699	619	800	730	806	651
Total 30 and over ...	826	684	834	649	828	579	861	460
Total all ages (actual population) ...	894	674	907	711	809	537	850	444
Total all ages (natural population) ...	878	...	...	...	838	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.*

CASTE.	Number of females per 1,000 males.						
	All ages.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—20.	20—40.	40 and over.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arnin	595	677	634	231	824	647	583
Arora	581	1,011	862	845	538	876	767
Awan	1,022	1,052	1,056	1,108	967	1,043	942
Baghban	902	1,133	956	741	984	897	752
Baluch	655	835	440	312	392	877	907
Bhatia	678	1,118	1,056	718	561	450	971
Bhatlari	567	1,033	780	334	745	505	518
Brahman	148	1,206	993	666	475	353	733
Chamar	732	1,482	1,015	332	762	488	635
Chumar	518	798	632	547	544	486	506
Chubra	971	1,039	2,020	727	815	972	452
Darzi	670	1,002	851	421	930	604	541
Dhobi	1,091	849	1,131	450	1,113	1,645	1,189
Dhund	1,175	905	1,139	709	1,435	1,690	1,004
Gakkhar	803	1,130	641	608	950	908	730
Gujar	223	1,306	842	1,216	365	111	480
Gurkha	722	987	994	698	450	513	857
Jat	902	3,098	863	1,032	1,318	617	583
Jhinwar	879	1,008	811	708	867	1,068	734
Jolaha	754	783	793	304	608	1,005	758
Keral	669	826	817	533	618	619	623
Kashmiri	490	821	754	503	388	354	584
Khatri	824	1,003	869	631	832	854	761
Khoja	897	1,449	1,254	709	771	692	797
Kumhar	673	1,146	769	422	529	655	620
Lohar	1,158	1,288	665	735	788	1,968	1,218
Machhi	924	1,185	857	1,247	1,026	906	722
Maliar	968	1,553	1,295	872	1,032	877	656
Mallah	772	1,180	1,125	635	744	658	634
Mirasi	785	918	614	945	828	1,266	405
Mishwani	693	892	682	589	564	651	741
Mochi	656	734	917	722	1,018	597	460
Moghal	710	979	720	425	742	752	672
Nai	927	1,091	720	875	798	1,093	840
Paracha	853	943	806	601	667	939	898
Pathan	361	485	436	238	735	310	263
Penjara	914	1,040	1,087	677	768	863	950
Qasab	821	1,343	1,105	660	778	764	625
Qureshi	356	788	741	669	353	300	373
Rajput	1,071	624	1,119	1,013	1,096	1,210	1,114
Rangrez	901	1,089	1,074	700	970	863	803
Saiad	674	995	1,778	352	973	1,479	905
Sarara	636	1,008	1,036	526	519	499	606
Sbeikh	804	1,033	915	726	905	952	809
Somas	882	1,070	724	1,166	857	1,089	667
Swathi	938	956	710	714	1,104	1,176	920
Taneoli	782	999	866	562	664	775	784
Tarkhan	1,081	952	1,594	857	1,014	941	883
Toti	847	1,433	682	644	679	1,151	661
Tusk							

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—*Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1891—1900, 1901—1910 and 1911—1920.*

YEAR.	Number of births.			Number of deaths.			Difference between columns 3 and 4. Excess of latter over former (+) defect (—).	Difference between columns 5 and 6. Excess of latter over former (+), defect (—).	Difference between columns 4 and 7. Excess of former over latter (+), defect (—).	Number of female births per 1,000 male-births.	Number of female-deaths per 1,000 male-deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1891 ...	31,735	24,438	56,173	31,165	26,440	57,605	—7,297	—4,735	—1,433	770.06	646.89
1892 ...	36,946	28,409	65,444	57,705	51,082	108,877	—8,446	—6,623	—43,843	771.89	685.23
1893 ...	16,416	12,265	28,671	27,424	23,234	50,658	—4,161	—4,190	—21,967	746.53	647.21
1894 ...	42,978	34,873	77,851	28,878	25,877	54,755	—8,103	—3,501	+23,596	811.43	678.77
1895 ...	44,702	37,007	81,709	28,907	21,751	50,658	—7,096	—4,156	+26,061	827.66	650.23
1896 ...	42,947	35,728	78,675	35,317	30,493	65,810	—7,219	—4,824	+12,865	831.91	690.47
1897 ...	43,789	35,866	79,654	78,381	85,570	163,951	—7,922	—37,811	—35,870	819.08	684.78
1898 ...	38,501	32,049	70,550	33,830	29,436	63,266	—5,853	—4,344	+7,834	848.00	671.59
1899 ...	44,895	38,497	83,392	30,098	23,640	53,738	—6,398	—3,458	+26,854	857.49	685.11
1900 ...	43,816	35,937	79,753	34,679	30,584	65,263	—7,093	—4,085	+14,479	818.95	682.21
1891—1900	386,752	315,716	702,468	381,384	303,667	685,051	—71,033	—77,717	+17,420	816.33	796.42
1901 ...	39,345	27,068	66,413	29,826	18,382	48,208	—6,277	—2,444	+21,305	811.76	682.65
1902 ...	36,751	30,163	66,914	25,574	28,050	53,624	—6,598	—2,524	+18,280	820.47	901.31
1903 ...	34,655	28,211	62,866	29,393	27,146	56,539	—6,444	—2,247	+6,827	814.06	928.55
1904 ...	38,140	31,404	69,544	29,480	27,879	57,359	—6,736	—2,101	+13,055	823.39	928.78
1905 ...	38,761	31,608	70,369	27,941	25,896	53,837	—7,153	—3,555	+17,043	815.40	908.56
1906 ...	41,722	35,112	76,834	38,834	39,315	78,149	—6,610	—519	+9,685	841.57	984.66
1907 ...	33,899	23,183	57,082	35,031	31,986	67,017	—5,786	—3,045	—4,956	830.79	913.07
1908 ...	39,344	31,837	71,181	35,888	32,473	68,361	—7,507	—3,415	+2,820	809.20	904.06
1909 ...	36,247	29,864	66,111	26,979	23,712	50,691	—6,383	—3,207	+15,420	833.90	878.91
1910 ...	40,355	32,430	72,785	27,412	23,829	51,241	—7,925	—3,588	+21,544	802.62	859.29
1901—1910	373,219	305,850	679,069	292,358	266,658	559,016	—67,369	—25,700	+125,053	819.49	912.09
1911 ...	39,430	32,176	71,606	25,477	22,081	47,558	—7,354	—3,396	+24,048	810.08	866.70
1912 ...	41,734	33,919	75,653	25,416	22,383	47,799	—7,815	—3,083	+27,904	812.74	878.70
1913 ...	41,230	32,603	73,833	26,361	23,943	50,303	—6,637	—2,419	+23,530	790.76	908.24
1914 ...	36,546	30,155	66,701	27,768	24,792	52,560	—6,391	—3,976	+14,141	825.12	892.83
1915 ...	36,089	28,725	64,814	25,707	22,487	48,194	—7,314	—3,230	+16,870	797.05	874.74
1916 ...	33,151	30,923	64,074	32,461	23,961	56,422	—7,335	—8,500	+76.52	810.54	893.12
1917 ...	36,216	29,332	65,548	32,590	23,572	56,162	—6,868	—4,018	+4,887	809.95	876.71
1918 ...	34,323	28,093	62,416	73,314	70,192	143,506	—6,235	—3,123	—81,036	819.37	957.48
1919 ...	32,592	25,319	57,911	31,308	27,099	58,407	—6,773	—4,104	+109	792.19	868.47
1920 ...	34,350	26,618	60,968	26,681	21,064	47,745	—7,682	—5,567	+12,173	777.17	790.95
1911—1920	370,516	298,264	668,780	326,928	291,523	618,451	—72,152	—35,405	+50,429	805.27	891.70

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—continued.

YEAR.	Number of births.			Number of deaths.			Difference between columns 2 and 3. Excess of latter over former (+), defect (—).	Difference between columns 5 and 6. Excess of latter over former (+), defect (—).	Difference between columns 4 and 7. Excess of former over latter (+), defect (—).	Number of female-births per 1,000 male-births.	Number of female-deaths per 1,000 male-deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Females.	Males.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hazara.											
1911	10,101	9,267	19,368	6,645	6,544	13,189	-834	-101	+6,179	917.48	984.80
1912	11,382	10,252	21,634	7,048	6,782	13,830	-1,130	-261	+7,809	900.72	962.94
1913	10,042	8,890	18,932	7,257	7,089	14,346	-1,163	-168	+4,576	884.29	976.85
1914	9,918	8,905	18,723	6,038	5,714	11,752	-1,118	-324	+6,971	887.78	946.34
1915	9,555	8,523	18,078	7,737	7,408	15,145	-1,032	-329	+2,933	891.99	957.48
1916	8,808	7,652	16,460	7,549	7,007	14,556	-1,041	-542	+1,769	880.28	928.30
1917	10,263	9,203	19,466	6,986	6,594	13,580	-900	-372	+5,986	906.37	946.60
1918	9,883	8,745	18,628	11,493	10,532	22,025	-1,136	-961	-3,397	884.65	916.28
1919	9,246	7,968	17,114	7,430	7,065	14,495	-1,378	-365	+2,619	850.96	950.87
1920	9,414	8,198	17,612	7,480	6,427	13,907	-1,221	-1,053	+2,700	870.80	859.22
1911-1920	98,497	87,478	185,975	75,638	71,162	146,800	-11,009	-4,476	+39,165	898.22	940.82
Trans-Indus Districts.											
1911	29,329	22,909	52,238	18,832	15,587	34,419	-6,420	-3,295	+17,809	780.76	825.08
1912	30,352	23,667	54,019	18,373	15,551	33,924	-6,685	-2,822	+20,095	779.50	846.41
1913	31,183	23,723	54,911	19,104	16,853	35,957	-7,465	-2,351	+18,954	760.65	832.17
1914	26,628	21,350	47,978	21,730	19,078	40,808	-5,278	-2,652	+7,170	801.79	877.96
1915	26,484	20,202	46,686	17,970	15,079	33,049	-6,232	-2,891	+13,637	762.80	839.12
1916	29,458	23,271	52,729	24,912	21,954	46,866	-6,187	-2,958	+5,863	789.97	881.26
1917	25,963	20,040	46,003	25,624	21,978	47,602	-5,923	-3,626	-1,599	771.87	857.71
1918	24,415	19,348	43,763	61,821	59,660	121,481	-5,097	-2,161	-77,683	791.49	965.01
1919	23,846	17,951	41,797	23,773	20,034	43,807	-5,395	-3,739	-2,510	768.91	842.72
1920	24,836	18,425	43,261	19,151	14,837	33,988	-6,411	-4,514	+9,473	741.87	764.29
1911-1920	272,029	210,886	482,915	251,290	220,361	471,651	-61,143	-30,929	+11,264	775.23	876.92

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

AGE.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		Total.		Average number of female-deaths per 1,000 male-deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0 and under 1	6,098	4,669	7,045	5,761	7,071	5,603	6,340	6,882	5,720	4,533	34,274	26,908	785.08
1 " 5	4,390	3,906	7,079	6,447	5,895	5,224	7,619	7,331	3,969	3,700	28,442	26,508	933.09
5 " 10	1,655	1,506	2,612	2,344	2,319	2,142	5,194	5,034	2,478	2,077	14,258	13,098	918.29
10 " 15	1,122	1,118	1,359	1,247	1,270	1,222	4,454	4,195	1,980	1,684	10,139	9,456	933.62
15 " 20	906	984	1,244	1,167	1,203	1,076	5,311	5,089	1,816	1,670	10,579	9,986	944.75
20 " 30	1,688	1,322	2,028	2,113	2,230	2,271	10,239	11,533	2,906	2,998	19,091	20,737	1086.22
30 " 40	2,080	1,954	2,591	2,424	2,789	2,733	10,391	11,240	3,158	3,178	20,759	21,539	1087.57
40 " 50	2,024	1,812	2,228	2,098	2,791	2,436	7,876	7,833	2,976	2,468	17,995	18,642	924.81
50 " 60	1,897	1,591	2,200	1,884	2,739	2,148	6,149	5,849	2,647	2,052	15,701	13,019	829.18
60 and over	3,807	3,225	4,118	3,466	4,783	3,868	7,731	6,311	2,618	2,749	24,646	19,413	907.83
Total	25,707	22,487	32,461	28,961	32,590	28,572	73,314	70,192	31,203	27,099	195,275	177,311	908.01

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL CONDITION.

GENERAL.

200. Marriage statistics are given in Imperial Tables VII and XIV. The statistics of civil condition are combined with sex, age and religion in the former, and with sex, age and caste in the latter. The former table was prepared for the administered districts as well as for the trans-frontier posts, and the latter only for certain castes selected as representative of the different sections of the community. The proportional figures based on Imperial Tables are shown in the following Subsidiary Tables appended to this chapter :—

Reference to
Statistics.

- (i) Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and main age-period at each of the last five Censuses.
- (ii) Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.
- (iii) Distribution by main age-periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.
- (iv) Proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition at certain ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.
- (v) Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages for selected castes.

201. The Enumerators were instructed to enter each person, whether infant, child or grown up, as married, unmarried or widowed. Divorced persons were to be treated as widowed, and a woman who had never been married as unmarried, even though she were a prostitute or concubine. Persons who were recognised by custom as married, were to be recorded as such, even though they had not gone through the full ceremony ordinarily followed. They were told to accept without demur the statements made to them by the persons concerned. The statistics may, on the whole, be taken as fairly accurate. But the primary and most essential difference between marriage in this Province and in England is that, in the latter the ceremony is always immediately followed by cohabitation, while in not a few cases in the former, the marriage ceremony, both among Musalmans and Hindus, is nothing more than an "inviolable betrothal" between boy and girl, and it is not till some time afterwards that the bride goes again to her husband's house and the consummation takes place. This departure of the bride is generally known as *mukhlawa* among Hindus and *tabdil parchat* (change of clothes) among Musalmans. It is a distinct ceremony and it is after its performance that cohabitation takes place. When the parties have arrived at puberty before marriage, the second ceremony which precedes consummation, is generally celebrated along with it, but where the parties are not of mature age, and even in some cases where they are so, the *mukhlawa* or "change of clothes" ceremony is separated from the actual wedding by a long interval which may extend to several years. At the present Census, as at previous ones, the Enumerators were expressly enjoined to enter as married all persons who had been formally wedded, without any inquiry as to whether consummation had actually taken place. There has been no difficulty in obtaining the required information. The marriage is regarded as complete after the ceremony is performed and it is extremely unlikely that a wedded girl or boy can have been returned as unmarried merely because the marriage had not been consummated. The social interest of figures relating to marriage centres, no doubt, round statistics regarding consummated marriages, the unconsummated ones being for the purposes of social science little more than betrothals, but there would have been considerable difficulty in obtaining information regarding completed marriages, which at the best would have been of doubtful value.

The meaning
of the
statistics.

It is not unoften, that a case is taken to a Civil or even a Criminal Court, in which one party asserts that a marriage has taken place, while the other avers the existence of a betrothal only. It is not improbable, that our figures for the married are, especially in the case of earlier age-periods, vitiated to a certain extent by the inclusion of persons who are merely betrothed, but on the whole the returns may be safely regarded as substantially correct. So far as they depend upon age, the actual figures are vitiated by the same inaccuracies and variations of the record of age as have already been noticed in paragraph

171 of the Report and these can, to a great extent, be eliminated by considering the proportions of single, married and widowed within each quinquennial or decennial period.

Distribution
by Civil
Condition.

202. The figures in the margin indicate the distribution of both males and females in the five administered districts of the Province by civil condition. Considerably more than half the males (568 : 1,000) are unmarried, slightly more than one-nineteenth (52 : 1,000) are widowers, while 380 males to every 1,000 or a little less than two-fifths are married. On the other hand, 44 out of every 100 females are married, slightly less than one-ninth are widowed and the rest are unmarried.

Per 1,000 of each sex.			
Civil condition.		Males.	Females.
Unmarried	... ..	568	440
Married	... ..	380	444
Widowed	... ..	52	116

Dealing with actual figures, the number of unmarried males is a little less than double that of unmarried females, but married males are only 6 per cent. more than married females, the number of widows being about double that of widowers. Married females are slightly in excess of married males among Musalmans, which is partly due to the emigration of married males and partly to the tendency to have plurality of wives. All other communities in the Province show a remarkable excess of married males over married females. The proportion of married males to every 100 married females is 200 among Hindus, 215 among Sikhs and 290 among Christians. A large proportion of the Hindu, Sikh and Christian population of the Province consists of male immigrants, mostly in the Military and Civil employ of Government which accounts for the preponderance of married males among these communities.

Universality
of marriage.

203. Musalmans, Hindus and Sikhs regard marriage as a religious obligation and not merely a social function or a matter of convenience, as it is looked upon in the West. For Hindus marriage is a sacrament which must be performed regardless of the fitness of the parties to bear the responsibilities of a married life. Every Hindu must marry and beget at least one son to perform his funeral ceremonies, lest his spirit wander uneasily in the nether regions. The very name of son, "Putra," means one who saves his father's soul from the hell called "Putra." A Hindu maiden unmarried at puberty is a source of social obloquy to her family and damnation to her ancestors. The Sikhs intermarry freely with the Hindus, the social observances of the two communities being practically the same. Although a Sikh is not influenced by the same considerations as his Hindu brother in regard to marriage, the one regards it as much a religious obligation as the other. Among the Musalmans who are not handicapped by the same penalties as the Hindus, the married state is equally common, partly owing to Hindu example and partly owing to the general conditions of life in primitive society where a wife is almost a necessity both as a domestic drudge and as a helpmate in field work. For these reasons married state is universal every where in this Province. Of the 2,294,263 persons enumerated in the five districts and trans-border posts of the Province at the recent Census, 1,171,789 persons were returned as unmarried, 937,845 as married and 184,629 as widowed. Among the unmarried there were 623 females to 1,000 males; the number of husbands enumerated exceeded that of wives by 28,771 and were in the proportion of 940 wives to 1,000 husbands; and the number of widows was 118,732 as compared with 65,897 widowers. The universality of marriage among the population of the Province may be inferred from the fact that at the ages of 40 and over, only 43 females out of every 10,000 of that sex remain unmarried (see Subsidiary Table III). The figures for each religion are given in the margin. The largest proportion of females remaining unmarried at 40 and over are found among Musalmans, whose figures have evidently been swelled by the registration of prostitutes and other women of ill-fame as unmarried. There is a custom among the Musalman agriculturists of the Province by which a female is, in the absence of male issue, allowed to inherit and enjoy patrimony, so long as she does not

Unmarried.		
All religions	...	43
Musalmans	...	59
Hindus	...	30
Sikhs	...	25

marry. This induces a considerable number of Musalman women to remain unmarried all through life. Among the Hindus and Sikhs only 20 and 25 females respectively, in every 10,000, remain unmarried after 40, and these are mostly those suffering from some infirmity or deformity. But as many as 118 males out of every 10,000 remain unmarried after 40, owing mainly to the shortage of females. The early admission of an appreciable number of the people into religious celibate orders is also to a certain extent accountable for the high proportion of unmarried males. The Sikhs occupy the worst position here with a proportion of 160, the corresponding figure for Hindus and Musalmans being 131 and 110 respectively. The custom of widow marriage reduces the number of unmarried males among Musalmans, while its practical absence among the Hindus and Sikhs is, to an appreciable extent, responsible for the comparatively high proportion of unmarried males after 40.

From 15—40 years, which is the real child-bearing age in this country, only 101 females per 1,000 of that age remain unmarried, as many as 829 are married and 70 widows. Only a very small proportion of women remain unmarried after 20, as is clear from the figures given in the

Proportion of unmarried women per 1,000 at certain age-periods.

Religion.	20—40.	40—60.	60 and over.
All religions ...	47	23	17
Musalmane ...	47	23	18
Hindus ...	40	10	10
Sikhs ...	23	13	16

widows is naturally very small among Christians and Musalmans, being 28 and 68 per *mille* respectively. It rises to 91 in the case of Sikhs and to 98 in that of Hindus.

204. But in order to elucidate further the point of universality of marriage in this Province, it might be as well to compare its statistics of marriage with those of other provinces and countries. The figures in the

Number of all ages who have been married per 1,000 of the sex concerned.

Area.	Male.	Female.
India ...	510	656
Bihar and Orissa ...	556	688
Bombay ...	531	686
Central Provinces and Berar ...	558	676
Bengal ...	499	664
United Provinces ...	551	694
Punjab ...	472	623
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Posts) ...	380	444
England ...	372	356

to the figures for England, although marriage is far more common among Eastern than among Western peoples. The initial advantage of the predominance of the female sex in the population of England is, to a large extent, neutralized by prudential considerations which restrict marriage among the English and other Western nations. Prudential considerations are not, however, operative to any appreciable extent in this Province, but the low proportion of females makes it impossible for a considerable number of young men of marriageable age to marry. Although it is not practised to any very large extent, polygamy is also responsible for the inability of a certain proportion of men to obtain wives. But perhaps the most important cause of the comparative rarity of marriage, both among males and females, is to be found in the advanced age at which marriage takes place in this part of the country, early marriage being almost unknown. The rather low proportion of married

Marriage statistics compared with other provinces and countries.

females in this Province may be attributed to the following causes :—

- (a) Girls are, as a rule, married at mature age.
- (b) Widow remarriage absorbs a good many husbands who would otherwise be married to virgins.
- (c) Personal choice sometimes enters into matrimonial arrangements, and faction-feeling sometimes prevents matches which would otherwise have taken place.
- (d) As already noticed, the daughters of sonless proprietors sometimes choose to remain unmarried throughout life to enable them to inherit and enjoy their ancestral property.

Universality
of marriage
in different
Natural
Divisions
and
Districts.

205. The statistics exhibited in Subsidiary Table II at the end of this chapter show that females (i.e. the total female population of all ages) marry in nearly the same proportions in the two natural divisions into which the districts of the Province have been divided. In each the number of the unmarried females is about 56 per cent. and the number of unmarried males about 44 per cent. The proportion of married males and females is slightly higher in Hazara than in the trans-Indus districts, which is evidently due to the fact that the former has a higher proportion of females than the latter.

The marginal statement shows at a glance the proportion of married (including widowed) persons per 1,000 of total population of each sex and religion in each district of the Province. The proportion of married males to every 1,000 of total population of that sex varies from 419 to 454 in different districts of the Province.

Dera Ismail
Khan.

The highest proportion in Dera Ismail Khan is evidently due to the fact that the largest proportion of male immigrants, mostly married and in the prime of life, were enumerated in Dera Ismail Khan. Another cause for the large number of married males may be found in the highest proportion of Hindus that reside in the district and marriage is, as a rule, more common among Hindus than among Musalmans. The high proportion of married males in Dera Ismail Khan is shared by all religions and is not confined to the followers of any particular faith. The highest proportion of married females in the Province is also found in Dera Ismail Khan. It may be accounted for partly by the comparatively very small number of females in the district, where the people can but ill afford to leave any of their females unmarried. Dera Ismail Khan not only possesses the lowest proportion of females, but its Musalman population consists mostly of tribes of Indian origin. Both Hindus and Musalmans of the districts speak what is known as Lahnda or Western Punjabi. They follow generally the Punjab customs and their ideas of marriage are practically the same as those of the neighbouring districts of the Punjab where marriage is more common than among Pathans who preponderate in this Province. This explains why a greater proportion of both males and females is married in Dera Ismail Khan than in any other district of the Province.

Proportion of married (including widowed) persons per 1,000 of total population of each religion and sex in each district.					
		All religions.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Sikhs.
Districts ...	{ Males ...	427	424	474	463
	{ Females ...	580	567	610	625
Hazara ...	{ Males ...	432	431	442	469
	{ Females ...	561	558	643	618
Peshawar ...	{ Males ...	418	417	457	467
	{ Females ...	566	563	625	657
Kohat ...	{ Males ...	421	416	464	471
	{ Females ...	537	536	580	616
Bannu ...	{ Males ...	426	422	460	430
	{ Females ...	514	541	590	614
Dera Ismail Khan.	{ Males ...	454	441	517	521
	{ Females ...	575	569	617	609

Peshawar. Peshawar has the lowest proportion of married males and next to Dera Ismail Khan the highest proportion of married females. Both these phenomena are the result of paucity of women in the district. Next to Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar has the smallest proportion of females which is, for the reasons already explained in discussing the marriage statistics of Dera Ismail Khan, responsible for exactly the same position of the premier district of the Province in the matter of relative proportion of married females,

Bannu. Next to Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu has the highest proportion of Hindus and next to Peshawar, the highest proportion of Sikhs which explains why it has almost the highest proportion of married males in the Province, the

comparatively small proportion of married females is perhaps the result of a high proportion of females in this district.

Kohat has fewer married males and females than Bannu, because it has a smaller proportion of Hindu and Sikh population, in fact it is the only district in which the proportion of Sikh married females is lower than that of married males or females of any other religion any where in the Province. The small number of Sikh married females in Kohat appears to be accidental, due to the small numbers concerned rather than to any particular cause. There were only 519 Sikh females enumerated in the district, of whom only 155 were returned as married and 61 as widowed.

Kohat.

206. The figures in the margin show the present

distribution by civil condition of the total population as compared with that of the past Census. The married males and females have increased by 9 and 3 per cent. respectively; the difference in increase between

Variations.

	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1921 ...	721,971	449,818	483,808	454,537	65,897	118,732
1911 ...	694,059	480,995	445,107	411,287	55,577	113,414
Variation per cent...	+ 27,912	- 11,177	+ 38,201	+ 13,250	+ 10,320	+ 5,268
1911-1921	+ 4	- 2	+ 9	+ 3	+ 19	+ 5

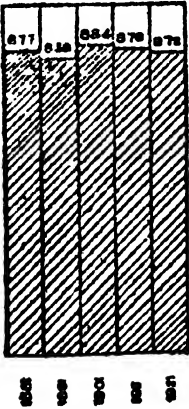
the two sexes is evidently due to the fact that a considerable proportion of married males consists of immigrants who are not accompanied by their wives during their short sojourn in this Province. The number of unmarried males advanced by 4 per cent. and that of unmarried females declined by 2 per cent. The decrease in the case of unmarried females is the natural result of a larger proportion of females being married during the last decade. In 1911, out of every 1,000 females enumerated in the Province only 546 (including 112 widows) were married, the corresponding figure for the recent Census being 560 (including 116 widows). That the improvement in the number of married females is confined to the two extremes of life, will be clear from the figures given in the margin. The number of married females in the age-periods 20-40 actually declined from 878 to 872 per 1,000 during the last ten years, which may be attributed to influenza and other epidemics having levied a comparatively heavier toll from those in the prime of life.

Age-periods.		Proportion of married females per 1,000 males.	
		1921.	1911.
10-15 ...	...	122	114
15-20 ...	...	642	635
20-40 ...	...	872	878
40-60 ...	...	640	624
60 and over ...	...	817	261

207. The rise and fall of the proportion of married females of the age of 20-40 since 1881 is illustrated by the diagram in the margin. On the whole the relative strength of married females of those ages fell considerably in 1891, but it more than recouped itself during the next decade, it fell again in 1911 and declined still further at the recent Census, with the result that the proportion of married females returned in 1921 is the lowest yet recorded during the last forty years except the figures for the decade 1881-1891. The age-period 20-40 has been similarly affected in respect of married Musalman females, but in the case of Hindus the percentage of married females in middle life is the same as it was forty years ago, and amongst the Sikhs it is a little higher.

Variation by age.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL OF THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED FEMALES OF THE AGE 20-40



Compared with 1881, married males have decreased in all age-periods, the most important loss having occurred in the

age-period 15—40, while there has been a general increase in the proportion of widowers. The same is the case with Musalman married males whose proportion has declined in all age-periods during the last forty years, while there has been an all-round increase in the relative strength of Musalman widowers. The Hindu married males have shown a little improvement in the age-periods 15—20 and 40—60 and the Sikhs in the age-periods 15—20 and 60 and over, but in all other periods of life they have fared no better than their Musalman brethren. The Hindu widowers show an improvement in the age-periods 40 and over, and the Sikh widowers in the age-period 40—60, their relative strength in all other age-periods having suffered a decrease during the last four decades. As to the ages of marriage, infant marriage under 5 years is unknown in the Province. During the last forty years, only 1 male child in 1891 and 1 female child in 1891 as well as in 1901, out of 1,000 of each sex under 5 years of age, were returned as married, not a single child under 5 years of age being recorded as married at the recent Census. In the age-period 5—10 there is now 1 male out of 1,000 who is married against 4 in 1891 and 2 in 1911, while the proportion of females per 1,000 married at this age has fallen from 11 in 1891 to 2 at the present Census. The proportion of married boys of school-going age (10—15) has steadily fallen from 40 in 1891 to 22 in 1921, and ignoring the mis-statement of ages, there are now 122 married females out of 1,000 of that age, against 218 in 1891. The decline in the proportion of early marriages under 15 years of age appears to be general as well as steady. It is shared by all religions notably Hindus who now have 32 married boys of 10—15 out of every 1,000 of that age against 79 in 1891; while the proportion of Hindu married females of that age declined from 361 to 183 during this period.

AGE OF MARRIAGE.

Early marriage.

208. The proportion of married males and females in each of the first four quinquennial age-periods of life, per *mille* of population of each sex and religion, will appear from the figures tabulated in the margin. As already stated, infant marriage does not exist in the Province, no child under 5 years of age having been recorded as married at the present Census. There are very few married boys and girls in the next age-periods (5—10). In the total enumerated population only 1 boy and 2 girls out of 1,000 of each sex between 5 and 10 years of age were returned as married, but the proportion of married boys and girls in this age-period varied considerably for different religions.

AGE-PERIOD.	Males.			Females.		
	Musalman.	Hindu.	Sikhs.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Sikhs.
0—5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	1	3	5	2	10	16
10—15 ...	23	32	23	117	183	301
15—20 ...	142	236	196	630	770	874

Early marriage among the followers of different religions.

Among the Musalmans who form 92 per cent. of the total population the Provincial figures held good, but in the case of Hindus the proportion of married males rose to 3 and of married females to 10 per 1,000 of each sex, the corresponding figures for Sikhs being still higher, 5 for males and 16 for females. In the age-period 10—15 there are 22 married males and 122 married females per 1,000 of each sex of those ages. The proportion of married males in this age-period was the same for Musalmans, but in the case of Musalman married females of similar ages it fell to 117. The proportion of both married males and females in the case of Hindus and Sikhs is, however, considerably higher. Among the former 32 males and 183 females were returned as married in every 1,000 of each sex in the age-period 10—15, the corresponding figures for Sikhs being 23 and 301 respectively. In the age-period 15—20 the proportion of married Musalman, Hindu and Sikh males to every 1,000 males of each religion was 142, 236 and 196 respectively, the corresponding figures for married Musalman, Hindu and Sikh females of those ages being 630, 770 and 874. In every age-period under 20, the proportion of married Hindus and Sikhs is much higher than that of married Musalmans.

The significance of these low proportions of married persons in the early

AGE- PERIOD.	Males.			Females.		
	Musalman.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Sikh.
India.						
0-5 ...	2	10	...	5	18	...
5-10 ...	15	48	...	65	132	...
10-15 ...	75	159	...	393	488	...
15-20 ...	268	359	...	834	856	...
Punjab.						
0-5 ...	...	2	...	1	2	1
5-10 ...	9	21	11	28	63	32
10-15 ...	61	119	78	218	392	239
15-20 ...	228	836	268	702	856	807

whatever change for the better these factors might have effected in the matter of early marriage in the rest of the country during the last decade, the variations in the figures of this Province and those of India and the Punjab are very remarkable. In fact, as compared with India and the Punjab, early marriage under 15 years of age may be said to be almost negligible in this Province.

209. Although not entirely unknown, early marriage is almost a negligible quantity in the Province as a whole. In the married population of the Province over 1 per cent. are under 15 years of age, the contribution of those under 10 years of age being about 5 in every 10,000 married persons. Although the proportion of married persons in early life, which is such a prominent feature of marriage statistics in most other provinces of India, is very low in this Province, it is not the same for different religions. The figures

Proportion of married persons under 20 years of age per 1,000 married persons of all ages in each religion.

Religion.	0-10.	10-15.	15-20.
All religions ...	5	16.6	66
Musalman ...	4	16.5	65
Hindu ...	1.3	16.8	85
Sikh ...	1.9	23.2	81

community was 2 per cent. The proportion of early marriages among the Musalmans is practically the same as the Provincial figure, and the corresponding figure in the case of Hindus is a little higher than that of Musalman and a little lower than the Sikh proportion.

The rarity of early marriages will be better illustrated if we compare the Provincial figures with those of India and the neighbouring province of the Punjab. The statement in the margin

Proportion of married persons in the early age-periods per 1,000 of total married population.

Age-period.	0-10.	10-15.	15-20.
India.			
All religions ...	22.8	61.1	98.6
Musalman ...	14.7	53.1	103.0
Hindu ...	28.5	68.1	100.6
Sikh ...	6.2	41	99.2
Punjab.			
All religions ...	8.5	48.6	96.5
Musalman ...	6.2	33.8	63.8
Hindu ...	12	57.6	117.6
Sikh ...	6.2	41.5	99.7

Census. The most striking feature of the marriage statistics of this Province, as compared with those of the Punjab and India as a whole, is the practical

periods of life in this Province, as disclosed by the present Census, will be better appreciated if we compare them with the corresponding figures of the Punjab and India as a whole, for the several religions. The statement in the margin shows the proportions of married persons in early ages per 1,000 of each sex and religion in those ages, in India as well as in the Punjab, as ascertained in 1911. Education has made great progress and the reform movements, one of whose principal objects is the abolition of early marriage, have been unusually active. But even if we make sufficient allowance for

Proportion of married persons in the early age-periods to total married population.

(a) For different religions.

in the margin will show the proportion of married persons in the early age-periods per 1,000 of total married persons of each religion. It is clear that there are very few marriages in the Province in the first fifteen years of life. In every 1,000 married persons there are only 17 juveniles and it is only in the case of Sikhs who returned the largest proportion of early marriages that the proportion of juvenile marriages to the total married persons of that

community was 2 per cent. The proportion of early marriages among the Musalmans is practically the same as the Provincial figure, and the corresponding figure in the case of Hindus is a little higher than that of Musalman and a little lower than the Sikh proportion. The rarity of early marriages will be better illustrated if we compare the Provincial figures with those of India and the neighbouring province of the Punjab. The statement in the margin shows the proportion of married persons in the first twenty years of life to every 1,000 of total married persons of each religion for India and the Punjab according to the Census of 1911. In ten years, however, no appreciable change in social usages and practices is likely to be effected and the marriage statistics of India and the Punjab obtained ten years ago may advantageously be compared with those of this Province as recorded at the present

non-existence of child marriage under 10 years of age and the very small proportion of early marriage under 15 years of age. In every 2,000 married persons in India there are 47 under 10 years of age, 122 between 10 and 15 years and 197 in the age-period 15—20, the corresponding figures for the Punjab being 17, 87 and 197 and for this Province 1, 33 and 132, respectively. Variations in the proportion of juvenile marriages are no less remarkable for different religions. Among Musalmans the ratio of married juveniles under 15 years of age to every 1,000 married persons is 68 in India, 40 in the Punjab and 17 in this Province, the corresponding figures for the Hindus being 97 in India, 70 in the Punjab and 18 in this Province and for the Sikhs 47 in India, 48 in the Punjab and 25 in this Province. The proportion of married persons in the early age-periods (0—20) to every 1,000 married persons was 184 in India, 151 in the Punjab and 83 in this Province.

(b) For different districts.

210. I have hitherto discussed the prevalence of early marriage in the Province as a whole. It will not be without interest to analyse the figures still further to find its distribution in the different districts. The statement in the margin indicates the proportion of married persons in early age-periods per 1,000 of total married population for each district.

Dera Ismail Khan.

Of all the districts of the Province, Dera Ismail Khan has the lowest proportion of early marriages. In the total married population of 108,572 persons in the district there was not a single child under 5 years and in the next age-period 5—10 there were only 2 Hindu children, 1 male and the other female; 14 per mille were between 10 and 15 years of age and 66 per mille in the age-period 15—20. The very low proportion of married persons in the early periods of life is attributable to the inclusion in the total population of a comparatively large number of married immigrants in the prime of life who were enumerated in the district at the time of the recent Census. They were not confined to any one religion.

Proportion of married persons in early age-periods per 1,000 of total married population in different districts.

District.	0—10.	10—15.	15—20.
Total Districts ...	5	16.6	66
Hazara ...	5	16.2	7.08
Peshawar ...	5	15.3	63.4
Kohat ...	1.6	26.0	75.2
Manu ...	4	20.4	62.8
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	14.2	66.3
Peshawar City ...	...	11.2	66.9

The figures in the margin show the proportion of married persons in the early age-periods for each religion in Dera Ismail Khan. The great demand for labour, coupled with scarcity in the surrounding tracts, attracted a large number of Musalman agricultural labourers whose number was still further swelled by the periodic influx of Afghan immigrants called Powindas. The Hindu and Sikh immigrants consisted for the most part of soldiers and followers whose presence in the district was due to the military concentration consequent upon the military operations going on in Waziristan at the time of the Census.

Kohat.

211. The largest proportion of married persons in early life is to be found in Kohat, which, as shown by the figures in the margin, is due to the comparatively large number of married Musalmans in early age periods, the numbers of Hindus and Sikhs being too small to affect to any large extent the marriage statistics of the district. The high proportion of married Musalmans in early life is the result of absence from the district of a large number of Kohat Musalmans in the prime of life. A large number of the people mostly Khattaks earn their livelihood as soldiers or otherwise outside the district and

Proportion of married persons in early age-periods per 1,000 of total married population of each religion in Dera Ismail Khan.

Religion.	0—10.	10—15.	15—20.
All religions	14.2	66.3
Musalman	13.8	61.3
Hindu	17.2	92.5
Sikh	4.6	65.5

Proportion of married persons in early age-periods per 1,000 of total married population of each religion in Kohat.

Religion.	0—10.	10—15.	15—20.
All religions ...	1.6	26.0	75.2
Musalman ...	1.6	27.3	74.4
Hindu ...	1.7	12.5	93.3
Sikh ...	2.7	5.4	50.7

their number was greatly augmented by the stream of emigration from the district in consequence of the drought that prevailed in it at the time of the Census.

212. As figures in the margin will show, the proportion of young married persons in Bannu runs close to Kohat. A large number of Bannuchis joined the army during the War and the scarcity of water, food and fodder at the time of the Census drove a still larger number from the district, which by reducing the proportion of married persons in middle life raised it in the case of those in early life. Bannu contains a very large proportion of Hindu and Sikh population, whose proportion of persons married during the first twenty years of life is, as a rule, larger than that of their Musalman neighbours, and this also is responsible in some degree for the high ratio of young married people in Bannu.

Proportion of married persons in early age-periods per 1,000 of total married population of each religion in Bannu.

Religion.	0—10.	10—15.	15—20.
All religions...	4	20.4	62.8
Musalman ...	...	20	60.8
Hindu ...	3.4	23.1	76.5
Sikh ...	4.3	25.8	86.0

213. So far as the proportion of young marriages is concerned, Hazara lies midway between Kohat and Bannu on one side and Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar on the other. By raising the proportion of marriages in middle life, immigration tends to reduce the proportion of those in early age-periods. One of the results of extensive emigration, on the contrary, is the raising of the proportion of early marriages. Usually Hazara contributes the largest number of emigrants to the Provincial figures, but at the present Census there was greater emigration from Kohat and Bannu on account of the famine conditions that prevailed in those districts at the time of the Census. This explains why the proportion of early marriages in Bannu and Kohat was larger than that of Hazara. The unusual military concentration, on the other hand, in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, made the usually large volume of immigration in those districts still larger, which accounts for the greater proportion of early marriages in Hazara as compared with them.

Proportion of married persons in early age-periods per 1,000 of total married population of each religion in Hazara.

Religion.	0—10.	10—15.	15—20.
All religions...	5	16.2	70.8
Musalman ...	3	15.6	68.8
Hindu ...	2.8	28.2	115.4
Sikh ...	8.0	28.0	79.7

214. The figures in the margin show the proportion of early marriages in Peshawar. Although the proportion of early marriages under 15 years of age is a little higher in Peshawar than in Dera Ismail Khan, the proportion of marriages between 15 and 20 years of age is lower in the former than in the latter. The higher proportion of marriages in the age period 15—20 in Dera Ismail Khan is due to the proportion of its married Hindus in that age-period (92.5 per mille) being much higher than the corresponding Peshawar figure (78.1 per mille).

Proportion of married persons in early life per 1,000 of total married population for each religion in Peshawar.

Religion.	0—10.	10—15.	15—20.
All religions...	5	15.3	68.4
Musalman ...	5	14.9	61.8
Hindu ...	1.1	16.6	78.1
Sikh ...	1	33.3	89.2

215. The statistics of marriage by caste will not be without interest in connection with the subject of child marriage. The figures in the margin give the statistics of those castes which have returned the highest proportion of married females as well as males in the age-period 5—12. In every caste, the proportion of married females is much higher than that of males. It is

Caste showing the highest proportion of married females per mille in the age-period 5—12.

Rangres	...	110
Brahmin	...	44
Bhatia	...	41
Paracha	...	39
Qasab	...	36
Ajora	...	32
Khatri	...	31

The castes most addicted to early marriage.

generally the Hindu caste or low castes of Musalmans which have returned the highest proportion of married males and females in the age-period 5—12. Of all the castes and tribes the Rangrez (dyers) are the most addicted to child marriage. Their proportion of married males and females per 1,000 of each sex in the age-period 5—12 is 110 and 41 respectively. These figures are not, however, of much significance. The Rangrez are a small community of 2,840 males and 2,507 females. Only 243 males and 272 females were returned as aged 5—12, and of these only 10 males and 80 females were married. Next to

Castes showing the highest proportion of married males per mille in the age-period 5—12.

Rangrez	...	...	41
Darzi	...	...	16
Chamar	...	...	15
Qureshi	...	...	15
Sonar	...	...	14
Dhobi	...	...	13
Mirasi	...	...	12
Baghban	...	...	11
Bhatia	...	...	10
Brahman	...	...	10
Gurkha	...	...	10
Qasab	...	...	10

Rangrez, which is a Musalman caste, the Hindu castes, Brahmins, Bhatias as well as Parachas who are Musalman converts from Hinduism and Qasabs (butchers) have the highest proportion of married female children. They are followed closely by Aroras and Khatrias who, among the Hindu high castes, possess the lowest proportion of married females under twelve years of age. After Rangrez, Darzi, Chamar, Qureshi, Sonar, Dhobi, Mirasi and Baghban have the highest proportion of married male children, which varies from 11 in the case of Baghbans to 16 per mille in that of Darzis. The Hindu castes Bhatia, Brahmin and Gurkha, and the Musalman caste Qasab (butchers) have each 10 married boys out of every 1,000 between 5 and 12 years of age.

Marriages in middle and advanced ages.

216. The figures in the margin show the proportion of married persons

in middle and advanced ages per 1,000 of total married population in each district. The proportion of married persons in the prime of life per mille of married population varies from 550 in Hazara to 615 in Dera Ismail Khan, while similar proportion of married persons in the age-period 40 and over varies from 304 in Dera Ismail Khan to 368 in Peshawar. The high proportion of married persons in middle-age in Dera Ismail Khan is evidently due

The proportion of married persons in middle and advanced ages.

District.		20—40.	40 and over.
Districts	...	566	349
Hazara	...	550	362.5
Peshawar	...	553	378
Kohat	...	585	312.1
Pannu	...	589	329
Dera Ismail Khan	...	615	304.3

to the presence in the district of a large number of married male immigrants at the time of the Census, while emigration of a large number of married males from Hazara accounts for their comparatively low proportion in that district. The low proportion of married persons in advanced age in Dera Ismail Khan is the natural result of the high proportion of those in the age-period 20—40.

Proportion of widowers to widows.

217. Among the Musalmans widow marriage is freely allowed. Among the Hindus and Sikhs, as a general rule, a widow is not allowed to marry, but this restriction is slowly but surely relaxing among these communities. The time-spirit, coupled with the paucity of females, is working in favour of widow marriage. Widow marriages have recently taken place among some high caste Hindu families in the Province and in a decade or two they bid fair to be as common among Hindus and Sikhs as they are among Musalmans. There are 52 widowers to 116 widows among 1,000 of each sex in the Province as a whole and Musalmans, who form the bulk of the population, show practically the same figures (51 widowers to 114 widows). Among Hindus who are, as a community, averse to widow marriage, the proportion rises to 62 in the case of widowers and to 150 in that of widows. Among the Sikhs, who are a little more advanced in the matter of widow marriage, there are 50 widowers to 129 widows. Among Christians there are 19 widowers to 51 widows, but as already pointed out, the Christians are for the most part temporary immigrants and their return in this respect has no significance.

In consequence of the rarity of marriage in early ages, there were returned only 12 widowers and 13 widows under 10 years of age in the whole

Province; of these 5 widowers and 8 widows were Musalman, 7 widowers and 4 widows Hindu and only 1 widow was Sikh. In the age-period 10—15 1 per *mille* male and 4 per *mille* females were recorded as widowed. It is after the age of 15 that widowers and widows are found in any considerable number in the Province. In the age-period 15—40 which is generally the child-bearing age in this country, 41 per *mille* males and 70 per *mille* females are widowed, the corresponding figures for the next age-period (40 and over) being 170 and 427 respectively.

Proportion of widowed males and females in 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion.

Religion.	All ages.		10—15.		15—40.		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Musalman ..	51	114	1	3	42	68	167	421
Hindu ...	60	149	1	7	45	90	219	528
Sikh ...	48	128	1	8	37	81	180	502

smaller prevalence of widow marriage as well as of early marriage among them. That in the matter of widow marriage as well as of early marriage, the followers of different religions in this Province are more progressive than their

Proportion of widowers and widows in 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion in 1911.

Religion.	All ages.		10—15.		15—40.		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Punjab.								
Musalman ...	75	124	3	5	57	65	230	463
Hindu ...	92	168	7	10	72	107	273	556
Sikh ...	98	161	7	8	74	80	260	497
India.								
Musalman ...	46	148	3	11	38	94	157	573
Hindu ...	58	183	6	17	44	124	182	607

well as of Hindus. While the proportion of both Hindu and Musalman widowers is considerably smaller in India than in this Province, the proportion of widowed females among these communities is much higher in the former than in the latter. This shows that widow marriage is practised much more frequently in this Province than in the rest of India, both among Hindus and Musalmans, the two principal communities of the country. It is also clear that in every part of India, widowers and widows are much more numerous among Hindus than among Musalmans.

218. In the whole of the Province no less than 70 per *mille* of the females aged 15—40 are widowed. Among the Musalmans who form the bulk of the population, the proportion sinks to 68 and among Hindus and Sikhs it rises to 98 and 81 per *mille* respectively. The local variations are considerable. The proportion of widows is much lower in Hazara than in the trans-Indus districts. In Hazara, the proportion is 58 per *mille* for the population as a whole, 57 for Musalmans, 96 for Hindus and 69 for Sikhs, the corresponding figures for the trans-Indus districts being 74, 72, 100 and 85 respectively. The Hindus have everywhere the highest proportion of widows and the Musalmans the lowest. Widow marriage is practised much more frequently among Sikhs than among Hindus which explains why everywhere the proportion of widows among the former is lower than among the latter. The statistics of marriage by caste show that Hindu and Sikh castes have, as a rule, a comparatively high proportion of widows and the Musalmans a low

The proportion of widows and widowers in every 1,000 of each sex and religion at certain periods are given in the margin. The Hindus have the largest and the Musalmans the smallest, proportion of widowers and widows, and the position of the Sikhs lies midway between these two communities. These variations in the proportion of widows and widowers among the different religions of the Province are dependent, in a large measure, upon the greater or smaller prevalence of widow marriage as well as of early marriage among them. That in the matter of widow marriage as well as of early marriage, the followers of different religions in this Province are more progressive than their co-religionists of the neighbouring province of the Punjab, will be clear from the statement given in the margin which gives similar information for the Punjab as obtained at the 1911 Census. The proportion of both widowers and widows is considerably higher in the Punjab than in this Province, for the population as a whole, as well as for the different religions of which it consists, in almost every age-period.

The variations in the number of both widowers and widows are still more remarkable, if we compare the figures of this Province with those of India as a whole, in the case of Musalmans as

The proportion of widows aged 15—40.

one. But some of the low castes such as Chamars, Chuhras, Jhinwars, Maohhis and Telis have a higher proportion of widows than even the high caste Hindus. Thus of every hundred females aged 20—40, 23 are widowed among Chamars, 24 among Jhinwars, 19 among Maohhis, 20 among Telis, and 11 among Chuhras, the corresponding figures for Bhatias and Aroras being 11, for Khattris 12 and for Brahmins 15.

Variations in the proportion of widowers and widows in 1911–1921.

219. The statement in the margin throws light upon the variations

in the proportion of both widowers and widows to every 1,000 of each sex, that have taken place during the last decade, among the followers of the principal religions. In the population as a whole, these proportions have risen from 47 and 112 in 1911 to 52 and 116 in 1921. This is entirely due to the unusual increase of both widowers and widows among Musalmans, whose proportion

Proportion of widowers and widows in every 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion.

RELIGION.	All ages.		10–15.		15–40.		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions ... { 1921 ...	52	116	1	4	41	70	170	427
... { 1911 ...	46	112	1	3	37	60	155	445
Musalman ... { 1921 ...	51	114	1	3	41	68	167	421
... { 1911 ...	45	109	1	3	35	58	151	436
Hindu ... { 1921 ...	60	140	1	7	45	99	219	538
... { 1911 ...	69	162	3	3	54	108	220	607
Sikh ... { 1921 ...	48	128	1	5	37	81	150	502
... { 1911 ...	66	143	1	8	55	95	211	568

of widowers and widows to every 1,000 of each sex of that religion advanced by 6 and 5 respectively. The Hindu and Sikh widowers and widows, on the contrary, showed a remarkable decline, and similar proportions for Hindus fell by 7 and 13 and for Sikhs by 17 and 20 respectively. The proportion of Musalman widowers and widows has risen in every age-period except in the case of widows aged 40 and over who showed a decline. The decline in the proportion of Hindu and Sikh widowers and widows, on the other hand, is distributed over all age-periods. This shows clearly that widow marriage has made considerable headway among Hindus and Sikhs during the last decade.

Polygamy.

220. Polygamy, though permitted under both Hindu and Muhammadan Law, is not practised to any considerable extent in the Province. A man rarely takes a second wife during the life-time of the first, except on the score of her not bearing male children. Another cause of second marriage during the life-time of the first wife, especially among agricultural classes, is to be found in the custom by which a man marries the widow of his brother. The practice of polygamy is commoner among Musalmans than among Hindus and Sikhs. It is generally confined to the rich, although poor men belonging to menial classes, such as Chuhras and Chamars are also sometimes found to have more than one wife. The statistics gathered at the Census do not afford any clear indication of the extent to which polygamy prevails in the Province. Subsidiary Table IV appended to this chapter is the only one, that can, in an indirect way, throw some light, however faint, upon the question, but it is hardly a safe or reliable guide. There are about 103 wives to 100 husbands among Musalmans, while for every 100 husbands there are 62 wives among Hindus and 58 among Sikhs. These facts indicate clearly that polygamy prevails to a greater extent among Musalmans than among either Hindus or Sikhs, an inference which is amply corroborated by the personal experience of those who are intimately acquainted with the people and their social usages. The excess of wives over husbands may be due to the emigration of the latter, but there are no figures which can be helpful in the determination of the exact proportion of the excess of wives due to emigration or polygamy. For similar reasons no inference as to the practice of polygamy, on the part of Hindus and Sikhs, can be drawn from the figures available. Hindu and Sikh wives are a little more than half the husbands of those communities. This is evidently due to the large number of Hindu and Sikh immigrants, mostly soldiers and followers, who are not accompanied by their wives. If we take the figures of the natural divisions separately, we find that everywhere Hindu and Sikh husbands preponderate over wives of those communities,

but in the case of Musalmans, the largest excess of wives over husbands is found in Hazara where there are 109 wives per 100 husbands, the excess of wives over husbands being only 4 per *mille* in the trans-Indus districts. The main reason of the excess of Musalman wives in Hazara is to be found in the peculiar economic conditions of the district as well as the spirit of enterprise which its people show in seeking their livelihood abroad. The excess of emigrants over immigrants is considerable in this district and as many of the former are married males in the prime of life who leave their wives behind at home, the number of wives in Hazara is always considerably in excess of husbands. The excess of wives over husbands is also, to a certain extent, due to the existence of casual migration all along the frontiers of the Province. If one could hazard an opinion, based on personal experience, which is at the best misleading in such matters, as well as on the statistics discussed above, I should put the proportion of husbands with two wives about 1 per cent.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(For North-West Frontier Province including Agencies.)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and main age-period at each of the last five Censuses.

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE.	Unmarried.					Married.					Widowed.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL RELIGIONS MALES.															
All ages	568	581	580	581	577	380	373	375	372	378	52	46	45	47	45
0 and under 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	999	999	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ 1	{ 1	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
5 " 10	999	998	998	998	999	{ 1	{ 2	{ 2	{ 4	{ 1	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
10 " 15	977	973	978	958	967	22	26	21	40	32	1	1	1	2	1
15 " 20	840	843	843	737	805	153	146	150	251	188	7	6	7	12	7
20 " 40	821	815	811	234	810	630	640	647	712	642	49	45	43	54	39
40 " 60	62	59	53	44	66	811	827	833	800	817	127	114	114	156	117
60 and over	37	34	30	31	41	689	701	694	648	699	274	265	276	321	260
ALL RELIGIONS FEMALES.															
All ages	440	454	451	447	423	444	434	436	435	449	116	112	113	118	128
0 and under 5	1,000	1,000	999	999	998	{ ...	{ ...	{ 1	{ 1	{ 4	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
5 " 10	998	994	994	980	998	{ 2	{ 6	{ 6	{ 11	{ 4	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
10 " 15	874	883	881	778	816	122	114	116	218	180	4	3	3	4	4
15 " 20	840	852	852	201	230	642	635	625	776	686	18	13	13	23	18
20 " 40	47	50	42	24	36	872	878	884	858	877	81	72	74	118	87
40 " 60	22	27	18	10	12	640	624	614	492	590	338	349	373	498	380
60 and over	17	16	12	11	9	317	261	244	207	254	666	723	744	782	737
MUSALMAN MALES.															
All ages	574	584	588	576	560	375	371	369	369	377	51	45	43	45	43
0 and under 5	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	999	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ 1	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
5 " 10	999	998	998	997	999	{ 1	{ 2	{ 2	{ 3	{ 1	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
10 " 15	977	974	979	962	968	22	25	10	36	31	1	1	2	2	1
15 " 20	851	855	854	745	813	142	139	139	243	181	7	6	7	12	6
20 " 40	297	303	303	219	306	658	656	656	727	655	50	43	41	54	39
40 " 60	58	55	49	38	60	818	835	841	810	827	124	110	110	152	113
60 and over	34	31	27	26	36	697	710	703	660	709	269	259	270	314	255
MUSALMAN FEMALES.															
All ages	443	458	456	452	427	443	433	434	434	449	114	109	110	114	124
0 and under 5	1,000	1,000	999	999	996	{ ...	{ ...	{ 1	{ 1	{ 4	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
5 " 10	998	995	995	969	996	{ 2	{ 5	{ 5	{ 11	{ 4	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
10 " 15	879	888	891	790	822	117	109	106	206	174	4	3	3	4	4
15 " 20	353	365	379	210	305	630	623	609	764	678	17	13	13	22	17
20 " 40	47	51	43	25	38	874	881	887	861	879	79	68	70	114	83
40 " 60	22	28	14	10	13	647	634	623	501	609	331	333	363	489	375
60 and over	18	17	13	12	10	322	366	349	214	260	600	717	738	774	730

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(For North-West Frontier Province including Agencies.)
Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion, and main age-period
at each of the last five Censuses.

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE.	Unmarried.					Married.					Widowed.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HINDU MALES.															
All ages ...	500	528	499	525	533	440	403	437	410	405	60	69	64	65	62
0 and under 5 ...	1,000	1,000	999	998	998	{ ...	{ ...	1	2	2	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
5 " 10 ...	906	998	998	993	993	{ 3	4	4	7	2	{ 1	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
10 " 15 ...	967	964	953	918	946	82	33	46	79	52	1	3	1	3	3
15 " 20 ...	755	779	748	654	743	230	210	243	329	243	9	11	10	17	11
20 " 40 ...	369	330	303	263	340	580	606	613	678	607	51	64	55	64	53
40 " 60 ...	97	104	93	97	115	732	716	741	697	726	171	180	163	206	159
60 and over ...	71	82	71	95	102	554	508	559	501	579	375	355	370	404	319
HINDU FEMALES.															
All ages ...	390	395	379	385	373	461	443	461	447	447	149	162	160	168	160
0 and under 5 ...	1,000	1,000	998	997	993	{ ...	{ ...	2	3	7	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
5 " 10 ...	959	983	983	976	976	{ 10	11	14	22	7	{ 1	{ 1	{ 1	{ 2	{ ...
10 " 15 ...	810	809	728	629	734	183	189	206	301	259	7	8	6	10	7
15 " 20 ...	205	170	151	86	132	770	806	822	873	789	25	24	27	41	29
20 " 40 ...	40	24	12	9	15	842	847	864	810	842	118	129	124	181	142
40 " 60 ...	10	11	6	4	0	534	451	464	362	477	450	538	530	614	517
60 and over ...	10	8	6	4	5	198	166	163	118	171	792	823	831	878	824
SIKH MALES.															
All ages ...	528	539	457	464	519	424	395	497	488	432	48	66	46	48	49
0 and under 5 ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	994	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	6	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
5 " 10 ...	995	996	995	990	994	{ 5	3	4	6	6	{ ...	{ 1	{ 1	{ 2	{ ...
10 " 15 ...	976	967	931	918	923	23	32	68	79	74	1	1	1	3	...
15 " 20 ...	801	792	734	671	620	196	104	257	317	368	3	14	9	12	12
20 " 40 ...	426	405	358	340	426	531	531	607	620	528	43	64	35	40	45
40 " 60 ...	128	95	98	87	130	750	750	764	738	752	122	149	138	175	118
60 and over ...	76	78	82	63	89	624	524	609	584	560	300	393	309	493	325
SIKH FEMALES.															
All ages ...	376	385	336	350	353	496	467	507	507	493	128	148	157	143	154
0 and under 5 ...	1,000	1,000	998	995	993	{ ...	{ ...	2	5	7	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...	{ ...
5 " 10 ...	983	966	933	956	956	{ 16	14	17	41	7	{ 1	{ ...	{ 1	{ 3	{ ...
10 " 15 ...	694	764	626	494	729	391	223	366	575	265	5	8	8	21	6
15 " 20 ...	113	177	66	33	112	874	793	905	915	832	13	27	29	52	56
20 " 40 ...	24	22	6	4	23	878	806	879	847	869	98	112	115	149	108
40 " 60 ...	13	9	1	1	3	552	523	512	436	562	435	423	487	563	435
60 and over ...	15	26	...	...	...	305	170	183	180	178	689	804	817	820	822

UBSIDORY TABLE II.— *Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.*

RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.	MALES.																	
	All ages.			0—5.			5—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
N.-W. P. P. (TOTAL DISTRICTS.)																		
All religions ...	578	375	52	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	977	22	1	424	585	41	74	776	170
Musalman ...	576	373	51	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	977	22	1	412	547	41	51	782	167
Hindu ...	526	412	62	1,000	...	...	996	3	1	968	31	1	449	508	45	90	691	219
Sikh ...	537	413	50	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	976	23	1	481	482	37	78	747	180
Christian ...	748	233	19	1,000	...	...	996	4	...	915	85	...	761	225	14	230	649	121
HAZARA.																		
All religions ...	568	380	52	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	983	16	1	385	577	38	45	787	168
Musalman ...	569	380	51	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	984	15	1	376	586	38	42	793	166
Hindu ...	558	380	52	1,000	...	...	994	5	1	961	39	...	482	484	34	103	655	242
Sikh ...	531	404	55	1,000	...	...	979	21	...	997	3	...	410	537	53	70	739	192
Christian ...	625	339	36	1,000	...	...	909	91	...	1,000	...	...	658	307	35	148	791	73
TRANS-INDUS DISTRICTS.																		
All religions ...	574	374	52	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	974	25	1	436	522	42	57	772	171
Musalman ...	579	370	51	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	975	24	1	425	538	42	54	778	168
Hindu ...	520	414	62	1,000	...	...	996	3	1	969	29	2	443	510	47	87	699	214
Sikh ...	538	414	48	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	971	18	1	440	475	35	74	749	177
Christian ...	752	229	19	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	913	87	...	763	224	13	237	688	125

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.	FEMALES.																	
	All ages.			0—5.			5—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
N.-W. P. P. (TOTAL DISTRICTS.)																		
All religions ...	440	444	116	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	874	122	4	101	829	70	21	553	427
Musalman ...	413	443	114	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	880	117	3	108	829	68	21	558	421
Hindu ...	390	460	150	1,000	...	...	989	10	1	811	182	7	75	826	99	10	452	536
Sikh ...	375	496	129	1,000	...	...	983	16	1	693	302	5	41	878	81	13	485	512
Christian ...	391	558	51	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	792	208	...	140	632	28	86	663	261
HAZARA.																		
All religions ...	439	453	132	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	877	119	4	82	850	58	15	558	397
Musalman ...	442	458	100	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	883	114	3	84	859	57	15	594	391
Hindu ...	357	493	150	1,000	...	...	990	19	1	759	233	8	43	861	96	9	411	550
Sikh ...	387	497	116	1,000	...	...	955	41	4	793	200	7	32	899	89	5	533	463
Christian ...	405	515	79	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	800	203	...	210	774	16	74	598	333
TRANS-INDUS DISTRICTS.																		
All religions ...	440	438	122	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	872	124	4	109	817	74	23	538	439
Musalman ...	414	436	120	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	878	118	4	112	816	72	23	544	433
Hindu ...	398	453	149	1,000	...	...	991	8	1	824	169	7	88	817	100	10	454	536
Sikh ...	372	495	132	1,000	...	...	990	10	...	651	345	4	43	872	85	16	471	513
Christian ...	389	553	49	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	791	209	...	134	637	29	87	662	261

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—(British Districts only.)

Distribution by main age-periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.

RELIGION OR SEX.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF SEX CONCERNED.											
	0—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS.												
Males ...	2,835	1	...	1,130	26	1	1,647	2,081	160	113	1,646	331
Females ...	3,106	3	...	861	120	4	887	3,167	265	43	1,183	893
MUSALMAN.												
Males ...	2,975	1	...	1,173	26	1	1,500	1,989	149	110	1,710	366
Females ...	3,131	3	...	865	115	3	803	3,140	256	44	1,169	883
HINDU.												
Males ...	1,684	3	1	795	25	1	2,684	2,974	265	143	1,118	355
Females ...	2,739	13	1	832	167	3	318	3,511	423	20	194	1,065
SIKH.												
Males ...	1,535	4	...	767	18	...	2,956	2,958	228	113	1,145	276
Females ...	2,803	22	1	750	327	6	171	3,705	343	25	905	937

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition at certain ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 10,000 MALES.														
	All ages.			0—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
N.-W. F. P. (TOTAL DISTRICTS).															
All religions ...	638	984	1,851	911	2,012	1,033	633	3,875	3,296	195	1,205	1,898	313	582	2,058
Musalman ...	667	1,029	1,919	912	1,841	1,600	630	3,815	3,202	226	1,367	1,487	347	592	2,091
Hindus ...	414	625	1,346	905	2,067	571	585	4,111	4,100	66	660	890	76	447	1,680
Sikhs ...	338	532	1,236	886	2,857	...	473	8,794	5,000	28	603	730	108	383	1,645
Christians ...	94	433	453	658	...	...	378	1,053	...	23	433	239	143	403	806
HAZARA.															
All religions ...	692	1,079	1,751	922	1,918	2,000	664	5,635	3,966	214	1,497	1,529	268	577	1,821
Musalman ...	706	1,091	1,766	924	1,552	...	665	5,638	3,580	234	1,536	1,538	286	582	1,836
Hindus ...	432	675	1,020	579	3,571	1,000	619	4,673	...	50	1,005	1,599	61	478	1,616
Sikhs ...	513	876	1,259	814	1,429	...	765	59,000	...	50	1,072	838	47	444	1,475
Christians ...	295	601	1,000	1,062	...	...	800	...	...	99	787	143	333	500	3,000
TRANS-INDUS DISTRICTS.															
All religions ...	619	949	1,888	906	3,085	1,000	621	3,431	3,070	160	1,187	1,346	323	584	2,146
Musalman ...	652	1,004	1,978	907	1,923	1,600	623	3,358	3,053	224	1,305	1,471	365	597	2,198
Hindus ...	411	581	1,292	912	2,350	500	577	3,947	3,200	71	604	898	80	440	1,636
Sikhs ...	397	532	1,231	903	...	...	395	7,273	3,000	26	542	711	124	367	1,095
Christians ...	89	421	451	639	...	...	362	1,000	...	20	420	245	132	393	706

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(For North-West Frontier Province including Agencies.)
Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages for selected castes.

CASTE.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																	
	All ages.			0—5.			5—12.			12—20.			20—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Arain ...	514	485	51	1,000	...	...	996	4	...	869	181	...	802	651	47	28	799	172
Arora ...	519	425	56	1,000	...	...	995	4	1	851	147	2	873	583	44	76	708	218
Awam ...	553	375	42	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	928	68	4	328	634	38	48	810	183
Baghban ...	612	333	53	1,000	...	...	989	11	...	902	94	4	417	530	53	110	722	159
Baluch ...	702	253	45	1,000	...	...	906	4	...	934	59	7	416	570	34	87	677	236
Bhatia ...	497	441	63	1,000	...	...	989	10	1	778	215	7	353	591	57	90	709	201
Bhatiana ...	497	435	48	1,000	...	...	992	8	...	889	110	1	283	680	37	163	796	182
Brahmin ...	454	479	67	1,000	...	...	989	10	1	817	174	9	297	648	65	113	677	210
Chamar ...	510	427	57	1,000	...	...	955	15	...	739	261	...	227	705	68	43	775	182
Chuhra ...	456	450	64	1,000	...	...	992	7	1	880	166	4	315	631	54	44	785	171
Darsi ...	537	407	55	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	889	100	11	326	624	50	41	810	146
Dhobi ...	512	431	57	1,000	...	...	988	12	...	894	97	9	305	648	47	56	791	153
Dhund ...	648	316	36	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	951	48	1	241	714	45	23	841	136
Gakkhar ...	566	377	57	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	903	92	5	158	777	65	38	786	176
Gujar ...	590	363	47	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	923	73	4	275	659	63	88	828	194
Gurkha ...	513	447	40	1,000	...	...	990	10	...	878	117	5	481	495	24	69	655	276
Jat ...	560	375	65	1,000	...	...	996	4	...	917	79	4	317	610	73	72	727	201
Jhinwar ...	403	531	66	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	840	160	...	201	766	33	51	780	169
Julaha ...	569	331	70	1,000	...	...	993	7	...	913	83	4	313	609	78	81	729	190
Karai ...	617	343	35	1,000	...	...	930	1	...	961	35	4	245	724	30	26	840	134
Kashmiri ...	555	380	55	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	878	117	5	328	617	55	71	761	168
Khatri ...	529	424	67	1,000	...	...	993	6	1	828	161	11	366	562	72	96	710	194
Khaja ...	351	555	94	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	670	314	16	129	820	51	60	704	236
Kumhar ...	555	380	56	1,000	...	...	991	9	...	918	78	4	335	606	59	49	794	157
Lohar ...	590	383	57	1,000	...	...	992	8	...	914	82	4	335	606	59	53	782	165
Machhi ...	591	214	95	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	939	6	5	472	344	184	55	677	268
Maliar ...	546	390	64	1,000	...	...	991	9	...	896	102	12	293	683	44	30	768	202
Mallah ...	531	413	55	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	930	67	3	315	632	53	91	768	141
Mirani ...	511	439	50	1,000	...	...	988	12	...	893	114	3	335	616	49	50	825	125
Mishwani ...	555	367	69	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	916	84	...	240	702	58	30	761	209
Mochi ...	575	376	49	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	902	94	4	333	622	45	58	783	159
Moghal ...	497	430	73	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	948	43	4	274	652	74	55	772	173
Nai ...	584	365	51	1,000	...	...	995	2	...	923	72	5	334	604	62	98	764	138
Paracha ...	560	370	64	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	956	42	2	326	617	57	71	728	201
Pathan ...	589	362	49	1,000	...	...	993	2	...	922	75	3	297	666	47	40	783	177
Penjara ...	506	412	82	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	942	58	...	318	611	71	54	751	195
Qassab ...	535	394	69	1,000	...	...	990	10	...	859	137	4	278	653	69	97	700	203
Qureshi ...	533	425	52	1,000	...	...	985	15	...	891	106	3	366	575	59	57	822	121
Rajput ...	470	473	57	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	833	131	6	357	603	38	62	736	182
Rangrez ...	490	435	75	1,000	...	...	959	41	...	807	184	9	356	557	87	90	758	152
Saiad ...	507	435	58	1,000	...	...	994	5	1	879	117	4	222	726	52	66	767	167
Sarara ...	526	339	35	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	968	31	1	199	754	47	43	880	127
Sheikh ...	490	456	54	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	901	94	5	287	659	54	64	797	139
Souar ...	525	410	65	1,000	...	...	986	14	...	838	150	3	279	658	63	85	738	167
Swathi ...	558	382	60	1,000	...	...	996	1	...	905	93	3	281	685	34	23	766	212
Tanoli ...	559	390	51	1,000	...	...	998	2	...	916	83	3	198	771	36	67	754	179
Tarkhan ...	578	371	51	1,000	...	...	995	4	...	920	77	3	297	652	51	81	759	160
Teli ...	551	373	77	1,000	...	...	957	3	...	894	103	3	313	593	89	43	762	205
Turk ...	493	451	57	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	948	50	2	168	790	52	14	841	145

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—(For North-West Frontier Province including Agencies.)
Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages for selected castes.

CASTE.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																	
	All ages.			0-5.			5-12.			12-20.			20-40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Araia	353	538	113	1,000	...	...	988	12	...	510	478	6	61	831	118	16	624	361
Arora	401	451	148	1,000	...	...	986	22	2	462	520	18	41	843	111	9	445	456
Awan	466	418	116	1,000	...	...	980	11	...	606	326	8	51	872	77	18	541	441
Baghban	481	417	102	1,000	...	...	972	28	...	578	414	13	90	810	100	88	591	371
Baluch	401	476	128	1,000	...	...	985	16	...	544	439	17	39	853	78	10	558	432
Bhatia	373	450	177	1,000	...	...	969	41	...	468	490	23	38	847	114	7	403	590
Bhatiana	352	543	105	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	434	555	11	61	848	91	27	604	309
Brahman	398	443	159	1,000	...	...	955	44	1	487	601	12	62	792	146	10	429	532
Chamer	539	274	167	1,000	...	...	982	18	...	449	471	81	124	650	226	31	369	610
Chubra	350	518	132	1,000	...	...	972	28	...	505	431	14	48	838	114	26	596	378
Darsi	584	329	87	1,000	...	...	990	10	...	687	311	2	64	880	106	21	519	400
Dhobi	452	411	137	1,000	...	...	991	9	...	515	479	6	77	782	141	28	513	449
Dhund	433	430	81	1,000	...	...	989	11	...	518	474	10	21	935	44	6	681	312
Gakkhar	425	517	68	1,000	...	...	990	10	...	595	402	3	21	920	69	32	779	189
Gujar	458	452	90	1,000	...	...	980	20	...	588	421	11	38	801	71	19	690	351
Gurkha	280	627	93	1,000	...	...	976	24	...	331	668	6	14	938	48	7	541	452
Jat	502	380	112	1,000	...	...	993	8	...	678	315	9	100	808	94	22	590	388
Jhinwar	491	318	191	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	422	553	23	23	787	240	19	289	692
Jolaha	421	470	109	1,000	...	...	986	13	1	683	436	11	57	836	87	19	603	372
Karai	433	478	89	1,000	...	...	987	13	...	517	444	9	28	838	81	7	603	386
Kashmiri	452	429	119	1,000	...	...	974	25	1	588	402	10	79	804	117	43	504	394
Khatiri	390	401	149	1,000	...	...	968	31	1	411	539	20	29	840	126	7	431	542
Khoja	307	601	92	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	574	419	7	31	840	120	29	807	161
Kumbar	516	331	103	1,000	...	...	982	17	1	613	338	19	68	794	138	24	655	321
Lohar	463	428	109	1,000	...	...	989	11	...	593	394	18	63	820	117	29	632	339
Machhi	427	407	166	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	718	275	7	56	749	193	26	539	441
Maliar	491	401	108	1,000	...	...	985	15	...	683	307	10	58	774	168	18	691	391
Mallah	535	368	97	1,000	...	...	991	9	...	636	349	15	131	776	93	79	558	368
Mirasi	475	419	106	1,000	...	...	982	14	4	630	359	11	84	806	111	19	663	328
Mishwani	468	481	51	1,000	...	...	977	23	...	640	314	16	35	918	47	49	722	330
Mochi	441	452	107	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	599	422	9	59	832	89	32	620	348
Moghat	459	439	102	1,000	...	...	983	12	1	566	423	6	63	827	110	19	629	352
Nai	439	441	120	1,000	...	...	982	17	1	575	412	13	63	849	89	26	576	398
Paracha	380	511	109	1,000	...	...	961	39	...	582	407	11	79	814	77	26	696	373
Pathan	433	447	120	1,000	...	...	967	13	...	617	372	11	33	892	70	19	530	491
Perjara	486	430	84	1,000	...	...	969	31	...	684	300	7	64	843	93	40	700	260
Qasab	424	461	118	1,000	...	...	964	36	...	566	427	7	78	826	101	33	608	364
Qureshi	454	435	111	1,000	...	...	991	9	...	553	439	8	81	832	97	26	577	397
Rajput	447	455	98	1,000	...	...	987	12	1	528	453	9	79	829	99	24	641	335
Rangrez	397	570	133	1,000	...	...	890	110	...	526	455	9	102	755	140	13	726	261
Saiad	416	437	117	1,000	...	...	987	13	...	595	300	15	55	867	88	32	538	400
Sarara	435	504	61	1,000	...	...	985	15	...	564	461	8	30	931	39	12	728	260
Sheikh	428	454	118	1,000	...	...	976	24	...	524	436	10	56	830	124	31	613	353
Sonar	398	471	131	1,000	...	...	971	29	...	530	460	10	68	818	114	32	546	422
Swathi	437	477	86	1,000	...	...	981	15	1	454	529	17	23	921	51	22	602	376
Tanoali	393	479	122	1,000	...	...	982	13	...	543	441	12	36	899	65	13	524	463
Tarkhan	474	417	109	1,000	...	...	993	7	...	606	330	14	71	806	123	26	622	342
Teli	433	394	136	1,000	...	...	984	16	...	524	470	6	64	739	197	34	563	406
Turk	391	499	107	1,000	...	...	976	24	...	620	378	2	33	898	64	4	636	330

CHAPTER VIII.

LITERACY.

THE MEANING OF THE STATISTICS.

Reference to
Statistics.

221. The statistics of education obtained at the recent Census are contained in Imperial Tables VIII and IX. Table VIII has been divided into three parts,—a general table arranged according to religion and the four age-classes which have the greatest bearing on education, a table giving details for each district as well as for the trans-frontier posts and the third one for the Peshawar City. Table IX shows the proportion of literacy among the principal castes. Both these tables also show the number of persons literate in English. Further information in the shape of proportional figures has been given at the end of the chapter in the form of Subsidiary Tables, of which the number on the present occasion has been reduced from ten to seven. Subsidiary Table I shows by religion the proportion of literate males and females at certain ages to the total population of each sex and also the number per *mille* who are literate in English. Subsidiary Table II furnishes details of the distribution of literates by age and sex in each Natural Division and district as well as in the Peshawar City. Subsidiary Table III gives similar information by religion instead of by age. Subsidiary Table IV exhibits statistics of local distribution of literates in English by age and sex for 1921 and compares them with corresponding figures of three previous Censuses. Subsidiary Table V shows the progress of literacy by sex since 1881, and by age during the past twenty years, for each Natural Division and district. Subsidiary Table V-(A) shows the progress of education since 1901 by religion. Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of literates and illiterates per *mille*, for each selected caste, and the number per 10,000 who are literate in English. Subsidiary Table VII compares the present number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department with similar Departmental figures for 1891, 1901 and 1911.

The Scope of
the returns.

222. The statistics of literacy for 1881 and 1891 were recorded on a plan different from the one adopted at the three last Censuses. In 1891, for the purpose of showing literacy, the population was divided into three categories, *viz.*, (1) learning, (2) literate and (3) illiterate. The instructions then issued were as follows :—

"Enter all those as 'learning' who are under instruction either at home, or at school or college. Enter as 'literate' those who are able both to read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as 'illiterate' those who are not under instruction and who do not know how to both read and write, or can sign their own name but not read."

The results obtained in accordance with these instructions at the first two Censuses were far from satisfactory and in 1901, the number of classes into which population was divided in respect of education, was reduced to two, *viz.*, "literate" and "illiterate." The instructions then given, for the guidance of Enumerators, in filling up the literacy column of the Census Schedule, were :—

"Enter against all persons, of whatever age, whether they can or cannot both read and write any language:"

No orders were issued as to the degree of proficiency in reading and writing which should be held to qualify a person to be entered as "literate," and the instructions were taken by the Enumerators to mean that all persons who were able to spell words out of a book, and able to sign their names, were to be shown as "literate" and the literacy figures for 1901 were thus, to a certain extent, unduly inflated and included every person who considered him or herself literate, *i. e.*, able to read or write, and literacy included every degree of proficiency.

In 1911 the first Census of the Province as such was carried out, the previous enumerations having taken place while the territories included in it formed part of the Punjab. On this occasion the information collected

was the same as in 1901, but the instructions to the Enumerators (in regard to the filling up of the column provided for showing literacy) were slightly altered :—

"Enter against all persons who can both read and write any language the word 'literate.' Against persons who cannot read or write any language make a cross in this column."

In the instructions issued to the superior Census staff it was further explained that no one was to be recorded as literate unless he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it.

The application of the standard of literacy prescribed for the first time in 1911, made it a little difficult to gauge the progress of education during the decade 1901—1911 by a comparison of the results of the 1911 Census with those of the preceding ones.

Another difference in the instructions of 1901 and 1911 issued on the point may be noted. In 1901 the standard form of Schedule provided for the entry of the vernacular language which literate persons could read and write. But in the 1911 instructions no such specification of the vernacular language was required. The standard of literacy laid down for the last enumeration was adhered to at the present one and the following instructions were issued to the Enumerators :—

"Enter the word 'literate' against all persons who can in any language write a letter to a friend and also read the answer to it. The column will be blank for those who cannot."

As in 1901 and 1911, a record was made of persons able to read and write English, the instructions issued on the present occasion were :—

"Enter the word 'English' against all persons shown as literate who can both read and write English. The column will be blank for those who cannot."

EXTENT OF LITERACY.

223. Out of a total population of 2,294,263 persons enumerated in the five administered districts and trans-frontier posts at the present Census, only 8,450 (89,463 males and 8,987 females) are literate. In other words only 3 persons out of every 1,000 can read and write. Of males, 70 per *mille* were recorded as literate in the sense of being able to write a letter to a friend and read his reply, while the corresponding figure for females was as low as 9 per *mille*. The extent of English education is still poorer. Only 20,161 persons (18,853 males and 1,308 females) were returned as literate in English which means that, of the 43 literates in every 1,000 of population only 9 (*i.e.*, less than one-fourth) know English. But while 1 in 5 male literates has the English qualification, the proportion of English-knowing females is as low as 1 in 7.

General
Remarks.

224. Of the three Natural Divisions into which the Province has been divided, by far the largest is the trans-border tract which accounts for about two-thirds of the total area, and more than one-half of the total population, of the Province. But of the total population of this tract (2,825,186 persons) only 42,923 residents of the trans-frontier posts were enumerated on the regular schedule, the rest being merely an estimated figure. The enumerated population of these posts consists entirely of officials, or troops in the regular army, camp-followers and a few women and children. The age and sex distribution among this portion of the Provincial population, which has nothing in common with the permanent residents of the Province, is abnormal, no less than 84 per cent. of the males being in the age-period 20—40, the proportion of males to every 1,000 males being only 25. Out of a total population of 42,923 persons, no less than 11,397, or about 27 per cent., were recorded as literates. The proportion of those who know English was no less than 7 per cent. which is evidently due to the presence of an unusually large number of British troops and officers in the trans-frontier posts at the time of the Census. In every 100 males there were 27 who were returned as literate, the corresponding figure for females being 2. These figures of literacy are quite abnormal, and in order to gauge properly the spread of education in the

Literacy by
Natural
Divisions

(a) Trans-
frontier
posts.

Province as a whole, they will be excluded from the Provincial figures before the latter are subjected to any further examination.

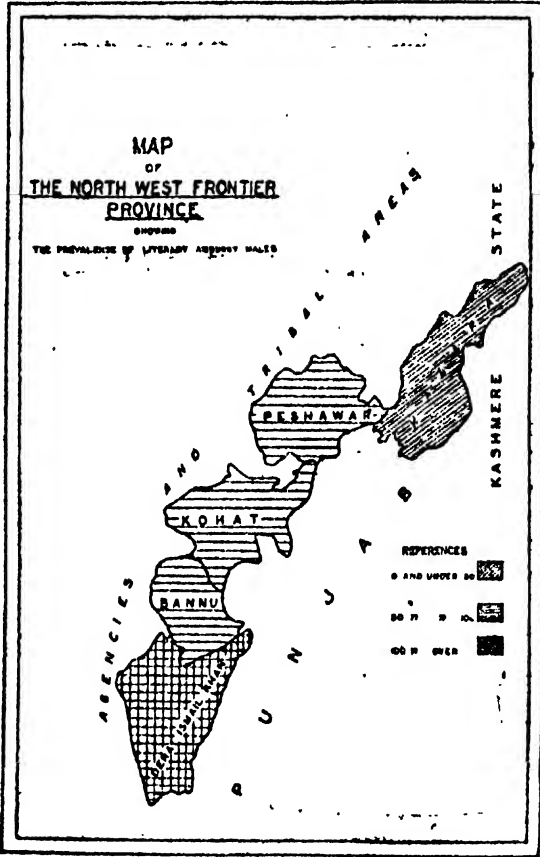
(b) Hazara and Trans-Indus Districts.

225. The other two Natural Divisions of the Province are Hazara and Trans-Indus Districts, and the extent of literacy, for both males and females, in each of them is shown in the margin. The extent of literacy in each sex is much greater in Trans-Indus Districts than in Hazara. Variations in the proportion of literates in English are even greater. The variations in the spread of education in different parts of the administered territory will be discussed in the following paragraphs, where the figures for different parts of the Province are dealt with.

NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER MILL WHO ARE					
	Literate.			Literate in English.		
	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.
Districts ...	39	64	9	8	13	1
Hazara ...	23	40	5	3	3	0·3
Trans-Indus Districts ...	45	72	10	10	17	2

Literacy by districts.

226. The map printed in the margin shows the prevalence of literacy per 1,000 amongst males in each district of the Province, the educated female population being too small to require similar illustration. The extent of literacy, for the total population as well as for males and females, of each district, will also appear from the figures given in the margin. The total population of the districts as ascertained at the recent Census, is 2,251,340 persons (1,229,316 males and 1,022,024 females), of whom only 87,053 (78,084 males and 8,969 females) are literate. In other words, only 39 persons out of every 1,000 residents of the districts can read and write; the proportion in the case of males rises to 64 and in that of females falls to 9, the corresponding figures for literacy in English being 8, 13 and 1 respectively. In point of education Dera Ismail Khan is the most advanced, as Hazara is the most backward district of the Province, the proportion of literates in the former being three times as high as that of the latter. The proportion of literates to every 1,000 of total population is 69 in Dera Ismail Khan and 23 in Hazara, while the proportions of male and female literates to every 1,000 of that sex are respectively 112 and 13 in the former and 40 and 5 in the latter. The principal cause of this marked variation in the diffusion of education in these two districts is to be found in the proportion of



District.	NUMBER PER MILL WHO ARE					
	Literate.			Literate in English.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Hazara ...	23	40	5	3	3	0·3
Peshawar ...	40	64	11	11	19	2
Kohat ...	41	69	9	6	10	1
Bannu ...	38	64	7	5	8	0·2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	69	112	13	13	22	1

Hindus found in their population. Dera Ismail Khan which forms the southern extremity of the Province has the highest proportion of Hindus in its population (15 per cent.), while Hazara, which is its northern-most part, has the lowest proportion of that community (4 per cent.). The pre-eminent position of Dera Ismail Khan in education is undoubtedly due, to a certain extent, to the high ratio of Hindus contained in its population, but as a reference to Subsidiary Table III will show, the proportion of literacy in this district is higher than elsewhere, not only among Hindus, but also among Musalmans. The Musalmans of Dera Ismail Khan, consisting as they do, for the most part, of Jats and Baluches and other non-Pathan tribes, are as peace-loving and law-abiding as their Hindu brethren and are equally eager to avail themselves of the educational facilities provided by the Government. Hazara was in 1911, as now, the least educated district in the Province and the conditions which are responsible for this result, have not undergone any appreciable change during the last decade. In order to explain them, I cannot do better than quote the relevant remarks on the subject contained in the Census Report of 1911:—

"To explain our figure we must look less to the race of the population than to the physical aspects of the district. The country is mountainous, and lies in a corner far removed from the beaten track of industry or commerce. A certain amount of the Kashmir trade passes through it, but there are no large markets within it, and the transport of merchandise by road involves few educational qualifications among the persons who are engaged in it. Musalmans make up as much as 92 per cent. of the total population; distances are long; communication is difficult; and the inhabitants are almost entirely agriculturists or graziers. It is, curiously enough, the only district in the Province in which the proportion of literate persons to the total population has increased in the last ten years, but it can cause no surprise that educationally it is still the most backward."

Next to Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat has the largest proportion of literate persons. Its present high position in literacy is due to the fact that next to Dera Ismail Khan it has made the most marked advance in education (about 28 per cent.) during the last decade, while its total population showed the most marked decline during the period (about 4 per cent.). In the matter of literacy Peshawar is just below Kohat, but so far as literates in English are concerned, it is second only to Dera Ismail Khan. The highest proportion of European and Christian population in the Province is found in Peshawar which explains why this district has such a high proportion of literates in English. Peshawar is the premier district of the Province and occupies a very advantageous position with regard to educational facilities. The comparatively small number of literates in this district is attributable to the very low proportion, almost the lowest in the Province, of Hindu population in it with the exception of Hazara. Bannu was the worst sufferer from the raids due to the disturbed condition of the border during the later years of the last decade, so much so that the whole of the rural area of the district had to be treated as a non-synchronous tract at the time of the Census. The insecurity of life and property that prevailed affected very prejudicially the diffusion of education in this district during the last decade, with the result that, with the exception of Hazara, it has the lowest proportion of literates in the Province.

227. The proportion of literates in urban areas is naturally much

Locality.	Number per mille who are literate.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.
Peshawar City ...	118	159	51
Dera Ismail Khan ...	69	112	13
Districts ...	39	64	9

higher than in rural tracts. The figures in the margin show the proportion of literates, both for males and females, in the Peshawar City, as compared with the corresponding figures of literacy in Dera Ismail Khan, the best educated district in the Province. The proportion of literates per 1,000 of population is 118 in the Peshawar City, 69 in the Dera Ismail Khan district and 39 in the Province. The reason of the varia-

Peshawar City.

tions is not far to seek. Peshawar is the head-quarters of the Local Government, the principal centre of trade in the Province, the seat of all the higher educational institutions and is provided with better educational facilities than any other town or locality in the Province. It also contains the principal Law Courts as well as Offices, both Civil and Military of the Province.

The proportion of literates is considerably higher in the city of Peshawa in the age-period 15—20 than in any other period of life. One hundred and ninety-three males and 96 females out of every 1,000 of that age and sex are literate. The next highest proportion of literates is to be found in the age-period 20 and over, which includes almost all the European population of the city and in which 188 males and 57 females per *mille* of that sex and age can read and write. In point of proportion of literacy, the age-period 10—15 which comprises the majority of literate students in the city, stands midway between the age-periods 5—10 on the one hand and 15—20 on the other.

Literacy by age.

228. Some 77 out of every 100 literate males are over 20 years of age, 13 are 15—20 years old, and 8 belong to the age-period 10—15, while only 2 are under 10 years of age. Amongst females 67 literates are over 20 years of age, 16 and 12 are in the age-periods 15—20 and 10—15 respectively and only 5 per cent. are under 10 years of age. Female education being still in its infancy, the proportion of literates in the early years of life is higher than that of males. That literacy is much more prevalent among males than among females, is exemplified by the figures given in the margin, which show the proportion of literates of each sex in each age-period to the total population of that sex at that age. The proportion of male literates to the total population of that sex is seven times as large as that of females, but this preponderance of male literacy reaches its highest point in the age-period 20 and over where it is more than eight times the corresponding figure for females. The largest proportion of literates in every age-period, except in the case of those under 10 years of age, is found in Dera Ismail Khan. Peshawar has by far the highest number of literates under 10 years of age. Out of 2,666 literates in the age-period 0—10 found in the districts of the Province, no less than 1,763 or 66 per cent. are contributed by Peshawar which accounts for only 40 per cent. of the total enumerated population.

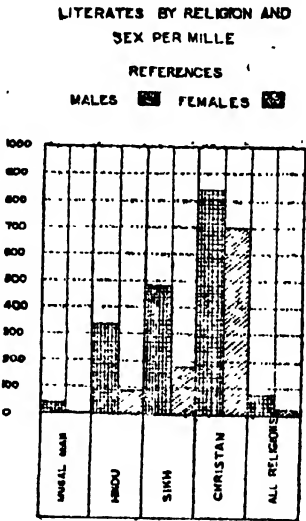
AGE-PERIODS.	Number per mille who are literate.	
	Males.	Females.
All ages	64	9
0—10	6	1
10—15	47	11
15—20	110	20
20 and over	91	11

Literacy by religion.

229. The comparative strength of literates in each of the main religions is illustrated by the diagram in the margin.

Christians.

Of all the religious communities, Christians are by far the best educated. They have 881 males and 700 females per 1,000 who can read and write. This exceptionally high proportion of literates among the Christians of the Province is due to the fact that most of them belong to European or allied races or are Anglo-Indian immigrants. They are generally in the prime of life and almost all of them literates. Out of the total Christian population of 10,610 persons enumerated in the districts, only 2,020 or less than one-fifth are Indian Christians who are, as a rule, much better educated than their Musalman, Hindu or Sikh brethren in the Province.



Sikhs and Hindus.

Next to Christians the Sikhs are the best educated community in the Province. The proportion of literates per 1,000 of total population is 469 for Sikh males and 188 for Sikh females, the corresponding figures for Hindu males and females being 322 and 84 respectively. The high proportion of literacy among Sikhs, especially among Sikh females, as compared with Hindus and Musalmans, is due to the fact that the Sikh males generally and Sikh females invariably correspond in their mother-tongue Punjabi written in Gurmukhi script which takes a much shorter time to master than either Urdu or Hindi in which the other two communities carry on their correspondence,

Urdu and Hindi are different names of the same language Hindustani which is known as the one or the other according as it is written in Persian or Nagri script. Hindustani is more or less a foreign language to the people of this Province, especially to the Pashtu-speaking Musalmans who take much longer time to acquire a working knowledge of Urdu than those whose mother-tongue is Panjabi. It does not require less than four or five years' study before one is able to read and write in Urdu or Hindi, but one year's coaching in Gurmukhi is quite sufficient to enable a Sikh boy or girl to read and write letters in Panjabi. The comparatively high proportion of literacy prevalent among the Hindus and Sikhs, is intelligible enough. They are either traders or Government servants, for the most part employed in the army. The Hindu and Sikh traders in the Province are, as a rule, literate. The proportion of sepoys, who can read and write, is already considerable and is increasing every day. Under the circumstances, it is hardly a matter for surprise, that the majority of literates in the Province belong to those communities, who are mostly concentrated in towns, where educational facilities are much greater than in the rural areas.

The Musalmans are by far the most backward community in the Province, so much so that out of 98,450 literates recorded at the present Census, only 33,871 or 34 per cent. belonged to the Musalman community, who contribute about 92 per cent. to the total population of the Province. In fact, the number of Hindu literates (41,303) is considerably in excess of Musalmans who can read and write (33,871), although for every Hindu in the Province there are no less than 14 Musalmans. The Musalmans follow, for the most part, the occupation of agriculture in which the necessity of literacy has not yet been realized to any great extent. They live in villages where the opportunities and inducements for acquiring proficiency in reading and writing are much restricted. This explains why Musalmans are so very backward in education in this Province. They have only 29 male and 2 female literates per 1,000 of Musalman population of that sex, the corresponding 1911 figures for the community in India as a whole being 69 and 4 and in the Punjab 27 and 2 respectively. In education, the Musalmans in this Province stand on the same level as their brethren in the Punjab did ten years ago, but they are much behind the Indian Musalmans as a whole.

Musalmans.

230. Subsidiary Table III gives the proportional figures of literacy for the principal religious communities of the Province in each district as well as in the Peshawar City. The proportion of literacy among Musalmans, both for males and females, is much higher in the Peshawar City than in the district of that name or in any other district of the Province, but this cannot be said of the followers of other religions who reside everywhere, for the most part, in towns.

By locality.

So far as districts are concerned, the proportion of literate Musalman males is highest in Dera Ismail Khan where 40 per *mille* of Musalman males can read and write, and Kohat comes next with 38 per *mille*. The latter is, however, far ahead of the former in the matter of female education. Of all the districts Kohat has the largest proportion of female literates among Musalmans (4 per *mille*), while Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan stand on the same level in female education (2 per *mille*). In Bannu and Hazara only 1 out of 1,000 Musalman females is literate. The lowest proportion of Musalman male literates is found in Hazara (18 per *mille*), the ratio of male literacy in Peshawar and Bannu being 29 and 26 per *mille* respectively. These proportions rise to 73 in the case of males, and to 5 per *mille* in that of females, in the Peshawar City.

Musalmans.

231. The proportion of literate Hindu males varies from 251 in Peshawar to 416 per *mille* in Dera Ismail Khan in the different districts of the Province, the corresponding figure for the Peshawar City being 202. Bannu has the lowest proportion of literate Hindu females (16 per *mille*), and Hazara the highest (112 per *mille*). The proportion of literate Hindu females in the Peshawar City rises as high as 131 per *mille*.

Hindus.

Although the Hindu females of the Peshawar city would appear to be better educated than their sisters anywhere else, the reverse is the case with Hindu males. The proportion of literate Hindu males in the Peshawar city is the lowest in the Province. Everywhere else in the Province, the bulk of the Hindus are traders and Government servants and consequently almost every adult male is of necessity able or expected to read and write. The composition of the Hindu population of the Peshawar city is, however, made up differently. It consists of a large proportion of Hindu males who belong to the menial classes or are engaged in menial work. They are almost all of them illiterate and are immigrants from other parts of India. The high class Hindu immigrants engaged in menial work are Brahmins of Kashmir; they work as private servants, water-carriers and hawkers. In fact, the bulk of the lower class Hindus and those who earn their livelihood as menials in the Province are concentrated in the city where they can get plenty of remunerative work. This explains the comparatively low proportion of literate Hindu males in the Peshawar city. As these Hindu immigrants doing low class work are almost all of them males, their presence does not affect the Hindu female literacy in the city which is the highest in the Province on account of the exceptional facilities for female education which it provides.

Sikhs.

232. As I have already stated, the Sikhs in the Province, both males and females, have a larger proportion of literates than either Hindus or Musalmans. The prevalence of literacy among this community is not, however, uniform in different parts of the Province. It varies from 408 in Dera Ismail Khan to 694 per *mille* in Bannu, in the case of Sikh males and from 27 in Hazara to 319 per *mille* in Bannu for Sikh females, the corresponding figures for the Peshawar city being 473 and 246. The comparatively low proportion of literacy among Sikh males as well as a high ratio of literate Sikh females, in the Peshawar city, is attributable to the same causes as have been adduced above in the case of Hindus. In order to explain the variations in the proportion of Sikh literates in different parts of the Province, I give in the margin a statement which shows the distribution of Sikhs between towns and villages in each district. Naturally the residents of towns have greater opportunities for education than their brethren in villages and the degree of literacy in a community depends, in a large measure, upon the proportion of its members who live in towns.

DISTRICTS.	SIKH POPULATION.			
	Urban.		Rural.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hazara ...	1,025	495	1,810	1,580
Peshawar ...	8,129	2,916	2,411	1,870
Kohat ...	1,785	404	420	115
Bannu ...	1,698	1,193	208	189
Dera Ismail Khan ...	853	299	607	145

I have already stated that the high proportion of literacy among Sikhs is due to the fact that they are literate in Punjabi-Gurmukhi of which a working knowledge can be acquired by Punjabi-speaking people like Sikhs and Hindus much more easily and rapidly than that of Urdu and Hindi which the Musalmans and Hindus have to learn. Bannu has the largest proportion of Sikh literates, both male and female, because it has several schools, both for boys and girls, which teach through the medium of Punjabi-Gurmukhi and the facilities for acquiring a proficiency in it are in this district probably the best in the Province. On the other hand, the arrangements for imparting a knowledge of the three R's through Punjabi-Gurmukhi are the most unsatisfactory in Dera Ismail Khan which explains the comparatively backward condition of Sikhs in literacy in this district. Bannu has not only almost the largest proportion of Sikh population, but most of the Sikhs in this district are concentrated in towns. The numerical strength of that community in Dera Ismail Khan, on the other hand, is not only the smallest in the Province, but most of the Sikh residents in the district are sepoys in the army and, as female figures show, about half the permanent Sikh residents reside in villages. The great demand for instruction in Punjabi-Gurmukhi in Bannu led to the most satisfactory arrangements being made in that district both by the community and the local bodies, for imparting elementary education through the medium of that language, while the absence of any such demand in Dera Ismail Khan

explains why the facilities for giving education through Gurmukhi are so limited there.

Next to Bannu, Kohat shows the largest proportion of Sikh literates, because practically the whole of its permanent population is concentrated in the Kohat town; the Sikhs included in the rural population consist for the most part of Sikh troops located temporarily at Hangu for military purposes at the time of the Census. Hazara shows a very low proportion of Sikh literates, because the majority of the Sikhs of this district live in villages. Besides, the hilly nature of the district and the absence of good communications are responsible for the backwardness in education of both Musalmans and Sikhs residing in it. Next to Hazara, the figures for Sikh literacy in Peshawar are the lowest in the Province, because most of the Sikhs enumerated in the district are temporary immigrants chiefly sepoys in the army, and a little less than half of its permanent Sikh population, as the figures for females indicate, live in villages.

233. The high proportion of literacy among Christians, both male and female, is what might have been expected. They consist, for the most part, of European immigrants who are, except in the case of children under ten years of age, almost always educated. There is nothing remarkable about the figures of Christian literacy, both for males and females, for the different districts except the number of literate Christian males, in Kohat, of which the accuracy is open to grave doubt. Of 973 Christian males recorded in Kohat only 233 were returned as literate. A reference to Imperial Tables XV and XVI will show that the Christian males in this district include 765 Europeans, including 35 under ten years of age, 17 Anglo-Indians and the rest Indian Christians. Even if all the Indian Christians, who are mostly new converts and illiterate peasants in the district and children under ten years of age, are unable to read and write, we have 730 Europeans above ten years of age, of whom only 233 were returned as literate which is highly improbable. The majority of Europeans in Kohat were British troops stationed in the district and most of them were evidently wrongly returned as illiterate. The anomaly was discovered after the Imperial Tables were finally printed off and it was too late to rectify the mistake in them. In view of the high proportion of literacy for Christian females in Kohat and of both male and female Christians elsewhere there can be but little doubt that the correct proportion of literate Christian males in Kohat per 1,000 males of that community would be about the same as for the Province as a whole, viz., about 800.

Christians.

234. The numerical strength of the followers of other religions is too insignificant to require any detailed notice, so far as literacy is concerned. They are all temporary immigrants in the prime of life. Of the 20 Parsis (14 males and 6 females), 13 (9 males and 4 females) are literate both in Vernacular and English. Only 114 Budhists (all males) were enumerated in the Province and of these 60 (53 per cent.) could read and write in their vernaculars only. All the three male Jains recorded at the present Census were educated men who could read and write in English as well.

Others.

235. Broadly speaking, the Hindu and Sikh castes show a much higher percentage of educated persons than Musalmans. The figures in the margin give an idea of the prevalence of literacy among the four principal Hindu and Sikh castes. The Aroras are not only the most numerous Hindu and Sikh caste, but also the best educated class in the Province, about 41 per cent, of the total male population of this caste being able to read and write. Out of every 11 Aroras 1 is a Sikh. Although in point of literacy, the Arora males are the most advanced in the Province, their females are just a little behind their Khatri sisters. Next to Aroras, the Khatri have got the highest proportion of educated males, but their females have profited most from the facilities for female education provided in the

Education
by caste.

Caste or tribe.	Number of literates per 1,000.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Arora ...	292	410	88
Khatri ...	277	364	99
Brahman ...	185	243	80
Bhatia ...	219	324	64

Province. Out of every 10 Khatris 1 is a Sikh : 36 per cent. males and 10 per cent females are able to read and write among this caste. The Bhatias come next, with a proportion of 32 per cent. males and 6 per cent. females being educated. Brahmin females are, no doubt, a little better educated than Bhatia women, but the caste as a whole, is the most backward among Hindus and Sikhs, although both by heredity and tradition they are expected to be the best educated. More than half the Brahmins in the Province were returned from Hazara and Peshawar. In the former they are mostly illiterate agriculturists and in the latter a considerable proportion of them are illiterate immigrants from Kashmir who are engaged in menial work of various kinds in the Peshawar city. This explains why this priestly caste of Hindus is comparatively so backward in education.

Of the Musalman tribes the Arains have the highest proportion of literates (60 per *mille*). They have no females who can read and write, but out of every 1,000 males among them 96 are literate. Their number in the Province (1,950 males and 1,163 females) is too small to require any explanation of the comparatively high proportion of literacy among them. Arains and Baghbans are, however, regarded as different names of the same functional caste and the section who have returned themselves under the latter name, number above 24,000 in the Province with 9 persons out of every 1,000 who are educated. If we take the two tribes, which are really two sections of the same caste, the proportion of literates among them is no more than 14·8 per *mille* which is slightly lower than that of Awans. About two-thirds of the Rajputs recorded at the recent Census are Musalmans. The proportion of literacy among the Rajputs (157 per *mille*) approaches more closely the figures for purely Hindu castes than those of Musalman tribes. The reason of this high position of Rajputs in education is due to about one-third of them being Hindus and Sikhs who were most of them enumerated as sepoys in the army. Next to Arains, the Sheikhs have the highest proportion of literates (59 per *mille*). The Sheikhs are mostly converts from Hinduism which probably explains the high degree of literacy among them.

In the margin are tabulated the proportionate figures of literacy among the principal Musalman tribes, whose number is not less than 20,000 in the Province. Of these the Qureshis, a priestly tribe among Musalmans, which in sanctity ranks next to Saiads, are the best educated, having no less than 91 literate males and 7 literate females out of every 1,000 of that sex. They are followed closely by Jats among whom 87 per *mille* males are literate, the corresponding figures for Jat females being only 1. The Jats are a most important agricultural tribe in Dera Ismail Khan where both Hindus and Musalmans are better educated than their co-religionists in other districts. Saiads are the only other numerically important Musalman tribe whose proportion of literates is above 20 per *mille* (28 per *mille*) and then come Baluches, another important agricultural tribe of Dera Ismail Khan, whose proportion of literates is only 19 per *mille*. The proportion of literates to every 1,000 of the total population among Pathan and Swathis is 13 and among Awans 15 ; the proportion of literates among no other Musalman tribe exceeds 10 per *mille*. The artizan classes as well as menials like Jolahas (weavers), Kumhars (potters), Lohars (iron-smiths) and Tarkhans (carpenters) have a very low proportion of literacy.

Caste or tribe.	Number of literates per 1,000.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Awau ...	15	29	3
Baghben ...	9	14	3
Baluch ...	19	28	4
Dhund ...	10	20	...
Gujar ...	9	16	1
Jat ...	51	87	1
Jolaha ...	4	8	...
Karal ...	5	9	...
Kumhar ...	6	11	1
Lohar ...	8	12	2
Mochi ...	6	9	...
Sai ...	7	11	1
Pathan ...	13	23	1
Qureshi ...	58	91	7
Saiad ...	28	47	6
Swathi ...	13	22	3
Tanaoli ...	6	11	...
Tarkhan ...	8	15	...

236. The statistics of literacy for the most

important castes and tribes obtained at the recent Census are compared with those of 1911 in the margin. Among the agriculturists, all castes and tribes show more or less marked improvement except Jats, Pathans, Swathis and Tanaolis whose educational level practically remained stationary during the last decade. The proportion of literates among Jats has actually fallen by 1 per mille which may be traced to the variations in the composition of the Jat population by religion that have taken place since 1911. The Musalman Jats increased by 21 per cent, while

Agricultural
castes.

Number of literates per mille.					
Caste.	1921.	1911.	Caste.	1921.	1911.
I.—AGRICULTURISTS.			III.—TRADERS.		
Arain ...	60	...	Arora ...	292	253
Awan ...	15	13	Khatris ...	277	283
Baghban ...	9	2	Parachas ...	40	41
Baluch ...	19	15	IV.—ARTISANS.		
Gujar ...	9	6	Darzi ...	32	...
Jat ...	51	52	Lohar ...	8	7
Karai ...	5	4	Mochi ...	6	6
Moghal ...	46	36	Nai ...	7	4
Pathan ...	13	13 (12.6)	Sonar ...	48	34
Swathi ...	13.1	12.8	Tarkhan ...	8	7
Tanaoli ...	6	6	OTHERS.		
II.—PRIESTS.			Chuhra ...	18	25
Brahman ...	185	246	Gurkhas ...	150	...
Qureshi ...	53	52	Jhinwar ...	44	83
Saiads ...	28	31	Kashmiri ...	31	16
			Dhobi ...	10	11

the Hindu and Sikh Jats actually decreased by 48 per cent. ; the females of the latter fell from 640 in 1911 to 191 in 1921. The Hindu and Sikh Jats, who consist mostly of troops, are almost entirely temporary immigrants from other provinces and their presence here depends upon the composition of the Indian army located in the Province at any particular time. They are much better educated than their Musalman brethren in this Province who are agriculturists and are comparatively very backward in education. Of the other tribes who made little or no progress in education, Swathis and Tanaolis belong mostly to Hazara which is educationally the most backward district of the Province. The three central districts of the Province are the home of the Pathan whose progress in literacy (about 4 per 1,000) was insignificant during the last decade. Constituting as they do about 40 per cent. of the total population of the districts, the Pathans are by far the most numerous tribe in the Province. Most of them are scattered about in villages where they can talk only in Pushto, their mother-tongue, although their brethren in urban tracts are bilingual and can talk fluently in Western Punjabi or Lahnda as well, the popular name of the latter language being Hindko. A Pathan who cannot talk in Hindko takes a much longer time to be able to read and write in Urdu, which is the medium of instruction in primary schools, than those who can express themselves in that language before they join a school. Add to this handicap of language the want of enthusiasm on the part of the Pathans to avail themselves fully of the educational facilities provided by Government, and it is no wonder that the most dominant tribe of the Province is so backward in education, for which their past history and racial considerations are equally responsible. It would not be without interest to quote here the remarks on the subject contained in 1911 Census Report :—

"The Pathan on the other hand has always despised education as fit only for Hindus and cowards. He had little need for spelling and much for swordsmanship, and if the *kamsaya* of an alien creed, whom he employed to look after his money matters, cheated him so flagrantly, that even his ignorant master could not overlook it, there was short shrift for the accountant, and a fresh start was made with a clean sheet. The establishment of settled Government has put an end to the necessity, as to the possibility, of a pursuit of the arts of war to the exclusion of those of peace, and educational facilities have been provided to the inhabitants. But it is natural, considering their antecedents, that they should have shown no conspicuous eagerness to avail themselves of them, and our Census figures suggest that, even of the few boys who attend school, a good many leave before having reached the standard of literacy which is recognised by our statistics."

Much water has flowed under the Indus bridge since these remarks were indited, but the eagerness of the Pathan for education appears to have hardly undergone any appreciable change for the better during the last ten years.

Priestly
castes.

237. Of the three priestly castes, Brahmin, Saiad and Qureshi, only the last has improved its position a little, the proportion of Saiad literates has fallen by 3 per *mille*, while the proportion of literates among Brahmans has fallen from 249 to 185 per *mille*. A reference to the statistics given in the margin will show that while the number of Brahmins has increased by 66 per cent. during the past decade, the number of literates among them has advanced only by 23 per cent. during the same period. Even if the permanent Brahmin population of the Province increased at the same rate as the provincial population as a whole during the last ten years, *viz.*, 2·5 per cent., by far the largest proportion of the increase would be attributable to the temporary influx into the Province of Brahmin immigrants as soldiers and followers in connection with the military concentration that was going on at the time of the recent Census. These Brahmin troops and followers were mostly illiterate which explains why the position of the community in literacy compares so unfavourably with the one it occupied ten years ago. The proportionate decrease in education among the priestly caste of the Hindus is entirely confined to males, whose proportion of literates per *mille* declined from 375 to 243 during the last decade, the females of the community, whose residence in the Province is generally of a more or less permanent character, showed a remarkable improvement of 15 per *mille* in literacy.

Brahmins.						
Year.		Popula- tion.	Literate.	Number of literates per mille.		
				Total.	Male.	Female.
1921	...	21,884	4,056	185	243	80
1911	...	13,208	3,290	249	375	65

Trading
castes.

238. Of the trading castes Aroras, who are the most numerous Hindu caste in the Province and consist almost entirely of traders and Government servants, showed a most remarkable improvement in literacy during the past ten years. The proportion of literates in every 1,000 of total population of this community advanced from 253 in 1911 to 292 in 1921, which shows how enthusiastically this caste has availed itself of the educational facilities available in the Province. The decrease in the proportion of literates among Khattris, the other very important trading caste in the Province, is apparent rather than real. It is confined entirely to males, the proportion of literates among females improved from 92 to 99 per *mille* during the decade. The number of male literates improved by no less than 24 per cent., but as the total male population of the caste advanced by 39 per cent., it resulted in a considerable decline in the educational level of the Khatri males. As in the case of Brahmins, the extraordinary increase in the numerical strength of Khatri males is due to the temporary presence in the Province of an unprecedented number of Khatri sepoys and followers whose level of literacy is much lower than that of their brethren in this Province, who are engaged in trade or employed in Government offices.

YEAR.		KHATBIS.								
		Population.			Literates.			Proportion of literates per 1,000.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1921	...	44,792	30,060	14,732	12,407	10,950	1,457	277	364	99
1911	...	35,720	21,662	14,058	10,108	8,819	1,289	283	407	92

A decrease of 1 per *mille* in the proportion of literates to the total population of Parachas is due, not to any actual fall in the number of literate Parachas whose number improved by 13 per cent. during the last decade, but to the still greater increase of 17 per cent. in the numerical strength of the community.

Artizans.

239. With the exception of Darzis (tailors) and Sonars (goldsmiths), all other artizan castes appear to be very backward in education, but they have

all made more or less advance during the past decade. The Nais (barbers) and Sonars have registered a remarkable improvement during the last ten years, the proportion of literates to every 1,000 of population among them having advanced from 4 and 34 in 1911 to 7 and 48 in 1921.

240. The decrease of 7 per *mille* in the proportion of literates among Chuhras, who are in this Province, for the most part, temporary immigrants is due to the fact that the increase in the number of Chuhra literates has not kept pace with the advance in total population. The literates more than doubled themselves during the past decade but as the numerical strength of the Chuhra population nearly quadrupled itself during the same period, the proportion of literacy in the caste as a whole showed a considerable decline. The increase in the total population is confined to the Musalman Chuhras who constitute the bulk of the community and are practically all of them illiterate, their Hindu and Sikh brethren, who are much more educated, declined considerably during the last decade.

Like the Chuhras, the Jhinwars are temporary immigrants whose number in the Province varies from time to time. In 1911, 1,987 Jhinwar^o were enumerated in the Province, of whom nearly one-half were Hindus and Sikhs and the other half Musalmans. At the recent Census no Hindu or Sikh was returned as a Jhinwar by caste, and the total number of the caste fell to 1,160 (all Musalmans), and the number of literates among them declined from 164 in 1911 to 51 in 1921. As by far the largest number of literates are found among the Hindu and Sikh Jhinwars, the total elimination of both from the returns of the present Census explains the remarkable fall from 83 to 41 per *mille* in the proportion of literates in this menial caste.

The number of Dhobis (washermen) improved by 25 per cent, but the increase in the number of literate Dhobis was only 13 per cent., which reduced the proportion of literacy in this class by 1 per *mille*. The advance of 32 per cent. in the number of Musalman Dhobis, coupled with a decrease of 72 per cent. in the strength of Hindus and Sikhs of that caste who are much better educated than their Musalman brethren, is responsible for the decreased proportion of literates among Dhobis recorded at the present Census.

The proportion of literates per 1,000 of total Kashmiri population nearly doubled itself during the decade. In 1911 there were 28,631 Kashmiris (all Musalmans, mostly temporary immigrants from the Kashmir State) and the number fell to 15,918 including 30 Hindus in 1911. The strength of literate Kashmiris, however, during this period advanced from 445 to 487 which accounts for the remarkable improvement in literacy in this community.

241. Males are, as a rule, much better educated than the population

NUMBER OF MALE LITERATES PER MILLE.

Hindus and Sikhs.		Musalmans.	
Arora ...	410	Arain ...	98
Khatris ...	364	Qureshi ...	91
Bhatias ...	324	Sheikhs ...	91
Brahmins ...	248	Jats ...	87
Gurkhas ...	187	Jhinwars ...	84
		Moghals ...	76
		Parachas ...	66
		Turks ...	64
		Darzis ...	63
		Bhatiars ...	57
		Kashmiris ...	50
		Saids ...	47
		Gakkhars ...	44
		Awan ...	28
		Saluchs ...	23
		Pathans ...	23

among them varying from 84 in the case of Jhinwars to 96 per *mille* in that of Arains. Next to them come Moghals, Parachas, Turks, Darzis, Bhatiars and Kashmiris, with a proportion of male literates not less than 50 and not more than 76 per *mille* in each of them. Pathans, who are by far the most numerous Musalman tribe, have only 23 literate males in every 1,000 of population of that sex.

Others.

Chuhras.

Jhinwars.

Dhobis.

Kashmiris.

Males.

as a whole. Figures for the male literacy of the more important castes are given in the margin. It appears to be highest among the Hindu trading castes, i.e. the Arora, Khatri, Bhatia and Brahmin and then comes the Hindu military caste of Gurkha. About 41 per cent. Arora males, the most numerous as well as the best educated of the Hindu castes, are literate, and the Brahmins, who should according to their tradition have been the most advanced, are the least so among Hindus and have a little more than half of that proportion.

Among the Musalmans, Arains, Qureshis, Sheikhs, Jats and Jhinwars would appear to be the best educated, the proportion of male literates

Females.

The castes with the largest proportion of female literates are named in the margin. Among the Hindus and Sikhs, Khatri take the lead with 99 literate females per *mille*, then come Aroras with 88 and Brahmins with 80, the proportion of female literates for Gurkhas and Bhatias being 72 and 64 per *mille* respectively.

NUMBER OF FEMALE LITERATES PER MILLE.			
Hindus and Sikhs.		Musalmans.	
Khatri ...	99	Paracha ...	11
Arora ...	88	Sheikh ...	8
Brahmin ...	80	Qureshi ..	7
Gurkha ...	72	Saiad ...	6
Bhatia ...	64	Baluch } Telit } Baghban } Swathi } Lohar } Turk } Awan }	4 3 2

Female education among Musalmans is still in its infancy, only 1 in 500 Musalman females being able to read and write. Parachas and Sheikhs, who are mostly converts from Hinduism, have the best educated females, the proportion of female literates to every 1,000 of that sex being 11 for the former and 8 for the latter. Next to them come the priestly classes of Qureshis and Saiads with a proportion of 7 and 6 respectively. The proportion of female literacy is 4 for Baluches and Telis, 3 for Baghbans and Swathis and 2 for Lohars, Turks and Awans. All other purely Musalman tribes have either no female literates, or have in every 1,000 females only 1 who can read and write.

**Literacy
in English.**

242. Only 15 males and 1 female in every 1,000 of the population of each sex are literate in English, the proportion of English-knowing persons to the total population being 9 per *mille*. The ratio of total literates to those knowing English is 43 : 9, but while 1 in every 5 literate males has a knowledge of English, the similar proportion for females is 9 : 1.

A correct idea of the extent of English education among the Indians can be formed only by separating the figures of literate Christians who consist almost entirely of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the number of Indian Christians who are literate in English being negligible. The total number of Christians who are literate in English is 9,918 (8,821 males and 1,097 females). Deducting this figure from the total of literates in English, i.e. 20,161 (18,853 males and 1,308 females), the balance of 10,243 (10,032 males and 211 females) represents non-Christian Indians who are literate in English. In other words only 45 Indians (excluding Indian Christians) per 10,000 can read and write English, the corresponding figures for males and females being 79 and 2 respectively.

By Religion.

243. Leaving alone Europeans and Anglo-Indian Christians who have 901 males and 881 females per *mille* literate in English and the Indian Christians who are mostly temporary immigrants with 126 males and 180 females per *mille*, the Hindus and Sikhs lead in English education with 31 literates per *mille* each. The Hindu males with a proportion of 44 per *mille* who can read and write in English, are just ahead of Sikh males with a proportion of 42 per *mille*. The comparative deficiency of Sikh males in English education is made up by the females of the community among whom 4 per *mille* are English-knowing, the proportion of Hindu females with English qualifications being only 3 per *mille*. As in general literacy, the Musalmans are by far the most backward community in English education. Only 2 per *mille* Musalmans know English, the proportion of literates in English among males of the community being 4 per *mille*. Apart from their comparative indifference to education one reason why Musalmans have such a low level of English education, as compared with their Hindu and Sikh brethren, is that they constitute about 92 per cent. of the total population, and only a small proportion lives in towns, where facilities for English education are provided. Almost all the Christians and the bulk of Hindus and Sikhs are concentrated in towns which accounts for their much greater advance in English education.

244. The castes which contribute the largest proportion of literates in English to the population are noted in the margin. In the case of males only those castes have been given which have at least 1 per cent. males literate in English, while in the case of females no caste with English-knowing females has been omitted. It will be noticed that the Hindu and Sikh castes, which derive their livelihood from trade or Government service, maintain in respect of English education, their superiority in general literacy. As among themselves, the Bhatias, who are a purely trading class and who occupy the third position so far as literacy in the

Males per 10,000.		Females per 10,000.	
(1) Bhatia	691	(1) Gurkha	79
(2) Arora	479	(2) Khatri	45
(3) Khatri	449	(3) Brahmin	36
(4) Brahmin	445	(4) Arora	33
(5) Rajput	271	(5) Bhatia	19
(6) Gurkhas	157	(6) Chuhra	11
(7) Qureshi	149	(7) Rajput	4
(8) Bhatiana	148	(8) Sheikh	3
(9) Sheikh	148	(9) Qureshi	2
(10) Moghal	130		
(11) Paracha	108		
(12) Arain	108		
(13) Darzi	100		
(14) Sonar	100		

Vernacular is concerned, easily come first in the matter of English education. They have 420 persons out of every 10,000 of population who can read and write in English, the corresponding figures for Khatri, Aroras and Brahmins being 316, 311 and 300 respectively. The highest proportion of male literates in English is shown by Bhatias who have 691 English-knowing males out of every 10,000 of that sex and Aroras come next with a proportion of 479. On the other hand, Khatri and Brahmins have a higher proportion of English-knowing females than either Bhatias or Aroras. It is noteworthy that the Gurkhas, who are a purely military class and who occupy almost the lowest position in general literacy among the Hindu castes, have returned the highest proportion of female literates in English. English education would still appear to be taboo among Musalman females, in fact. Chuhra as a whole have a much greater proportion of English-knowing females than any purely Musalman caste. The only two Musalman tribes, who have returned any appreciable number of females with English qualifications, are the Sheikhs and Qureshis whose proportion of English-knowing females to every 10,000 of that sex is 3 and 2 respectively.

In the matter of English-knowing males also, the Musalmans occupy a very low position. Qureshis have the highest proportion of male literates in English (119 per 10,000) and the Sheikhs follow closely with a proportion of 148. Moghals, Parachas and Arains are the only other Musalman tribes whose proportion of English-knowing males exceeds 1 per cent. English education seems to have made greater headway among the Darzi and Sonar males than among the males of most other Musalman tribes. The reason appears to be that the majority of the Darzis and Sonars are residents of towns, while most of the other Musalman castes and tribes live in villages.

Out of a total female population of 409,474, Pathans have only 6 who know English. Although next to Aroras, they contribute the largest number of English-knowing males, the proportion of Pathan males literates in that language does not exceed 3 per mille. Jats, Saiads and Gujars are other important Musalman tribes whose proportion of male literates in English to every 10,000 of that sex is 63, 80 and 13 respectively, and none of these three tribes has registered a single English-knowing female.

245. Female education is gradually expanding and female literacy has made wonderful progress during the past forty years; the proportion of literate females having risen from 1 to 12 per 1,000 females of ten years and over. One in every 7 of educated females knows English; the ratio for males is 1 in 5. Female education is practically non-existent in rural tracts, and the fact that it is confined to the towns is clear from the high proportion of literate females (51 per mille of female population) in the Peshawar city. The proportion of female literates per 1,000 of total female population rose from 6 to 9 during the last ten years. There are now three middle schools for girls in the Province. Of these two are maintained by the municipalities of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu and one is an aided institution. Of the 56 Primary Schools for girls in the Province, 34 are managed by local bodies and 22 are under private management. Instruction is imparted through

By Caste.

Female education.

the medium of Hindi or Gurmukhi in 32 schools and in the remaining Urdu is the medium of instruction. In 1911 there was only one middle school for girls in the whole Province and it was a private school managed by the Arya Samaj, Dera Ismail Khan. There were only 27 recognised primary schools and of these only 11 were under the management of local bodies and 16 under private control. Of the 27 girls' schools only 7 were intended for Musalman girls who were taught through the medium of Urdu and in the remaining 20 Hindi or Gurmukhi was taught to Hindu and Sikh girls. The number of female scholars rose from 3,555 to 5,523 (55 per cent.) during the last decade which corresponds closely to the improvement during the period in the number of female literates from 6,063 to 8,987 (48 per cent.). The increase in the number of female scholars as well as of literates of that sex is very satisfactory in view of only nominal advance of 0·7 per cent. in the total female population of the Province during the last ten years.

Female education in this Province is, as I have already stated, still in its infancy. It has hardly yet gone beyond the Primary standard, which means elementary education for a period of four years only through the medium of Hindi, Gurmukhi or Urdu. There is not a single high school for girls in the whole Province, and a college for girls is still a dream of the future. There is very little demand for secondary schools, College and University education for girls being out of the question. Very few parents care to send their adult or even grown up girls to school. In 1921 two private Hindu female students appeared in the Matriculation Examination and passed it. Nineteen girls including 8 private students were sent up for the Vernacular Middle Standard Examination of the Punjab Education Department, of whom only 5 (all Hindus) were successful. Two hundred and ninety-eight female candidates appeared for the Primary Examination and only 129 passed the test. The total number of teachers employed for female education is 152 and of these only 41 were qualified instructors. To meet the demand for qualified female teachers a Normal School for Women was established last year at Peshawar but the number of scholars reading in it has not yet gone beyond 15. The Hindus and Sikhs are far more advanced in female education than Musalmans. Prejudice against female education has not yet appreciably weakened among Musalmans who, as far as possible, shall not allow the face of a female to be exposed to a person not falling within the degree prohibited for marriage. The perpetual tutelage of woman which has been practised so long among both Hindus and Musalmans, inclines the majority of parents to look askance at female education which is likely to result in the social emancipation of the weaker sex. The backwardness of Musalmans in female education is apparent from the fact that, although they constitute about 92 per cent. of the total population, the proportion of Musalman students to the total number of girl scholars is less than 13 per cent.

Kind of
female
education
needed.

246. A good deal of lively discussion has been going on among Indian educationists for several years past, as to the merits of the present school curriculum for girls, and the question has not yet been finally settled. There can be but little doubt that Indian parents are not satisfied with the type of the primary and secondary education now imparted to girls in our schools. It is contended, not without a good deal of justification, that the female education now in vogue does not conduce to the happiness of family life. The elementary instruction given in primary schools does not teach a girl more than to read and write letters, which is not much helpful to her in the management of her house and not unoften becomes a source of suspicion and jealousy to her husband and elder female relatives. On the other hand, secondary education, which is generally of a secular nature, is supposed to have a baleful effect on the religious side of her character and to create a desire for such social environments as are not available in an ordinary Indian household. An Indian educated girl is, after marriage, generally out of sympathy with those near and dear to her, and in not a few cases proves an undesirable luxury to her husband. The popular view is that female education should be such as would tend to develop among women a strong religious and moral character, and make them useful wives and mothers in the social grade to which they belong. In response to the popular demand, the Primary school curriculum in this

Province was revised recently. The main features of the new scheme are the inclusion of elementary nature study and handwork, the simplification of the geography course, and the introduction of supplementary reading and domestic science. The following remarks in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1920-21 will not be without interest in this connection :—

“The new curriculum which was introduced in the year has not yet been grasped in its entirety. The attention of Managers and Head Mistresses has been drawn to it, and I hope to find some improvement in this respect next year. Much progress cannot be expected until we have more trained teachers. Some dissatisfaction exists among the Musalman teachers in Peshawar city, with reference to this curriculum. They desire that the scheme of studies and text-books of the Islamia Schools in Aligarh should be introduced.

“The curriculum, so far as it stands, is very useful and is suited to the requirements of girls. Great stress is laid on domestic science which is to form the chief function of a girl in after-life; but there is no doubt that the question of text-books current in these schools requires a thoughtful revision. It is true that the text-books prescribed for boys can never be suitable for girls. The Director will go very carefully into this question at the next meeting of the Text-Books Committee to be held in December 1921.”

247. Although this Province is most backward in education, the desirability of male education, primary, secondary, as well as University, is felt keenly and the demand for mass education is becoming more and more insistent. The response to this almost universal demand for all kinds of male education has been remarkable, both on the part of Government and the public. There has been a steady advance in the diffusion of knowledge during the last ten years. The decennium 1911—1921 opened with only one Arts College (Edwardes' Church Mission College, Peshawar) attended by only 22 students including 18 Musalmans. It closed with two 1st class Arts Colleges, with 200 students on their rolls. One of these is the old Mission College and the other the Islamia College, Peshawar. Of the College students no less than 173 are Musalmans. To these two Arts Colleges was added, during the last decade, a Training College with two vernacular classes, one Senior and the other Junior, as well as a Junior Anglo-Vernacular class. All the 37 students in the Junior Vernacular class passed in the First Division and all the 4 students of the second year of the Junior Anglo-Vernacular class were successful in the final test. The 20 stipendiaries of the Senior Vernacular class and 7 of the first year of the Junior Anglo-Vernacular class have not yet completed their course.

Male education.

In 1911, 1 private student went up for the M. A. and 2 for the B. A. examination and all 3 failed. Of the 8 students sent up by the only Arts College for the First Arts Examination of the Province only 2 passed and 2 more candidates out of 4 that appeared privately for the same test were declared successful in 1911. In 1921, 1 private student passed the M. A. Examination. Twenty-two went up for the B. A. Examination from the two Peshawar Colleges and 14 privately. Of the former 16 and of the latter 4 succeeded in securing the B. A. degree. Twenty-seven students including 7 private candidates appeared in the last First Arts Examination; of these 17 including 3 private students were successful.

University education.

The progress of boys in secondary education during the last ten years

Secondary education.

Result of prescribed examinations.

Examination.	No of examinees.	No. of passes.
Matriculation { 1911 ...	328	120
{ 1921 ...	243	137
School Final Certificate { 1911 ...	...	...
{ 1921 ...	106	94
Anglo-Vernacular { 1911 ...	404	266
Middle Examination. { 1921 ...	758	579
Vernacular-Middle { 1911 ...	77	80
Examination. { 1921 ...	184	131

is no less remarkable. The statement in the margin shows the results of the prescribed examinations in 1911 and 1921. The most important reform in the secondary education was the introduction of the School Final Certificate system in 1914-15. It involves the transfer of control of schools from the University to the Education Department, so far as the High School curriculum is concerned. The Matriculation and School Final Certificate are regarded as equivalent examinations by the University and in order to judge properly the improvement effected in High School education, the

results of the two examinations should be taken together. The number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination or its equivalent advanced from 228 to 349 and that of passes from 120 to 231. The number of successful students in both the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examinations more than doubled itself during the last decade.

Primary education.

The most far-reaching educational reform effected during the decade was, that primary education was made free throughout the Province in all schools under public management, with effect from 1st April, 1912. Private institutions, no doubt, still have the right of charging fees in their primary classes; but, as a matter of fact, almost all of them have since decided to fall into line with Government and to do away with all fees. The abolition of fees in primary schools has naturally created a demand for a large number of new schools to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. The number of primary schools under public management has advanced from 291 to 692 and of those under private management has steadily dwindled from 39 in 1911 to 17 in 1921. The number of boys attending primary schools, both under public and private management, has advanced from 15,747 to 29,431 (87 per cent.), the increase in the number of literate males during the last decade being 29 per cent.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

Progress since 1881.

248. The proportion of both male and female literates per 1,000 of total population of each sex in the five districts of the Province, at each Census, will appear from the figures given in the margin. The literacy figures for the first 3 Censuses do not, strictly speaking, admit of comparison with those of the two last ones. The figures for distribution by age being not available in 1881, all persons returned as "under instruction" have been treated as "literate." Under instructions issued by the Census Commissioner, the figures of those "learning," i.e. of persons under 15 years of age were excluded from the statistics of 1891. In 1901 the Enumerators were told to record as literate those who could both read and write, but in 1911, as on the present occasion, the ability to write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it was laid down as the standard of literacy. In the former year a large number of persons, who could merely sign their names and read with difficulty printed matter, were returned as literate, but in the latter all such persons were recorded as illiterate. The raising of standard of literacy, for the first time, in 1911 is mainly responsible for the very low proportion of literacy in that year, as compared with similar figures for the three previous Censuses. There can be but little doubt that, if the standard of literacy at all the Censuses since 1881 had been uniform, there would have been as steady a rise in the proportion of male literacy during the last fifty years as is noticeable in the case of females. In spite of variations in the Census test of literacy, the figures, as they stand at present, reveal quite a phenomenal improvement in female education, the relative strength of literate females having become nine-fold during the last forty years. The proportion of literate females per *mille* has steadily advanced every where since 1881, except in the case of Kohat where it fell from 3 in 1901 to 2 in 1911 and improved again to 9 in 1921. The fall in 1911 is apparent only and due evidently to the higher standard of literacy in that year as compared with 1901. As regards the relative strength of male literates, it experienced a remarkable set-back in the decade 1901—1911 every where except in Hazara where it improved from 35 to 37 per *mille* during that period. This apparent decline in the proportion of male literacy has been explained fully in paragraphs 295 to 298 of the 1911 Census Report. Briefly it was found due to the remarkable decrease in the number of Hindu and other male immigrants as well as to the raising of the literacy test.

Number of literates per mille.		
Year.	Male.	Female.
1921	64	9
1911	57	6
1901	62	5
1891	61	2
1881	58	1

249. Compared with 1911, the total number of literates has increased from 75,484 to 93,450 or by 31 per cent. The significance of this remarkable improvement in the literacy of the Province will be all the more appreciated when it is remembered that during the last decade the total population advanced by 2½ per cent., males by 6 per cent., and females by 1 per cent. This phenomenal advance in the number of literates is not confined to any one community, but is shared more or less by the followers of every religion professed in the Province. To the total increase of 23,016 persons, Musalmans contributed 5,691, Hindus 10,899, Sikhs 1,509, Christians 4,887 and others 30. The proportion of literates per 1,000 of total population improved by 6 for the total enumerated population of the districts in the last decade, which is evidently due to the remarkable educational expansion and development that took place in the Province during the last decade as well as of the great improvement in the strength of the Hindus and Christians who between themselves account for three-fourths of the total increase in the number of literates.

Comparison with 1911.

Another cause of this unusual increase in the number of literates, as disclosed by the recent Census, is to be found in the fact that through a misapprehension of the instructions on the prescribed standard of literacy issued in 1911, many literates were returned as illiterate at the Census of that year. According to the instructions a man was only to be shown as literate, if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it. This was in some parts of the Province taken to mean that only those who had read up to the third middle class, part of the curriculum of which consisted of the writing of a letter, were to be recorded as literate. In view of the fact that a large number, perhaps the majority, of the boys left school before they had completed the middle or even primary course, a considerable number who were rightly returned at the recent Census as literate, were wrongly recorded as illiterate at the last one.

The number of male literates rose from 69,371 to 89,463 (28 per cent.) and that of females who satisfy the Census standard of literacy from 6,063 to 8,987 (48 per cent.). The proportion of literates per *mille* rose from 58 to 70 among males and from 6 to 9 among females. The increase in female literacy is entirely due to the great improvement in educational facilities for girls and in the number of female scholars that took place during the last decade (*vide* paragraph 245 above). At the time of the recent Census the disturbed condition of the border was responsible for a large military concentration in the Province which brought in its train a large number of Hindu and Christian male immigrants, in the prime of life. The educational level of both Christians (mostly Europeans in this Province) and Hindus being much higher than that of Musalmans, a large influx of the former at the time of the Census was the main cause of the increase in the Provincial proportion of male literacy which was also, to a considerable extent, due to the development and expansion of male education during the last decade (*vide* paragraph 247 above).

By sex.

250. The variations per *mille* in population and literacy, for each

Local variations by districts.

district separately, are shown in the margin, for purposes of comparison.

VARIATION PER MILLE IN 1911—1921.

DISTRICT.	Population.			Literates.			Literates in English.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Districts ...	+ 35	+ 39	+ 7	+ 193	+ 166	+ 494	+ 627	+ 620	+ 723
Hazara ...	+ 32	+ 35	+ 40	+ 126	+ 82	+ 700	+ 233	+ 198	+ 714
Peshawar ...	+ 49	+ 69	+ 25	+ 129	+ 123	+ 170	+ 484	+ 466	+ 795
Kohat ...	— 35	— 29	— 50	+ 279	+ 192	+ 2,521	+ 547	+ 575	+ 937
Bannu ...	— 13	— 8	— 28	+ 98	+ 48	+ 1,474	+ 497	+ 534	— 203
Dera Ismail Khan	+ 15	+ 74	— 47	+ 445	+ 425	+ 710	+ 1,905	+ 1,946	+ 1,203

It will be seen that Dera Ismail Khan which has since 1911 retained its position as the best educated district of the

Dera Ismail Khan.

Province, shows the largest increase in literacy, both for males and females, during the last decade. Although the total population improved by 18 per *mille*, the number of literates in Dera Ismail Khan showed an increase of 445 per *mille*, the improvement in the case of male and female literates being 425 and 710 per *mille* respectively. The increase in the number of female literates is all the more remarkable in view of the decrease of 47 per *mille* in the total female population of the district. By far the best and the most prosperous secondary school for girls in the Province is the Arya Kanya Patsbala of the Dera Ismail Khan town which has also got three other flourishing girls' schools of which two, one for Hindu and the other for Musalman girls, are maintained by the Municipal Committee and the third is a private institution. At Tank also there is a flourishing Arya Girls' School. The extent of advance in literacy in Dera Ismail Khan may be gauged from the fact that the proportion of literates per 1,000 of total population improved by 20 during the last decade, the improvement for males and females being 28 and 6 respectively. This remarkable educational progress in this district is the natural result of greater enthusiasm for knowledge which both the Musalmans and Hindus of Dera Ismail Khan have always evinced, than their co-religionists in any other district of the Province. The response on the part of the local bodies to the ever-growing demand for primary education was most generous. The number of public institutions for education trebled itself from 46 to 138, and that of scholars attending them a little less than doubled itself from 4,310 to 7,627, during the last decade.

The increase in literacy is, no doubt due, to a large extent, to the increased facilities for education as well as to the eagerness of the people to avail themselves of them, but it is also in an appreciable degree, in the case of males, the result of a large increase in the number of Christian and Hindu immigrants who had a large proportion of literates among them. But it is not only in general literacy that the district has shown such remarkable development during the last ten years. In English literacy the results are still more remarkable. No other district in the Province has shown such a vast improvement in English education. That the demand for English education is very keen is proved by the fact that a second grade Arts College has recently been opened at Dera Ismail Khan by the Bharatri Sabha, a private society.

Kohat.

251. Kohat and Bannu are the only two districts which showed a decrease of population during the last decade, and of these two the former is by far the greater sufferer. The present population of Kohat is about 4 per cent. less than it was ten years ago. In spite of this remarkable decrease in its total population, next to Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat showed the largest increase (279 per *mille*) in the number of its literates, with the result that the proportion of literates to every 1,000 of total population advanced from 56 to 69 among males and from 2 to 9 in the case of females. The advance in English literacy is equally remarkable. There are now 1,290 persons (1,168 males and 122 females) in Kohat who can read and write in English, the corresponding figure for 1911 being 834 (771 males and 63 females). The proportion of literates in English improved by 515 per *mille* for males and by 937 for females.

The number of public primary schools in the district expanded from 46 in 1911 to 108 in 1921, and of scholars attending them from 1,468 to 2,679. The improvement in the facilities for secondary education was even greater. The number of secondary schools increased from 3 to 11 and the number of scholars attending them from 707 to 1,732. The chief cause of the improvement in the number of English-knowing persons is to be found in the increase of European and Anglo-Indian population which advanced from 180 in 1911 to 871 in 1921. An appreciable proportion of the increase in general literacy in this district is apparent rather than real. In 1911 the misapprehension of instructions as to the standard of literacy already referred to in paragraph 249 above was general in Kohat which led to a considerable reduction of the number of literates returned in that district in 1911.

Bannu.

252. Of all the districts of the Province Bannu showed the least improvement (98 per *mille*) in literacy during the last decade. This is evidently due to the disturbed condition of the district and the insecurity of life and property that prevailed in its rural areas during the last year or two of

the decade with which this report deals. The population of the district suffered an actual decrease of 13 per *mille* during the last ten years which also accounts, to a certain extent, for the comparatively small increase in the number of its literates. The proportion of those who can read and write to every 1,000 of the total population of the district improved by 4 only. That the disturbed condition of the rural areas is mainly responsible for the unsatisfactory progress in education in this district, is shown by the fact that it is only the literate males who have progressed least in the last decade, education in rural areas being confined to males. Female education for which there is practically no provision outside the towns showed, however, a wonderful improvement. Although the females of the district decreased by 28 per *mille*, the literate females improved by no less than 1,474 per *mille*, an improvement which is almost the highest in the Province. The slow progress in male literacy is not the result of any inadequate facilities for education provided in this district, as compared with other districts. The total number of public institutions, both for primary and secondary education, advanced from 50 to 118 and the number of scholars attending them from 3,806 to 6,100. English education, which like female education is confined to towns, where life and property was as secure in this district as anywhere else, and which depends more or less upon the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians enumerated in the district, showed a considerable progress. The number of English-knowing literates improved from 754 (721 males and 33 females) to 1,129 (1,106 males and 23 females). This was, however, only to a very limited extent, due to the presence of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the strength of these communities in Bannu having advanced from 120 in 1911 to 187 in 1921.

253. As already stated, Hazara is educationally the most backward district of the Province. During the last decade, however, it made better progress in male and female literacy than Bannu and Peshawar respectively. Its literates advanced by 125 per *mille*, although its population increased by 32 per *mille*, during the last ten years, the improvement in the male and female literates in this district being 82 and 700 per *mille* respectively. But for the hilly nature of the district, want of good roads and communications, and its scattered home-steads in rural areas instead of large and compact villages as elsewhere, the district would have shown much better results in male education. In view of these natural obstacles to the diffusion of knowledge, the success achieved is highly satisfactory and this is the result of increased facilities for education so generously provided during the last decade. The number of public institutions, both for primary and secondary education, advanced from 70 to 171 and the number of scholars reading in them from 4,926 to 11,502. The progress in female education, which is confined to urban areas was, however, as satisfactory as could be desired; it is not much inferior to that in Dera Ismail Khan, the best educated district of the Province and much better than, in Peshawar.

Hazara.

254. In the matter of progress in literacy during the last decade Peshawar stands midway between Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat on one side, and Hazara and Bannu on the other. Its male literates improved by 123 and its female literates by 170 per *mille*, the improvement for the total literate population being 129 per *mille*. In view of its position as the premier district of the Province with the largest proportion of urban population, the educational progress made by it during the last decade is anything but satisfactory. It is the home of the Pathan whose indifference to, if not actual contempt for, education is proverbial. It has the lowest proportion of Hindu and Sikh residents who are, after Christians, by far the best educated communities of the Province and whose numerical strength is the most important factor in the determination of the level of literacy every where. The combined population of the three southern districts of the Province is 26 per cent. less than that of Peshawar and yet the former are served by 375 public schools (including 230 schools opened during the last decade), while only 233 such institutions exist for the benefit of the much larger population of the latter, of which only 125 were opened during the last decade. In view of the very lukewarm interest that the people of Peshawar as a whole take in education, the comparatively poor progress shown by it in literacy at the recent Census is hardly

Peshawar.

a matter for surprise. Male literates in English advanced by 465 and English-knowing females by 705 per *mille*. The proportion of English-knowing literates per 10,000 of population advanced from 186 to 212 for males and from 14 to 27 in the case of females. English literacy in Peshawar depends, in a large measure, upon the strength of Christian immigrants (mostly Europeans and Anglo-Indians) residing in it at any particular time. Out of 919 English-knowing females, no less than 874 are Christian, 6 Musalman, 25 Hindu and 10 Sikh, while out of 9,371, males with English qualifications, 5,661 are Christian, 1,753 Musalman, 1,466 Hindu and 479 Sikh. The number of English-knowing Musalmans advanced from 717 to 1,759, while the strength of Hindus and Sikhs with similar qualifications improved from 1,169 to 1,491 and from 286 to 489 respectively.

Local variations by religion.

255. I have so far considered the advance in literacy, both general and English, for the population as a whole, as well as by districts. In a small Province like the North-West Frontier Province, where the indigenous population is so backward in education, the figures for literacy are considerably affected by the inclusion in the total population of Christian immigrants (mostly Europeans and Anglo-Indians). In order to form a correct estimate of the progress in education of the permanent and semi-permanent population of the Province, I proceed now to discuss the statistical information regarding the literacy of non-Christian communities obtained at the two last Censuses. The figures in the margin compare the proportion of literacy, both Vernacular and English, amongst the non-Christian population of the North-West Frontier Province, as ascertained in 1921 and 1911. The proportion of literates per 1,000 of total non-Christian population advanced by 4, the corresponding improvement for males and females being 5 and 3 respectively. The proportion of literates in English rose from 2 to 4 per *mille* during the last decade and of male literates in English from 4 to 7. The number of English-knowing non-Christian females in the Province is still almost negligible, but their progress during the last decade has been a remarkable one. The proportion of English-knowing females to every 100,000 of non-Christian female population has improved from 5 to 20 during the last ten years.

Proportion of literates per mille of non-Christian population.

DISTRICT.	Literates.			Literates in English.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Districts ... { 1921	35	58	8	4	7	2
{ 1911	31	53	5	2	4	05
Hazara ... { 1921	29	39	5	1	2	02
{ 1911	21	37	3	1	2	04
Peshawar ... { 1921	33	53	8	4	7	1
{ 1911	32	52	8	3	5	07
Kohat ... { 1921	40	67	8	5	8	1
{ 1911	30	55	2	3	6	1
Bannu ... { 1921	37	63	6	4	8	02
{ 1911	33	61	2	3	5	01
Dera Ismail Khan. { 1921	66	107	12	10	17	5
{ 1911	48	83	7	4	7	03

If we look to the figures of the districts, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat have made the largest advance in non-Christian education; in fact, these are the only two districts where the proportion of English-knowing non-Christian females to the total non-Christian female population is 1 per *mille*. English education among non-Christian communities of Hazara has not made any appreciable advance, but general literacy has improved by 2 per *mille*. The progress of English education in Peshawar has been a very remarkable one, but, so far as general literacy is concerned, this district has proved the least progressive during the last decade. Both in general and English education, Bannu has made a substantial advance. The proportion of literates in this district improved by 4 per *mille*, and of those with English qualifications by 2 per *mille*.

256. The statement in the margin gives an idea of the progress made

Musalman
education.

Proportion of Mussalman literates per 1,000 of each sex.						
District.	Literates.			Literates in English		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Districts ... { 1921	15	27	2	2	3	...
{ 1911	12	24	1	1	2	...
Hazara ... { 1921	9	18	1	1	1	...
{ 1911	9	17	1	1	1	...
Peshawar ... { 1921	16	29	2	2	4	...
{ 1911	15	27	1	1	2	...
Kohat ... { 1921	21	38	4	2	3	...
{ 1911	15	28	1	2	3	...
Bannu ... { 1921	14	26	1	2	4	...
{ 1911	12	22	...	1	1	...
Dera Ismail Khan. { 1921	23	40	2	3	6	...
{ 1911	18	32	1	2	3	...

by Musalmans of each district, in both general and English literacy. In education, both Vernacular and English, the Musalmans of Dera Ismail Khan are ahead of their co-religionists in every other district of the Province. They have made the most remarkable advance during the last decade. In general literacy the proportion of their literates to every 1,000 of their population advanced from 32 to 40 in the case of males and from 1 to 2 in the case of females. In English education the proportion of males has improved from 3 to 6 per mille, English education among Musalman females in Dera Ismail Khan as in other districts of the Province being almost negligible. There are only 3 English educated Musalman females against none in 1911.

Dera Ismail
Khan.

Next to Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat is the most advanced district, so far as

Kohat.

Musalman education is concerned. The proportion of male literates improved from 28 to 38 per mille and of females who can read and write from 1 to 4. Although the English educated Musalman males of the district improved from 322 in 1911 to 361 in 1921, the improvement in numbers did not affect the proportion of male literates in English which is, as it was in 1911, 3 per mille. There were 2 English educated Musalman females in this district in 1911, but none was returned at the present Census.

In point of general Musalman literacy, Peshawar stands third in the Province, although its advance in education, during the last decade, has not been as satisfactory as in Bannu where the educational level is almost the lowest. The proportion of male and female literates per 1,000 of each sex advanced from 27 and 1 to 29 and 2 respectively during the last ten years. In English education Peshawar is second only to Dera Ismail Khan, but it is almost entirely confined to Musalman males, the number of English educated females in this district being only 6 against 8 in 1911.

Peshawar.

Both male and female literacy among Musalmans has made considerable progress in Bannu. The proportion of male literates improved from 22 in 1911 to 26 per mille in 1921 and the number of female literates from 30 to 140. Although not a single Musalman female was returned, either at the last or the present Census, who could read and write in English, yet the proportion of Musalman males with English qualifications improved from 1 to 4 per mille during the last decade.

Bannu.

The Musalmans of Hazara are educationally the most backward in the Province. Although the proportion of female literates among Musalmans per 1,000 of that sex was stationary (1 per mille), their number actually declined from 331 to 229 during the last decade. The proportion of literate persons, however, advanced from 9 to 9.4 per mille, and of male literates from 17 to 18 per mille, during the last decade. In English education, too, the Musalmans of Hazara fare no better. Only 4 Musalman females with English qualifications were returned at the recent Census, against 6 in 1911, but the English educated males of the community improved from 356 to 382.

Hazara.

257. The statement in the margin on the next page shows the variations in Hindu literacy, both general and English, in each district, during the last decade. In the districts of the Province, as a whole, the proportion of Hindu literates has declined considerably. The decrease is, however, confined to the male literates of the community. The proportion of female literates in the Province actually advanced from 57 to 85 per mille. No particular significance need, however, be attached to this decrease in the

Hindu
education.

proportion of male literates among Hindus. The number of Hindu male literates advanced in the last decade by no less than 17 per cent., but as the total male Hindu population of the districts during the same period showed an increase of 35 per cent., the proportion of male literacy among Hindus fell appreciably at the recent Census. The reason of this extraordinary improvement in the number of Hindu males, as already shown, is entirely due to the unusual influx into the Province of Hindu soldiers and followers on account of military concentration at the time of the recent Census, and the comparatively very low proportion of literacy among these temporary immigrants resulted in the reduction of educational level of the community in the Province as a whole. English education, however, made extraordinary progress among the Hindus during the last decade. English educated males among them (aged 20 and over) increased from 1,830 to 3,981 (117 per cent.) and females from 14 to 113 (707 per cent.). In spite of the unprecedented but temporary rise in the numerical strength of the community, the proportion of Hindus with English qualifications to 1,000 of population improved from 36 to 47 in the case of males and from 1 to 3 in the case of females.

If we look to the figures for individual districts, we find that Hindu education, both Vernacular and English, has made the greatest advance in Dera Ismail Khan where the proportion of Hindus to the total population is the largest in the Province. Peshawar and Bannu are the only districts where the proportion of Hindu literates has declined and in the former the ratio of Hindu male literates in English has also decreased. In Hazara it improved by 25 and in Kohat by 13 per mille.

258. Variations in Sikh literacy during the last decade appear from the marginal statement. In the Province, as a whole, the proportion of Sikh literates, both in Vernacular and English, has increased considerably. The improvement is shared more or less by all the districts of the Province except Dera Ismail Khan where the proportion of both male and female literates among Sikhs has fallen appreciably. Dera Ismail Khan has the smallest proportion of Sikh population which has considerably declined during the last decade. The Sikh males for the most part are temporary immigrants employed in the army and the proportion of literacy among them depends upon the educational level of the community and locality from which they are drawn. English education among Sikhs has made considerable advance during the last decade. The proportion of Sikh literates in English increased from 17 to 33 per mille and the improvement is spread over all the districts.

Proportion of Hindu literates per 1,000 of each sex.

District.	Literates.			Literates in English.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts ... { 1921	289	325	85	31	47	3
{ 1911	245	373	57	21	36	1
Hazara ... { 1921	280	394	112	13	19	4
{ 1911	255	392	41	11	19	...
Peshawar... { 1921	204	251	105	31	45	3
{ 1911	263	340	124	33	51	1
Kohat ... { 1921	226	282	100	41	56	3
{ 1911	213	330	21	23	37	2
Bannu ... { 1921	179	287	16	16	27	...
{ 1911	203	351	13	18	32	...
Dera Ismail Khan. { 1921	294	416	82	43	73	4
{ 1911	260	442	44	17	31	...

Proportion of Sikh literates per 1,000 of each sex.

District.	Literates.			Literates in English.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts ... { 1921	403	506	189	33	43	4
{ 1911	346	457	132	17	25	1
Hazara ... { 1921	260	425	27	19	32	1
{ 1911	219	321	59	12	18	2
Peshawar... { 1921	407	480	227	32	45	2
{ 1911	357	450	180	15	23	1
Kohat ... { 1921	520	596	206	45	46	44
{ 1911	453	573	67	29	38	...
Bannu ... { 1921	536	694	314	54	94	...
{ 1911	393	572	90	23	37	...
Dera Ismail Khan. { 1921	336	408	99	29	36	2
{ 1911	366	465	109	19	26	2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(Total North-West Frontier Province, including Agencies.)
Literacy by age, sex and religion.

RELIGION.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	All ages 5 and over.			5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All religions ...	50	80	10	11	3	47	11	114	20	102	11	10	17	2
Musalmana ...	19	33	2	6	...	29	3	51	5	39	2	2	4	...
Hindus ...	271	346	98	59	22	278	102	444	175	370	108	31	43	8
Sikhs ...	425	499	220	152	23	303	174	542	193	513	286	34	44	5
Christians ...	Total	856	859	829	1,000	1,000	797	896	783	748	854	766	800	791
	Indians	Details not abstracted.												
	Europeans, etc.	Details not abstracted.												

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Literacy by age, sex and locality.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											
	All ages 5 and over.			5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N.-W. F. P. (Districts)...	45	73	10	11	3	47	11	110	20	91	11	11
Hazara ...	27	43	6	4	2	22	9	61	18	64	5	5
Trans-Indus Districts	51	82	12	14	3	57	12	136	21	101	14	14
Peshawar ...	46	73	13	20	5	44	10	96	16	89	15	15
Kohat ...	48	79	11	12	2	40	6	87	32	110	12	12
Bannu ...	44	73	8	6	...	91	19	175	26	78	6	6
Dera Ismail Khan ...	79	125	15	7	...	89	16	217	26	149	19	19
Peshawar City ...	130	173	58	67	29	142	50	193	96	183	57	57

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Literacy by religion, sex and locality.

DISTRICT OR NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.							
	Musalman.		Hindu.		Sikh.		Christian.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N.-W. F. P. (Districts)...	31	2	355	99	546	222	824	557
Hazara ...	20	1	440	130	478	32	875	538
Trans-Indus Districts	36	2	339	91	558	276	823	803
Peshawar ...	33	2	372	123	525	267	926	887
Kohat ...	44	4	304	112	617	237	246	895
Bannu ...	30	2	317	18	777	374	855	630
Dera Ismail Khan ...	45	2	451	96	430	116	736	789
Peshawar City ...	80	6	218	153	506	285	885	819

NOTE.—The figures in this table are for persons of five years of age and over only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—English Literacy by age, sex and locality. 4 Censuses.

CHAPTER VIII.—LITERACY.

LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000.

		1921.							1911.							1901.		1891.							
		5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		All ages 5 and over.		5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		All ages 5 and over.		All ages.		All ages.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
N.-W. F. P. (Districts) ...		20	6	50	19	261	14	191	17	148	15	6	4	32	2	130	6	134	12	96	9	72	6	46	3
Hazara ...		3	...	14	3	54	6	46	5	33	4	...	...	16	...	64	2	36	4	29	2	13	1	14	1
Trans-Indus Districts ...		27	8	64	26	328	17	241	22	189	19	8	5	39	3	156	7	169	15	121	11	93	8	55	4
Peshawar ...		43	14	66	43	279	19	280	28	212	27	14	10	35	5	130	9	231	21	158	16	115	11	115	7
Kohat ...		26	8	45	5	249	17	143	19	116	15	1	...	23	2	123	7	107	11	76	7	75	4	31	4
Bannu ...		2	...	38	...	328	6	103	3	95	2	1	...	41	1	202	4	69	5	63	3	55	2	10	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...		...	...	100	11	557	16	292	20	247	15	3	3	65	1	231	4	105	9	93	6	76	5	12	2

DISTRICT AND NATURAL
DIVISION.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*Progress of Literacy since 1881. 5 Censuses.*

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.		NUMBER OF LITERATES PER MILLE.												SUBSIDIARY TABLES.												193			
		ALL AGES.						ALL AGES 10 AND OVER.						15—20.						20 AND OVER.									
		Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.						
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891			1881	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
North-West Frontier Province (Districts)		64	57	62	61	58	9	6	5	2	1	86	0	86	12	8	7	110	82	76	20	12	10	91	89	98	11	7	7
Hazara		40	37	35	43	31	5	3	1	1	...	56	53	50	7	4	2	61	56	49	18	7	3	64	60	57	5	4	2
Trans-Indus Districts		72	64	72	66	65	10	7	7	3	2	97	89	99	14	10	9	126	93	87	21	18	12	101	99	112	14	9	8
Peshawar		64	61	65	71	80	11	9	10	5	4	83	83	89	14	12	13	96	91	74	16	17	17	89	93	102	15	12	12
Kohat		69	56	72	51	48	9	2	3	2	...	96	82	99	13	4	4	87	62	78	32	7	6	110	96	114	12	3	4
Bannu		64	61	73	52	50	7	3	2	1	...	91	89	102	10	4	3	175	88	94	26	5	4	78	99	114	6	3	3
Dera Ismail Khan		112	84	93	74	64	13	7	5	1	1	149	117	128	19	10	7	217	129	126	26	19	11	149	124	141	19	8	5

NOTE.—The figures for distribution by age being not available in 1881, all persons returned as under "Instructions" are treated as "literate." In the year 1891 all persons aged 15 and over who were recorded as "learning" have been treated as "literate."

NOTE.—The figures for distribution by age being not available in 1881, all persons returned as under "Instructions" are treated as "literate." In the year 1891 all persons aged 15 and over who were recorded as "learning" have been treated as "literate."

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A.—Progress of Literacy since 1901 by religion.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER OF LITERATES PER MILLE.																		
	MUSALMANS.						HINDUS.												
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.									
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.								
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
N.-W. F. P. (Districts)	31	28	29	2	1	3	355	416	431	99	66	46	546	498	534	222	154	148	148
Hazara	20	19	18	1	1	...	440	435	432	130	43	21	478	357	32	69	69	69	69
Trans-Indus Districts	36	32	33	2	1	4	339	410	431	91	71	51	558	525	276	176	176	176	176
Peshawar	33	32	33	2	2	4	272	371	Not obtainable.	123	144	Not obtainable.	525	491	267	210	210	210	210
Kohat	44	33	34	4	1	1	304	363	Not obtainable.	119	24	Not obtainable.	617	610	237	77	77	77	77
Bannu	30	26	32	2	...	1	317	399	Not obtainable.	18	15	Not obtainable.	777	623	374	107	107	107	107
Dera Ismail Khan...	45	37	30	2	2	2	451	500	Not obtainable.	95	51	Not obtainable.	430	494	116	197	197	197	197

NOTE.—The figures in this table are for persons of five years of age and over only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*Literation by Caste.*

CASTE.	NUMBER PER 1,000.						NUMBER PER 10,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Literate.			Illiterate.			Total.	Male.	Female.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Araia	67	107	...	933	893	1,000	72	114	...
Arora	326	417	103	674	553	897	347	531	26
Awari	17	33	2	983	967	998	25	50	...
Bagbhan	10	17	3	990	983	997	12	22	...
Baluch	21	32	4	979	968	998	34	56	...
Bhatia	244	353	74	756	647	923	467	752	22
Bhatiana	55	81	43	945	939	957	103	158	...
Brahman	205	261	93	795	739	907	332	477	42
Chamar	9	15	...	991	985	1,000	...	...	...
Chuhra	19	26	6	981	974	994	39	53	12
Darsi	37	72	...	963	928	1,000	58	115	...
Dhoti	11	18	1	989	982	999	12	20	...
Dhund	12	25	...	988	975	1,000	18	39	...
Gakkhar	23	51	...	977	949	1,000	28	52	...
Gujjar	11	18	1	989	982	999	8	14	...
Gurkha	157	171	83	843	829	917	150	161	98
Jat	59	99	1	941	901	999	42	71	...
Jhinwar	54	91	...	946	909	1,000	...	...	...
Jolaha	5	9	...	995	991	1,000	1	2	...
Karal	6	10	...	994	990	1,000	3	6	...
Kashmiri	35	57	1	985	943	999	34	55	...
Khatri	311	400	116	689	600	884	354	492	53
Khoja	11	20	...	989	980	1,000	10	18	...
Kumhar	7	13	1	993	987	999	5	10	...
Lohar	9	13	3	991	987	997	3	6	...
Machhi	5	10	1	995	995	999	...	...	...
Makhar	7	14	...	993	986	1,000	...	...	...
Mallah	2	4	...	998	996	1,000	...	...	...
Mirasi	13	22	...	987	978	1,000	5	9	...
Mishwani	9	16	...	991	984	1,000	8	5	...
Mochi	6	10	...	994	980	1,000	4	6	...
Moghal	54	88	1	946	912	999	91	150	...
Nai	8	12	1	992	988	999	3	6	...
Paracha	45	74	13	955	926	987	64	122	...
Pathan	15	27	1	985	973	999	19	35	...
Penjara	9	12	...	991	988	1,000	5	6	...
Qasab	10	18	1	990	982	999	25	48	...
Qureshi	60	100	8	940	900	962	94	165	2
Rajput	170	216	30	830	784	970	217	297	5
Rangra	12	25	...	988	975	1,000	5	10	...
Said	23	54	7	968	945	993	43	90	1
Sarava	10	20	...	990	980	1,000	32	64	...
Sheikh	67	101	10	933	899	990	104	164	3
Souar	54	92	12	949	908	988	60	112	...
Swathi	16	20	4	984	974	996	7	14	...
Tanaoli	6	12	...	994	983	1,000	4	7	...
Tarkhan	10	17	...	990	983	1,000	7	12	...
Toli	14	25	5	986	975	995	11	22	...
Turk	40	70	2	960	930	998	59	105	...

NOTE.—The figures in this table are for persons of five years of age and over only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Number of Institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department. 4 Censuses.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total Institutions, N.-W. P. Province ...	965	49,717	976	31,891	1,199	27,184	684	19,891
Total Public Institutions ...	779	45,770	323	23,012	222	13,921	136	7,854
Total Private Institutions ...	186	3,947	653	8,879	977	13,263	548	12,037
Hazara District Total Institutions ...	195	11,982	217	7,075	195	4,260	23	1,108
Total Public Institutions ...	171	11,502	70	4,926	88	2,505	23	1,108
Secondary Schools ...	17	3,228	7	1,412	5	751	8	321
Primary Schools ...	158	8,250	63	3,434	33	1,754	20	787
Training Schools ...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Private Institutions ...	24	460	147	2,149	157	1,755	...	...
Advanced ...	5	80	14	295	} Not available.		...	...
Elementary ...	2	60	11	190			...	...
Teaching Quran and other religious books...	17	320	121	1,047			...	...
Other Private Schools ...	...	...	1	8			...	...
Peshawar District Total Institutions ...	334	18,568	231	9,817	377	9,244	476	7,363
Total Public Institutions ...	233	16,130	108	7,795	81	4,774	54	3,040
Arts Colleges ...	2	132	1	22	1	6	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	20	6,391	10	2,881	13	1,935	8	1,173
Primary Schools ...	199	9,521	96	4,839	67	2,838	46	1,867
Training Schools ...	8	83	1	53	...	...	...	...
Total Private Institutions ...	101	2,438	123	2,022	296	4,470	422	4,323
Advanced ...	1	360	8	87	36	549	144	1,616
Elementary ...	15	522	26	462	6	6	34	374
Teaching Quran and other religious books...	85	1,556	95	1,473	...	...	244	2,333
Other Private Schools ...	...	...	...	...	254	254	...	...
Kohat District Total Institutions ...	134	4,796	89	2,655	72	1,691	134	2,331
Total Public Institutions ...	119	4,411	49	2,175	14	1,038	8	582
Secondary Schools ...	11	1,732	8	707	1	392	1	332
Primary Schools ...	108	2,679	41	1,468	18	646	7	250
Total Private Institutions ...	15	385	40	480	58	653	126	1,749
Advanced ...	...	...	11	90	12	165	14	196
Elementary ...	...	...	2	50	3	28	...	...
Teaching Quran and other religious books...	15	385	27	340	43	460	112	1,558
Bannu District Total Institutions ...	164	6,764	215	5,985	258	5,347	19	5,998
Total Public Institutions ...	118	6,100	50	3,806	32	2,073	19	917
Secondary Schools ...	9	1,843	4	991	3	585	3	399
Primary Schools ...	109	4,254	46	2,815	29	1,488	16	528
Total Private Institutions ...	46	664	165	2,179	226	3,274	...	5,081
Advanced ...	10	129	36	574	} Not available.		...	...
Teaching Quran and other religious books...	36	585	129	1,604			...	...
Other Private Schools ...	...	...	...	1			...	...
Dera Ismail Khan District Total Institutions ...	138	7,627	224	6,359	297	6,642	32	3,091
Total Public Institutions ...	138	7,627	46	4,310	57	3,531	32	2,207
Secondary Schools ...	14	3,478	6	2,107	8	1,194	5	155
Primary Schools ...	123	4,145	40	2,203	49	2,337	27	2,052
Training Schools ...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Private Institutions ...	...	...	178	2,049	240	3,111	...	884
Advanced ...	...	...	4	62	} Not available.		...	...
Elementary ...	...	...	6	237			...	...
Teaching Quran and other religious books...	...	...	168	1,760			...	...

CHAPTER IX.

LANGUAGE.

GENERAL.

259. The statistics concerning the languages spoken in the Province are to be found in Imperial Table X. The units are the same as those given in Sir George Grierson's classification in the Linguistic Survey of India, but with greater detail, and they have been arranged territorially. The Vernaculars of India, beginning with the provincial ones, are succeeded by the languages of other Asiatic countries, the European languages being given at the end. Details of the figures of each language are given by districts as well as trans-frontier posts. Punjabi, Hindko and Hindi are the various names by which persons speaking Lahnda or Western Punjabi have chosen to designate their mother-tongue and the names appearing in the first column of Imperial Table X are those actually recorded in the Census Schedules. The more popular name of the language returned as Gorkhi (language of Gurkhas) is Naipali which has, therefore, been added in brackets. Similar treatment has been accorded to Hindustani, which is the more familiar name of the language returned as Urdu. The following Subsidiary Tables, in which the principal features of the return are presented in a more compendious form, are given at the end of the Chapter :—

Reference to
Statistics.

- (i) Distribution of total population by language according to Census.
In this table languages have been arranged according to the main heads prescribed by Dr. Grierson in his Linguistic Survey.

- (ii) Distribution by language of the population of each district and Natural Division.

260. The statistics of language are considered to be useful in so far as they afford an insight into the strength of the nationalities of which the population enumerated is made up, as well as of those which happened to have immigrated into the area under Census. But apart from this record of language, we have also returns of races, castes and birth-places and the statistics of language are at the best only a rough check on those returns. The chief difficulty in connection with the return of language has in this Province, as in other parts of the country, been one of names. The Enumerators were directed to record in the language column of the Census Schedules the language which each person ordinarily speaks in his own home. The instruction was sufficiently definite, and there is no ground for believing that its meaning was often misunderstood. Mistakes, however, occur where people are bilingual or where language is known by more than one name, or where the official name of a language is not the same as that by which it is known among the people. Of the general accuracy of the figures for Pashto, which is the most widely spoken vernacular of the Province, there can be but little doubt. After Pashto, the language officially known as Lahnda or Western Punjabi is the most widely spread, and it is in regard to this language that the record is most unreliable. The Aryan languages of India have no hard and fast boundaries between them, each one merges imperceptibly into its neighbour and it is impossible to say exactly where one ends and the other begins. Another difficulty in connection with the returns of this language in this Province, is due to the want of precision of the people themselves in regard to the name of their mother-tongue. Educated Musalmans of the Punjab, whose number is not inconsiderable in this Province, generally regard Urdu as the mother-tongue of the whole of Northern India and there are not a few educated Hindus, immigrants from the Punjab as well as the permanent residents of the Province, who are equally insistent that Hindi is the language of Hindus throughout Northern India. The Sikhs, a large number of Hindus

The value of
the return.

as well as illiterate Punjabi Musalmans, will classify all the various dialects, other than Pashto, spoken in the Punjab and in this Province, under the one comprehensive name "Punjabi." In popular parlance, the two most dominant languages of the Province are known as Pashto and Hindko or Hindki (the language of the Hindus), the official name of the latter language being Lahnda or Western Punjabi. The extent of confusion about Punjabi and Hindko is sufficiently illustrated by the figures for these two languages returned at the last two Censuses. In 1911, 848,218 persons were recorded as speakers of Punjabi and only 72,939 whose mother-tongue was Hindko. At the present Census they seem to have changed their places. The speakers of Punjabi shrank to 85,159 and those of Hindko swelled to 940,972. There is but one inference that can be drawn from these statistics and that is this, that the people concerned make absolutely no distinction between these two names and the entry of Punjabi or Hindko in the language column depends largely upon the preference of the enumerator for the one name or the other.

Standard
Punjabi.

If the word Punjabi be taken to designate the language spoken in the heart of the Punjab, and the word Hindko be synonymous with what is known officially as Lahnda or Western Punjabi, then the figures returned for these two languages, at the present Census, are a greater approximation to facts than the statistics recorded at the 1911 Census, which were evidently "glaringly incorrect," as remarked in the last Census Report. Mr. Latimer estimated that of the 848,000 persons in this Province who were returned in 1911 as speaking Punjabi, only 25,000 actually did so, the language of the remaining 823,000 persons being Lahnda.

Confusion
between
Hindko and
Punjabi.

261. The dialects spoken in the Western Punjab as well as among non-Pashto speaking people of this Province and usually known as Western Punjabi, have been classified by Sir George Grierson as Lahnda or Lahndi. The people do not call these dialects by either of these names. Lahnda means the West (literally the direction in which the sun sets) and, relatively to the Central and Eastern Punjab, the language spoken in the tract lying in and to the west of the Punjab is called 'Lahnde di boli' (the language of the West). Lahnda is, therefore, the most appropriate name, which can cover the numerous appellations by which it is known in different localities. It belongs to the Sanskritic sub-branch and according to Sir George Grierson has been considerably influenced by the Pisacha language. He says:—

"I trace the influence of non-Sanskritic languages right down the Indus through Western Punjabi (Lahnda) and Sindhi, through Western Gujrat into the Bhil languages of Vindya Hills and possibly even further. Here the basis appears to be Sanskritic but the non-Sanskritic influence appears to be very marked."

He thinks it is not a dialect of standard Punjabi but a separate and distinct language. It was once known in Census literature as Multani or Jatki. Dr. Grierson writes:—

"Lahnda is a very widely spoken language extending from the borders of Sind up to and beyond the Murree hills. Although influenced by the dominant Punjabi spoken in the Province (Punjab) it is much more nearly connected with the Sindhi and Kashmiri than with that language. So much is this the case that the difficult words in Kashmir Chronicles have actually been explained by a reference to Mr. O'Brien's Multani Glossary."

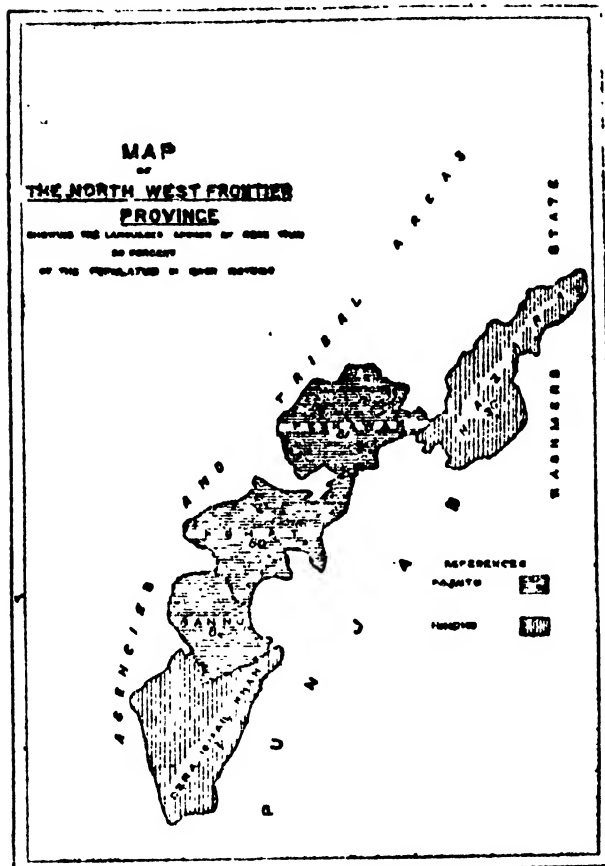
In this Province Lahnda is the language of the bulk of the people in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan and the urban population of the other three districts also generally speak Lahnda, Punjabi being the language of immigrants from the Central Punjab where standard Punjabi is spoken. The language of the Western districts of the Punjab is Lahnda and the figure for Punjabi-speakers is evidently incorrect in so far as it includes immigrants from the Western Punjab who speak Lahnda and not standard Punjabi. The number of Hindko-speakers recorded at the present Census is too low, as it does not include a large number of immigrants from the neighbouring districts of the Punjab who speak the same language, but whose mother-tongue has been wrongly returned as Punjabi. The number of Punjabi-speakers, on the contrary, is too high, as a large proportion of them speak Lahnda and not standard Punjabi. The language returned as Hindko

and officially designated as Lahnda is called by different names in different localities. It is known as Hindki in Hazara, Hindko in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu, and Derawal in Dera Ismail Khan.

LINGUISTIC DISTRIBUTION.

262. The linguistic distribution of the people, which is shown in

Languages spoken in the Province.



Subsidiary Table I gives the figures for such languages as are spoken by at least 1,000 persons. The map in the margin indicates the languages spoken by more than 50 per cent. of the population in each district. Practically all the spoken languages of the Province belong to what is known to philologists as the Indo-European family of languages, the proportion of speakers of languages of other families being about 6 per 10,000 of total population. The Eranian branch (Pashto and Persian) is used by 528 persons per *mille* and the Indian branch (Lahnda, standard Punjabi, Hindustani, Gujar and Gorkhi) by 466, the speakers of the European branch (English) being only 5 in 1,000. The speakers of the non-Sanskritic sub-branch are no more than 3 in 10,000, while no less than 466 persons in every 1,000 use one or other of the languages falling under the Sanskritic sub-

branch. The most important of the spoken languages is Pashto, which is spoken by more than half (527 per *mille*) the enumerated population of the Province; the only other important language of the Province is Hindko (Lahnda) which is the mother-tongue of 410 per *mille* of population. Allied to Hindko is Punjabi which was returned as the language of 37 per *mille*. Hindustani (including Urdu and Hindi) is spoken by 6 per *mille* and Gujar (with Pahari), which is confined to the Gujar tribe of Hazara, by about 10 per *mille*. Gorkhi or Naipali, which is the mother-tongue of Gurkha soldiers in Hazara, is spoken by 26 in every 10,000. Persian is the mother-tongue of only 1 per *mille*. The speakers of all other languages, enumerated at the recent Census, were temporary immigrants from different parts of India and their numerical strength in total population was about 14 per 10,000.

ERANIAN BRANCH.

263. Pashto and Persian are the only two languages of the Eranian branch of Indo-European family, which are spoken in this Province. Of these, Pashto is the most widely spoken language of the Province. It is the national language of the Pathans. Pashto, as is well-known, is divided into two great branches, the northern or hard Pakhtu and the southern or soft Pashto. The southern limit of the former is a line drawn just south of Thal in Bannu, and running due east almost to the Indus: thence it turns north so as to exclude the Akhora dialect of the Akhor branch of the Khattaks, which belongs to the southern branch. The northern thus includes the Afridi Bangash, Mohmand, and Yusufzai tribes, with those of the Chhachh plain in Attock, Buner, Swat and Bajaur. The soft Pashto, on the other

Pashto and its dialects.

hand is spoken by Khattaks, Wazirs, Marwats and various other tribes in the south. It has been asserted that this division of the language corresponds roughly with the tribal system of the Pathans, those who speak the hard or north-eastern Pakhto have a tendency to an oligarchic form of government, while the Pashto-speaking branch is intensely democratic in organisation.

The classical dialect is that of the Yusafzai, in which the earliest works in the language were composed. It is the purest and clearest form of the language. The sub-dialects of the Utman Khel tribe of Bajaur, and of Afridis and Orakzais differ little from it, though each has its own accent, and there are local differences in vocabulary. The Wazirs have several patois, which are probably less removed from the speech of the original Pathans than the present standard dialect of Peshawar, and they have retained many words still found in Punjabi. How far it extends to the west is not known, but underlying, as it were the Pashto languages, is a lower stratum of indigenous tongues. Such is the Ormuri or Bargista, an independent Iranian language, spoken round Kaniguram in Waziristan, by the Chamkannis. Other such languages are the Tirahi, still spoken in Tirah by the tribes subject to the Pathans, and the Dehgani which forms a connecting link between the Hindko of the Indus and the Kasir language. Our knowledge of these ancient languages is very slight, so that it is hardly possible yet to say how far they have influenced the Pashto dialects, which appear to be numerous.

Distribution
of Pashto-
speakers by
districts.

264. In Hazara, Pashto is habitually spoken among themselves by the Mishwanis, by the residents of the Agror and Konsh valleys, and by the villages on the western fringe of the Pakhli plain. The Utmanzais of Tarbela and Khalsa, the Tarkhelis, and many villages in Pakhli outside the fringe above-mentioned also talk in Pashto. It is the ordinary hard Pashto of the Peshawar border. There are, however, very few of its speakers who cannot also speak in Hindko with more or less fluency.

In Peshawar, Bannu and Kohat, Pashto is the language of the rural tracts just as Hindko is spoken in urban areas. The language of the Hindus, however, is Hindko throughout the Province, but in the Pashto-speaking districts the Hindus especially of villages are generally bilingual and can talk in both Hindko and Pashto fluently, but in the Census Schedule their language has been returned as Hindko. In the same way Awans of Peshawar can speak Hindko as readily as Pashto, but they have generally returned the latter language as their mother-tongue. A considerable number of Pathan villagers in Pashto-speaking districts, especially in Peshawar, can express themselves fluently enough in Hindko, but in the Census returns Pashto has been recorded as their mother-tongue.

In Dera Ismail Khan, Pashto is the language of frontier Pathans along the whole length of the district border, with the exception of the town of Tank and the district around it, where the population is mainly Jat and speak Lahnda. This Jat tract is usually known as Jatatar, and is surrounded by tribes speaking Pashto on all sides. With this exception, the Pashto-speaking tribes form an unbroken line, beginning with the Khaisors and Bilots at Paniala and in the Largi valley, the Marwats along the Bannu boundary from Paniala to Mullazai, the Bhitanni and Kundi and Tator tribes in Tank, and the Gandapurs, Mian Khel, Usterana and Babar in Kulachi with some minor tribes. The large migratory Powinda population of the district universally speak Pashto.

Proportion
of Pashto-
speakers in
various parts
of the
Province.

265. Although Pashto is the mother-tongue of practically the whole estimated population (2,770,666 souls) of the trans-border tract which comprises the five agencies as well as the five tribal areas, the speakers of this language in the districts constitute only 53 per cent. of the total population. It is returned by 1,209,523 persons in the enumerated area of the Province, which consists of the five administered districts as well as the trans-frontier posts. Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu are the only districts where Pashto is the dominant language. About four-fifths of the total population of these three districts

ordinarily speak it at their homes. More than half the number of Pashto-speakers (about 61 per cent.) in the Province belong to Peshawar where about 81 per cent. of the total population have returned this language as their mother-tongue. Bannu has, however, the highest proportion of Pashto-speakers (82 per cent.) although its contribution to the total Pashto-speaking population of the enumerated area is only 17 per cent. Of the three Pashto-speaking districts, Kohat occupies the lowest position, but a little less than 80 per cent. of its total population claim this language as their mother-tongue. The proportion of Pashto-speakers in every 100 of population is 23 in Dera Ismail Khan, 5 in Hazara and 17 in the trans-frontier posts.

266. The figures in the margin show the number of Pashto-speakers

DISTRICT.		Number of Pashto-speakers.			Variation in 1911-1921.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts ...	1911	1,221,859	648,410	573,449	-19,533	-2,710	-16,823
	1921	1,202,326	645,700	556,626			
Hazara ...	1911	29,151	14,645	14,506	+ 2,824 (+ 10 per cent.)	+ 2,092	- 268
	1921	31,975	17,737	14,238			
Peshawar ...	1911	709,465	378,778	330,687	+ 28,860	+ 16,883	+ 11,975
	1921	738,325	395,663	342,662			
Kohat ...	1911	193,388	101,487	91,896	-22,160 (-11 per cent.)	-9,346	-12,814
	1921	171,228	92,141	79,087			
Bannu ...	1911	218,845	114,890	103,955	-17,253 (-8 per cent.)	-8,066	-9,167
	1921	201,592	106,804	94,788			
D. I. Khan...	1911	71,015	38,610	32,405	-11,804	-5,255	-6,549
	1921	59,211	33,355	25,856			

in each district at the last two Censuses. It has decreased during the last decade by 19,533 persons of whom only 2,710 were males and the rest females. The decrease is confined to the three southern districts of the Province, where the strength of those whose mother-tongue is Pashto fell by no less

Variation in the number of Pashto-speakers in each district since 1911.

than 51,217 souls (males by 22,687 and females by 28,530). Their number in both Hazara and Peshawar showed considerable advance during the last decade. It improved by 2,824 (10 per cent.) in the former and by 28,860 (4 per cent.) in the latter. The increase in the number of Pashto-speakers in Peshawar has kept pace with the general expansion (4 per cent.) of Musalman population in that district, while the improvement in Hazara is partly due to the increase in Musalman population (3 per cent.) and partly to the confusion arising from almost all the Pashto-speaking population of Hazara being bilingual.

Hazara and Peshawar.

The decrease of 22,160 (11 per cent.) in the number of Pashto-speakers in Kohat is the result of a fall of 14,340 (7 per cent.) in the rural Musalman population of the district which is mostly Pashto-speaking as well as of a decline of 7,446 (53 per cent.) in the number of immigrants from Afghanistan, agencies and tribal areas whose mother-tongue is also Pashto. These variations in the volume of immigration from the West as well as in the strength of the rural Musalman population have already been explained in their proper place in Chapters III and IV.

Kohat.

Next to Kohat, Bannu has lost most heavily in the number of its Pashto-speaking population during the last decade. The causes, which tended to reduce it in Kohat, were also operative in this district. The Musalman population outside Edwardesabad declined by 3 per cent. and the immigration from the West by 56 per cent. Another reason for the decrease in the number of Pashto-speaking population is to be found in the fact, that a considerable number of villages in the district especially in the Lakki Tahsil are bilingual and the mother-tongue of an appreciable number of people whose language was returned as Pashto at the last Census, has been recorded Hindko at the present one.

Bannu.

Dera Ismail
Khan.

The only other district, which has shown a decline in the number of its Pashto-speaking population is Dera Ismail Khan where their numerical strength fell from 71,015 in 1911 to 59,211 in 1921. This decrease is mainly due to the decline in the number of immigrants from Afghanistan and the trans-border territory whose mother-tongue is Pashto. Their number declined from 25,352 in 1911 to 16,570 in 1921. Another cause of the decrease in the number of Pashto-speakers in this district is to be found in the very heavy mortality caused in this district by influenza and malaria in 1918—1919. These epidemics caused the greatest havoc in the Pashto-speaking villages near the border where no medical aid of any kind was available.

Proportional
figures for
Pashto-
speakers at
the last three
Censuses.

267. The figures in the margin compare the proportional figures for Pashto-speakers at the last three Censuses.

Pashto-speakers per 10,000 of population at the last three Censuses.

DISTRICT.	1901.	1911.	1921.
All Districts ...	5,408	5,562	5,340
Hazara ...	568	483	514
Peshawar ...	7,849	8,202	8,187
Kohat ...	7,799	8,681	7,996
Bannu ...	8,460	8,761	8,170
Dera Ismail Khan...	2,898	2,773	2,271

In the districts of the Province, as a whole, the proportion of Pashto-speakers per 10,000 of total population has fallen from 5,562 in 1911 to 5,340 in 1921, the corresponding figure for 1901 being 5,408. The decrease in the last decade is the natural result of the shrinkage in their number which has already been discussed in the preceding paragraph. The decrease in the relative strength of Pashto-speakers during the last ten years is shared by all the districts of the Province except Hazara, where their proportion per 10,000 of total population advanced from 483 to 514. Although, as compared with the last Census, the proportion of Pashto-speakers in both Peshawar and Kohat has declined, it has considerably improved since 1901. In every 100 of population, there are now 3 more Pashto-speakers in Peshawar and 2 more in Kohat than they were twenty years back. Of the Pashto-speaking districts, Bannu is the only one where their proportion has appreciably declined during the last twenty years. In Dera Ismail Khan, where only a small proportion of the people speak Pashto, their proportion has steadily declined during the last twenty years. I have already explained that the main causes of the decline in the strength of Pashto-speakers are the steady decrease in the volume of immigration from the West, the serious check to the growth of population received during the last decade on account of the heavy mortality caused by influenza and malaria, and the fact that a considerable number of Pashto-speakers are bilingual and at the present Census they have chosen to return Hindko and not Pashto as their mother-tongue.

The future
of Pashtu in
the Province.

268. It might be interesting in this connection to enquire whether there are any indications that Pashto is steadily though slowly losing ground in the Province. So far as appearances go, one might be inclined to answer this question in the affirmative. The Pashto-speakers of the Province are not only mixed up with Lahnda speakers, but they are surrounded on three sides by a population which speaks Lahnda or Hindko, as it is known locally. Primary education is steadily expanding in the Province and a net of primary schools is spreading over the whole Province. It is through Urdu and not through Pashto that instruction is imparted in these schools. The urban population of the Province speaks Lahnda, Punjabi or Urdu. The Court language is Urdu and all the public records are kept in that language. Urdu, Punjabi and Lahnda are closely allied to each other, and a speaker of the one can easily exchange his thoughts with those whose mother-tongue is either of the other two languages. One who knows Pashto only cannot converse in Northern India with anybody who does not know it. Although Pashto has borrowed a good many words from Lahnda, the former is a language distinct from the latter. The one belongs to the Eranian branch of the Indo-European family of languages, while the latter, along with Punjabi and Urdu, falls under the Indian Sanskritic branch. Pashto is allied to Persian, while Hindko (Lahnda), Punjabi and Urdu are popularly taken to be the different dialects of the same language spoken and understood throughout Northern India, including Central Provinces.

The whole of the urban population in Pashto-knowing tracts talk Lahnda. All the educated Pathans as well as an ever-increasing number of

Pashto-speakers who have got business relations with the urban population or with Lahnda-speaking castes and tribes who surround them are bilingual and in their case Lahnda would appear to be surely though imperceptibly superseding Pashto. A study of the Census figures for the last twenty years

DISTRICT.	Population.				Pashto-speakers.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	Variation per cent. in 1901-21.	1921.	1911.	1901.	Variation per cent. in 1901-21.
Districts ...	3,251,340	3,196,933	2,041,534	+ 10	1,202,326	1,221,859	1,088,615	+ 10
Hazara ...	622,349	603,028	560,288	+ 11	31,975	29,151	31,584	+ 1
Peshawar ...	907,867	865,009	788,707	+ 15	735,325	706,467	619,025	+ 19
Kohat ...	314,123	222,690	217,865	- 2	171,223	193,383	169,065	+ 1
Bannu ...	246,734	250,066	224,801	+ 9	201,592	218,845	195,839	+ 3
D. I. Khan ...	260,767	356,120	247,873	+ 5	69,211	71,015	73,182	- 19

will not be without interest in this connection. The statement in the margin shows the variations that the population and Pashto-speakers

have undergone in each district during the last twenty years. In the districts of the Province as a whole, the population as well as the number of Pashto-speakers advanced by 10 per cent. Taking the figures for each individual district, the population of Hazara improved by 11 per cent. and the number of Pashto-speakers residing in it by 1 per cent. only, the corresponding figures for Bannu being 9 and 3 respectively. In Peshawar the advance in the number of Pashto-speakers more than kept pace with the improvement in population. In Kohat, the population decreased by 2 per cent., while the Pashto-speakers increased by 1 per cent. In Dera Ismail Khan the strength of Pashto-speakers actually declined by 19 per cent, while its population increased by 5 per cent. There can be but little doubt that Pashto is steadily losing ground in both the northern and southern districts of the Province as well as in Bannu. In Dera Ismail Khan, Daulat Khel tribe of Tank, which once spoke Pashto, have given up the use of that language, under the influence of the Jat population, by whom they are surrounded. In the early eighties Mr. Dames, in discussing the languages of Dera Ismail Khan, made the following remarks regarding the future of Pashto in that district :—

“There is no doubt that under English rule, Hindustani is rapidly superseding Pashto and this language is doomed to die out in these parts as assuredly as the Celtic of the Scotch and Welsh Highlands. Like English and Celtic, the two languages exist side by side without showing any tendency to amalgamate, though there are naturally a large number of local terms, such as *band*, *moyajora*, etc., common to both.”

These words were written more than thirty years ago and they have so far proved but too true in the case of Dera Ismail Khan.

DISTRICT.	Population.			Pashto-speakers.		
	1921.	1881.	Variation per cent.	1921.	1881.	Variation per cent.
Hazara ...	622,349	407,075	+ 53	31,975	26,476	+ 21
Peshawar ...	907,867	697,625	+ 49	735,325	458,174	+ 61
Kohat ...	314,123	174,762	+ 23	171,223	142,474	+ 20
Bannu ...	246,734	182,740	+ 35	201,592	175,742	+ 15
D. I. Khan ...	260,767	203,741	+ 28	69,211	67,960	- 13

a little more fully, I give in the margin a statement which shows the variations that have taken place in the population and the number of Pashto-speakers since 1881, in the several districts of the Province. In a small province like the North-West Frontier Province, these figures are, however, affected appreciably by migration which is mainly confined to males. In order to eliminate its effect as much as possible I add another statement which gives similar information in regard to the female population. The women, from want of intercourse with the outer world, retain their mother-tongue much longer than the men do. It is clear from these state-

ably by migration which is mainly confined to

DISTRICT.	Female population.			Female Pashto-speakers.		
	1881.	1921.	Variation per cent.	1881.	1921.	Variation per cent.
Districts ...	709,810	1,022,024	+ 44	401,500	556,026	+ 38
Hazara ...	188,459	293,757	+ 56	11,887	14,238	+ 19
Peshawar ...	266,510	404,564	+ 52	212,361	342,662	+ 61
Kohat ...	77,014	98,416	+ 26	65,991	79,082	+ 20
Bannu ...	63,299	113,140	+ 36	82,143	94,768	+ 15
D. I. Khan ...	94,328	112,117	+ 19	32,065	25,856	- 19

ments that, as compared with the improvement in total population, the advance in the number of Pashto-speakers has been considerably less during the last forty years. The vitality of Pashto is as strong as ever in both Peshawar and Kohat, but in the other three districts of the Province it is slowly but surely being superseded by the more cultivated tongues. The female figures in Kohat are, however, significant. They show unmistakably that the future of the language is not quite encouraging in that district, although it is not as dark there as in Hazara, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu.

Persian.

269. The only other language of the Eranian stock, that was found spoken in the Province at the recent Census, is Persian. Persian is the Court language of Afghanistan and is the mother-tongue of the people living in and round Kabul, although a large number of Afghans speak Pashto in their homes. There are now 2,469 (1,247 males and 1,222 females) Persian-speakers in the Province, of whom no less than 1,740 (980 males and 760 females) were enumerated in Peshawar, 475 (144 males and 331 females) in Kohat, 134 (3 males and 131 females) in Bannu and only 3 males in Hazara. They are mostly immigrants, traders and others, from Kabul, but there are also some families permanently settled in the Province especially in the Peshawar city whose mother-tongue is Persian. They generally came originally from Kabul and have preserved their mother-tongue so far. But there are also several families of the Qazzilbash tribe who speak Persian in their homes. They claim to be of Turki origin whose ancestors are said to have entered the country in the wake of Nadir Shah's hordes.

The number of Persian-speakers in the Province rose from 3,290 in 1901 to 3,811 in 1911 and fell at the recent Census to 2,469, the lowest figure recorded during the last twenty years. The decrease is practically confined to Peshawar where their strength declined from 3,280 to 1,740. Kohat and Bannu have registered an increase of 320 and 128 respectively and Hazara a decrease of 6. Only 4 Persian-speakers were recorded in Dera Ismail Khan in 1911, but at the present Census not a single one was returned from this district. No particular reason need be assigned for the variations which Persian-speakers in the Province show from time to time. Their number as well as their proportion to the total population is always insignificant. They contribute only 1·1 per *mille* to the total Provincial population, the corresponding figure for the last Census being 1·7.

Bilochi.

270. Bilochi, which is also a language of the Eranian branch, is spoken in both the Punjab district of Dera Ghazi Khan and Baluchistan which adjoin this Province, but it is curious that not a single Bilochi-speaker was returned either at the present Census or at the last one, although in 1901 Bilochi was recorded as the language of 124 persons, mainly in Dera Ismail Khan.

INDIAN BRANCH—NON-SANSCRITIC.

Kashmiri.

271. Kashmiri and Kohistani are the only two languages of the non-Sanscritic sub-branch, called Dardic or Pisacha languages in Sir George Grierson's classified scheme, which are spoken in this Province. Of these Kashmiri is spoken by immigrants from Kashmir. But a large number of Kashmiris, who have been domiciled in the Province for more than one generation, have given up their mother-tongue. In fact, the number of Kashmiris and of immigrants from Kashmir has always been out of all proportion to the strength of Kashmiri speakers who fell from 826 in 1901 to 561 in 1911 and to 474 in 1921. The majority of Kashmiri-speakers hail from Hazara which adjoins Kashmir. Of 474 persons whose mother-tongue is Kashmiri, 267 were registered in Hazara, 33 in Peshawar and 43 in Kohat.

The figures in the margin compare the numerical strength of Kashmiri-speakers, of immigrants from Kashmir, and of Kashmiris by tribe or caste, at the last three Censuses. It is clear that it is always only a very small proportion of Kashmiris and immigrants from Kashmir whose mother-tongue is Kashmiri. The number of immigrants

YEAR.	Kashmiri speakers.	Immigrants from Kashmir.	Kashmiris by caste or tribe.
1901 ...	826	5,988	24,854
1911 ...	561	4,655	28,681
1921 ...	474	3,006	15,918

from Kashmir and of those whose mother-tongue is Kashmiri has steadily declined during the last twenty years. Kashmiris rose from 24,854 in 1901 to 29,631 in 1911 and fell again to 15,918 at the present Census.

272. Kohistani is the name given to a group of dialects spoken in the Indus Kohistan as well as in the Swat and Panjkora Kohistan, by people who have not yet adopted Pashto as their mother-tongue. All the Kohistani speakers in the administered territory of the Province, 222 in number (116 males and 106 females), were enumerated in Hazara. In 1911, of the 117 Kohistani-speakers 85 were recorded in Hazara and the rest in Peshawar. Not a single person returned his language as Chatiari or Dehgani at the present Census, although in 1911 the number of the speakers of these languages was 41 and 16 respectively. It is possible, the increase in the number of Kohistani-speakers recorded at the present Census is, to a large extent if not wholly, due to the inclusion in the figure of speakers of Chatiari and Dehgani which along with Kohistani (the language of hills) are languages of Dardic or Pisacha branch, and as they are all spoken in the hills, the one may easily be confused with the others.

Kohistani.

INDIAN BRANCH—SANSKRITIC.

NORTH-WESTERN GROUP.

273. As I have already said, Pashto and Hindko or Lahnda are the two principal indigenous languages of the Province. Although philologists consider Lahnda to be a language quite distinct from Punjabi, popularly the one is regarded to be merely a dialect of the other, which always gives rise to a good deal of confusion in the Census returns for these two languages. The statistical value of the figures for these two languages has already been discussed in paragraphs 260 and 261 above. The line differentiating Lahnda from standard Punjabi of the Central Punjab runs from the south-eastern boundary of the Jhelum District almost due south, through the middle of the Phalia Tahsil of Gujrat, along the eastern boundary of Hafizabad and through the middle of the Khanqah Dogran Tahsil, touching the north-west corner of Sharakpur (Gujranwala) and Chunian (Lahore) Tahsils, through the Gugera and Dipalpur Tahsils of Montgomery, to the southern boundary of the Pakpattan Tahsil of the same district, where it turns west to the trijunction of the Montgomery and Multan districts with the Bahawalpur State. From this point it comes round to the south, to within 15 miles of the Bikaner border, and then runs almost parallel to the boundary of that state with Bahawalpur. On the west, it is hemmed in by the Bilochi-speaking Biloch trans-frontier tract of Dera Ghazi Khan and on the north-west by the boundary of the North-West Frontier Province. Lahnda is spoken generally in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, the two northern and southern districts of the Province, and by the urban population of the other three districts. The indigenous Hindu and Sikh population throughout the Province speak Lahnda which is also the mother-tongue of immigrants from the Western Punjab. Of 940,972 speakers of Lahnda recorded at the recent Census, 558,579 were returned from Hazara, 113,991 from Peshawar, 30,955 from Kohat, 37,891 from Bannu, 185,152 from Dera Ismail Khan and the rest (14,404) in the trans-frontier posts. I have already stated that the return for Lahnda-speakers is too low, in so far as it does not include the Lahnda-speaking immigrants from the Punjab, who are wrongly returned as speakers of Punjabi. It is difficult to say what proportion of persons returned as Punjabi-speakers really speak Lahnda, but as I shall show later on, of the 85,159 persons whose mother-tongue has been returned as Punjabi, roughly 50,000 may be taken to be the speakers of Lahnda. If this estimate be approximately correct, it will raise the number of Lahnda-speakers in the Province to about a million souls. These figures do not admit of comparison with those of the last Census in as much as, of 848,218 persons whose mother-tongue was recorded as Punjabi, only 25,000 were estimated to be the speakers of that language, the number of Hindko-speakers according to 1911 Census (72,939 persons) being evidently abnormally low. After referring to the figures given in Imperial Table XI (Birth-place), Mr. Latimer estimated that the number of Lahnda-speakers in the Province

Hindko and
Lahnda.

was 896,157 in 1911. If both the 1911 and the present estimate of Lahnda-speakers be correct even roughly, then the advance of nearly 11 per cent. in the number of Hindko-speakers requires a word of explanation. It is to be found partly in the large increase in the number of immigrants from the Western Punjab and partly in a considerable number of bilingual population recorded as Pashto-speaking at the last Census, being returned, as already shown, as Hindko-speakers. But in order to base conclusions on firmer basis, I proceed now to consider the figures for the two allied languages of Lahnda and Punjabi together.

Lahnda plus
Punjabi.

274. The figures in the margin compare the proportionate numbers of the speakers of these two languages in each district at the last three Censuses. In the Province, as a whole, these two languages have gained a little during the last twenty years, although their use was a little less common in 1911 than in 1901. They have steadily gained ground in both Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan where the bulk of the people speak them. In the Pashto-speaking districts of Peshawar and Kohat, Pashto has gained a little at the expense of both Hindko and Punjabi during the last twenty years, although the use of the latter has considerably increased in these two districts since 1911. Bannu is the only Pashto-speaking district where the use of Hindko and Punjabi is more widespread now than in 1901, although the proportion of the speakers of these languages, to the total population, declined considerably in the decade 1901—1911.

Speakers of Lahnda plus Punjabi.			
DISTRICT.	Number per 10,000 of population.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Districts ...	4,443	4,168	4,292
Hazara ...	9,085	8,990	8,415
Peshawar ...	1,696	1,660	1,947
Kohat ...	1,883	1,224	1,981
Bannu ...	1,816	1,195	1,453
Dera Ismail Khan	7,071	7,111	6,922

Punjabi.

275. 85,159 persons have been returned as speaking Punjabi, and of these 11,472 were enumerated in the trans-frontier posts. Punjabi-speakers in the districts constitute about 33 per *mille* of the total population, so far as returns are concerned. A reference to Subsidiary Table I will show that at the 1911 Census 848,218 persons were returned as speakers of Punjabi, which means that for every 1 speaker of Punjabi now there were 10, a decade ago. Of the total number of Punjabi-speakers, returned in 1911, only 25,000 were estimated to be speakers of true Punjabi, the mother-tongue of the rest was taken to be one or other dialect of Lahnda.

I now proceed to make an attempt to separate the speakers of true Punjabi from among those who have returned it as their mother-tongue at the present Census. The statistical information which can help us in the matter is to be found in Imperial Table XI (Birth-place). Punjabi in this Province is not an indigenous language, it is spoken by immigrants from the Central Punjab, the mother-tongue of the immigrants from the Western Punjab being Lahnda. It is difficult to say exactly where Punjabi ends and Lahnda begins. There is a tract of land where they meet and where the language of the people is partly Punjabi and partly Lahnda. The total number of immigrants from the Punjab, as ascertained at the recent Census, is 97,624 and the strength of those whose mother-tongue was returned as Punjabi 85,159. Of the Punjabi immigrants no less than 24,645 did not specify their district. Our calculation will not be far from a reasonable approximation to facts if we say that the speakers of the Standard Punjabi are not much more numerous than the persons enumerated in the Province who showed as their birth-place one or other of the districts shown in the margin. It can hardly be presumed that all the persons shown in the marginal statement returned Punjabi as their mother-tongue. A good many may have returned Hindustani or Urdu as their language and an appreciable number may have Lahnda as their

DISTRICT.	Number of immigrants.
Sialkot ...	3,671
Gujranwala ...	1,932
Lahore ...	11,829
Montgomery ...	38
Gurdaspur ...	727
Amritsar ...	4,775
Carried over ...	22,972

Districts.	Number of immigrants.
Brought forward ...	22,972
Ferozepur ...	271
Gujrat ...	3,489
Kangra ...	266
Hoshiarpur ...	1,183
Jullundhar ...	1,745
Ludhiana ...	494
Ambala ...	1,462
Karnal ...	255
Rohtak ...	65
Hissar ...	296
Guilgaon ...	94
Pathankote ...	41
Sargodha ...	59
Shahpur ...	849
Simla ...	79
Lyallpur ...	808
	34,318

as compared with the estimated figure of 1911, is evidently the result of military concentration at the time of the recent Census, which brought to the Province temporarily an unusually large number of troops and followers, who have their home in the Central Punjab.

276. Having separated, however roughly, the speakers of Punjabi from those of Lahnda, and assuming that all those persons, who are not shown in the marginal statement printed against the preceding paragraph and who have returned their language as Punjabi, are Hindko-speakers, I may

Distribution
of Lahnda-
speakers.

DISTRICT.	Lahnda-speakers, estimated number.		Variation per cent. in 1911- 1921.
	1921.	1911.	
All Districts ...	965,162	895,621	+ 8
Hazara ...	560,815	540,671	+ 3.7
Peshawar ...	131,875	122,813	+ 7
Kohat ...	35,532	24,255	+ 46
Bannu ...	40,006	27,195	+ 47
Dera Ismail Khan	197,134	180,587	+ 9

as well institute a comparison between the estimated numbers of Lahnda-speakers in different districts of the Province and those arrived at by a similar process at the 1911 Census. It will appear from the marginal statement that the number of Lahnda-speakers in the districts of the Province advanced during the last ten years by 8 per cent. and in Dera Ismail Khan by 9 per cent., Peshawar following closely with an improvement of 7 per cent. The improvement in Hazara was a little less than 4 per cent. which is practically the same as the rate of growth of the total population in that district (3.2 per cent.). Of the trans-Indus districts, Kohat and Bannu, in which the bulk of the population speak Pashto, show an advance of 46 and 47 per cent. respectively in the number of Lahnda-speakers. The increase in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan is due partly to the growth of population and partly to the concentration in them of a large number of troops whose home is in the Western Punjab where Lahnda is spoken. In Kohat and Bannu, on the other hand, the population has appreciably decreased during the last decade. Only a small proportion of the population of these districts speak Lahnda. The numerical strength of Lahnda-speaking immigrants in these districts improved considerably at the time of the recent Census on account of the military concentration. Besides, a large number of bilingual people, especially in Bannu, who were recorded as Pashto-speaking at the last Census, have now returned Hindko as their mother-tongue. An under-estimate of Lahnda-speakers at the last Census is also, to a certain extent, responsible for the extraordinary improvement in their number at the present Census.

INDIAN BRANCH — SANSKRITIC.

WESTERN GROUP.

277. The languages falling under the western group are Urdu or Hindustani, Gujarati and Punjabi. Of these I have already had something to say about Punjabi, figures for which are in this Province mixed up with those

Urdu (with
Hindustani).

of Lahnda which belongs to the north-western group of Indian Sanscritic branch. I will now deal with each of them separately. In the Linguistic Survey, Western Hindi is the name given to the dialects spoken in the eastern part of the Indo-Gangetic Plain West. It consists of three dialects, *vis.*, Hindustani, Urdu and other Hindi. At the present Census only Hindustani and Urdu dialects of Western Hindi have been returned, and following the precedent of the last Census they have been grouped together. Urdu and Hindustani is spoken in this Province by about 4 per of *mille* of the total population of districts. Hindustani is the name by which the dialect of Ambala, Delhi and Karnal has been generally called, as also that spoken by immigrants from the United Provinces. Urdu is the somewhat polished *Lingua Franca* of the towns and of the stronger villages in the east, which is largely impregnated with Persian words, just as Hindustani has a large admixture of Sanskrit words. Urdu is merely Hindi persianised. Educated Musalmans of the Punjab, as already noted, generally return Urdu as their language, while educated Hindus of the Punjab not unoften prefer to record Hindi, which is only another name of Hindustani, as their mother-tongue.

The figures in the margin show the number of Urdu and Hindustani speakers in the Province at the last two Censuses. So far as statistics are concerned, the number of Hindustani-speakers is a little more than half what it was ten years ago. Urdu or Hindustani is not an indigenous language in the Province. It is generally the language of the immigrants from the Eastern Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. It is really curious that while the strength of immigrants from the United Provinces, where this language is generally spoken, has risen considerably during the last decade, the number of its speakers has fallen 48 per cent. The tendency of educated Musalmans and Hindus of the Punjab, whose mother-tongue is Punjabi or Lahnda, to return Urdu and Hindi as their language, is not so pronounced now as it was ten years ago and this accounts probably, to a large extent, for the extraordinary decrease in the number of Urdu or Hindustani speakers. With the exception of Kohat, where they advanced from 1,521 to 2,280, the number of Urdu and Hindustani speakers has declined everywhere in the Province during the last decade. As in 1911, they are far more numerous in Peshawar than any where else, but their proportion to every 10,000 of population is considerably less in Peshawar (67) than in Kohat (107). Not a single Urdu-speaker is returned from Dera Ismail Khan where in 1911 no less than 2,531 persons recorded their language as Hindustani. In Bannu the number fell from 1,204 to 48 and in Hazara from 515 to 445.

DISTRICT.	Urdu and Hindustani speakers.	
	1911.	1921.
Districts	16,995	8,814
Hazara	515	445
Peshawar	11,224	6,041
Kohat	1,521	2,280
Bannu	1,204	48
Dera Ismail Khan	2,531	...

Gujari.

278. The Gujars of the Hazara hills and neighbouring tracts have a language peculiar to themselves and it is called Gujari. It is a dialect of Rajasthani, its grammar being the same as that of the language of Jaipur in Rajputana. It is really curious that in the mountains of Hazara and Kashmir we find a dialect of a language spoken hundreds of miles to their south-east in Rajputana. It is returned in this Province by the Gujars of the Mansehra Tahsil which adjoins Kashmir. As the figures in the margin show, the language is slowly but surely dying in Hazara, where it is being supplanted by Hindki (Lahnda), the dominant language of the district. Practically all the Gujars of Hazara are bilingual and can express themselves in Hindki (Lahnda) with greater or less fluency, according as they come more or less in contact with the Lahnda-speaking people by whom they

YEAR.	Gujari-speakers in Hazara.	
	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
1901	53,021	943
1911	25,641	435
1921	22,687	364

are surrounded and with whom they have daily dealings. The speakers of this language dropped from 53,021 in 1901 to 25,641 in 1911 in Hazara to which it is confined in this Province, the figure for 1921 being still further reduced to 22,637. Their proportion to every 10,000 of population in Hazara was 948 in 1901, which fell to 425 in 1911 and to 364 at the present Census.

279. While dealing with the statistics of Lahnda-speakers, I discussed at some length in paragraph 275 above the figures for Punjabi-speakers mixed up with them. The Census returns are fairly accurate, so far as the total

Punjabi.

Punjabi speakers.			
DISTRICT.	Estimated number.		Variation per cent., 1911-1921.
	1921.	1911.	
Districts ...	25,092	20,806	+ 69
Hazara ...	1,683	1,420	+ 18
Peshawar ...	22,029	12,146	+ 81
Kohat ...	3,713	3,003	+ 24
Banna ...	4,767	2,680	+ 78
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,901	1,547	+ 88

number of speakers of these two languages is concerned, but their separate figures are vitiated by the confusion about their identity in the public mind. I have already given estimated figures for Lahnda-speakers in different districts of the Province. I now proceed to make a similar effort in respect of Punjabi-speakers at the last two Censuses. The statement in the margin gives the same information about them as is furnished about the Lahnda-speakers by the marginal figures printed opposite to paragraph 276 above.

The total number of Punjabi-speakers in the Province has improved by 69 per cent. This remarkable improvement is more or less shared by all the districts of the Province. Dera Ismail Khan, the southern district of the Province, shows the largest percentage of increase (88 per cent.) and Hazara, which occupies the northern extremity, the smallest (18 per cent.). The advance in Peshawar is 81 per cent., in Banna 78 per cent., and in Kohat 24 per cent. Almost all the Punjabi-speakers of the Province are temporary immigrants consisting for the most part of soldiers and followers. The extraordinary increase in their number at the present Census was due to the disturbed condition of the border which necessitated an unusual concentration of troops in the frontier districts. A large number of these fresh arrivals were recruited in the Central Punjab, which augmented greatly the strength of Punjabi-speaking population in the Province.

INDIAN BRANCH — SANSKRITIC.

NORTHERN GROUP.

280. Gorkhi or Naipali, as it is more popularly known, is the language of Gurkha immigrants serving in the Gurkha Battalions. They are natives of Nepal and their chief station in the Province is Abbottabad in the Hazara District, where a few of them have permanently settled. Their number has increased from 5,179 to 5,892 during the last decade. Of the Gurkhas enumerated at the present Census, 4,145 (2,591 males and 1,554 females) were enumerated in Hazara, where they have got a colony at Abbottabad, 1,743 males in the trans-border posts, and 4 males in Peshawar. Their presence in trans-border posts was confined to Waziristan, where military operations were going on at the time of the Census.

Gorkhi (Naipali).

281. Vernaculars not dealt with in the preceding paragraphs include Sindhi, Gujrati, Purbi, Bengali and Mahratti, which are returned by 7, 11, 100, 264 and 464 persons respectively. As their names indicate, Sindhi is spoken in Sindh, Gujrati in Gujrat, Bengali in Bengal and Mahratti in Maharashtra in the Bombay Presidency. The word "Purbi" literally means "the language of the East" and is used by people living to the west of the language referred to. It is a dialect of Hindustani or Hindi, used by the low caste immigrants from Oudh and its neighbourhood, who are chiefly to be found in and about cantonments. In practice, however, any low caste immigrant from the United Provinces is known popularly as Purbia and the language he talks as Purbi. In this Province the speakers of Purbi work generally as syces, shoe-makers and washermen. Of the 100 persons who returned Purbi as their language

Others.

98 (49 males and 49 females) were enumerated in Peshawar and 2 in the trans-frontier posts.

A reference to Imperial Table XI will show that the number of persons, born in Bengal and Bombay and enumerated in this Province, is much larger than those who have returned their language as one of the vernaculars spoken in those provinces. These discrepancies can be easily explained. There is hardly a province in India where only one vernacular is spoken. Besides, emigrants from this Province, especially traders, who carry on their business at Bombay and Calcutta, are sometimes accompanied by their families and their children born outside the Province are naturally, on their return home, included among the immigrants from the places where they were born.

EUROPEAN BRANCH.

282. English is naturally by far the most important European language spoken in the Province. No other European language was returned at the present Census. The English-speakers in the Province more than doubled themselves during the last decade. Their number advanced from 5,839 in 1911 to 11,871 at the present Census. This is mainly due to the unusual increase in the strength of British troops and officers, necessitated by the military concentration that was going on in the Province at the time of the Census. To the total increase of 6,032 English-speakers no less than 1,990 were contributed by the trans-frontier tract especially Waziristan, where military operations were actually going on. The statement in the margin shows the number of English-speakers in each district at the last two Censuses. As in 1911, the bulk of the English-speakers are found in Peshawar. They have increased more or less in every district of the Province, but the chief contributions to the Provincial increase are made by Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

English-speakers.			
DISTRICT.		1921.	1911.
Districts	...	9,762	5,720
Hazara	...	855	144
Peshawar	...	7,137	5,028
Kohat	...	846	140
Bannu	...	187	121
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1,297	247

LANGUAGES OF OTHER FAMILIES.

283. I give in the margin a list of other Indian languages not belonging to Indo-European family, as well as of languages of the Asiatic countries other than India, which have been registered at the recent enumeration. Of these Madrasi is only another name for Tamil, which is a language of the Dravida group of the Dravidian family of languages, spoken in the south-east and South Madras. Telugu is a member of the Andhara group of the same family spoken in Madras, the Nizam's Dominions, and parts of Mysore, the Central Provinces and Berar. 758 persons returned their language as Tamil or Madrasi and 667 as Telugu. Of the immigrants from other Asiatic countries 54 returned their language as Arabic, 23 as Turki and 1 only as Chinese. The speakers of all these languages are temporary immigrants from the provinces and countries where they are spoken. Tamil and Telugu speakers are mostly camp followers who entered the Province in the train of troops from Madras.

1.	{ Tamil	...	...	580	} 758
	{ Madrasi	...	...	178	
2.	Telugu	...	...	667	
3.	Arabic	...	...	54	
4.	Turki	...	...	23	
5.	Chinese	...	...	1	
				1,603	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Distribution of total population by language, according to Census.*

LANGUAGE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEAKERS (000's OMITTED).			Number per mille of population of Province.	Where chiefly spoken.
	1921.	1911.	1901.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Indo-European family	2,293	2,210	2,112	999.4	
IRANIAN BRANCH	1,212	1,233	1,145	528.8	
Pashto	1,210	1,229 (d)	1,143	537.2	Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu.
Persian	2	4	3	1.1	Peshawar and Kohat.
Balochi ... ..	...	...	...	...
INDIAN BRANCH—NON-SANSCRITIC	1	1	1	.3	
Others	1 (a)	1 (e)	1 (k)	.3	Hazara.
INDIAN BRANCH—SANSCRITIC	1,068	970	961	465.6	
NORTH-WESTERN GROUP—					
Hindko and its dialects (Lahnda)	941 (f)	73 (j)	562 (l)	410.1	Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan.
WESTERN GROUP—					
Hindustani and other forms of Western Hindi	18	17 (g)	17 (m)	5.5	Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat.
Gujari (with Pahari)	22	26	53	9.9	Hazara.
Punjabi (with Dogri)	86	843	901	37.1	Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.
NORTHERN GROUP—					
Gorkhi (Naipali)	6	5	7 (n)	2.6	Hazara.
Others	1 (b)	1 (A)		.4	
EUROPEAN BRANCH	12	6	5	5.2	
English	12	6	5	5.2	
Others ... ..	...	... (i)	... (o)	...	
Language of other families	1 (c)	... (j)	...	.6	
Not returned... ... ..	...	...	1	...	
Total	2,294	2,210	2,113	1,000	

NOTE.—The figures given in column 4 of the table work up to the population given in Table X, Part IV, of the Punjab Census Report, 1901, less the population of the Sherani country 1901 (12,371 persons). The references given in the notes referring to the same column are to the details of languages shown in the same table Punjab Census Report, 1901.

(a) Includes Kohistani (222) and Kashmiri (474).

(b) Includes Sindhi, Gujarati, Purbi, Bengali and Marathi.

(c) Includes Tamil, Telugu, Arabic, Turki and Chinese.

(d) Includes Ormuri.

(e) Includes Chitiani (with Kashkari), Kohistani, Kashmiri and Dohgani (Pashei).

(f) Includes Peshawari, Tinsoli, Pothwari, Multani, Derawal, Malwal and Pochi.

(g) Includes Urdu, Dakhani, Hindi Bhasha, Gwaliori and Bhopali.

(h) Includes Sindhi, Marathi (with Gwal and Konkani), Oriya, Bengali, Purbi, Gujarati (with Parsi), Marwari and Odhi.

(i) Includes Armenien, Portuguese, Russian, Irish, French, Danish and German.

(j) Includes Tamil (with Madras), Arabic, Chinese and Turki (Turkish).

(k) Chitiani and Kashmiri.

(l) Includes Lahnda (or Jathi), Derawal, Chinawar, Hindki, Peshawari, Pothwari, Multani, Bahawalpuri, Awankari, Dhanni, Ghebi, Tinsoli, Chasbi and Kohati.

(m) Includes Urdu, Hindustani and Hariani.

(n) Includes Sindhi, Odhi and "Other Indian Vernacular" (less Sindhi, Brahui and Kashmiri). The last entry no doubt includes some languages not belonging to the Indo-European family, but it is impossible to distinguish these from the rest.

(o) Includes Brahui and "Other Asiatic Vernaculars" (not Persian).

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Distribution by language of the population of each district.

DISTRICT OR NATURAL DIVISION.	Number per 10,000 of population speaking							
	Pashto.	Punjabi.	Hindko.	Gujari.	Urdu (with Hindustani).	Persian.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
N.-W. F. P. (Total Districts) ...	5,341	327	4,116	101	39	10	66	
Hazara ...	514	60	8,975	364	7	...	80	
Trans-Indus Districts ...	7,185	430	2,259	...	51	14	61	
Peshawar ...	8,137	440	1,256	...	67	19	81	
Kohat ...	7,996	387	1,446	...	107	22	42	
Bannu ...	8,170	279	1,536	...	2	5	8	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,271	571	7,100	...	...	...	58

CHAPTER X.

INFIRMITIES.

284. As at all previous Censuses from 1881 onwards, the infirmities registered at the present Census were four in number, viz., insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. Persons afflicted with two or more infirmities were counted under each of the infirmities in Imperial Table XII, but only the principal infirmity was taken into account for the purposes of Imperial Table XII-A. In the former Table, the distribution of the infirm is given by age and by districts, while the extent to which the infirmities are met with in each of the important castes, tribes and races, is exhibited in the latter. It is worthy of note that, as on the previous occasion, no infirmities were recorded in the trans-frontier posts, the only portion of the trans-border tract where the population was enumerated on the General Schedule.

Reference to
Statistics.

Subsidiary Table I compares the proportion of males and females afflicted with each infirmity, ascertained at each of the last five Censuses. A similar comparison of the age-distribution of the infirm has been made in Subsidiary Table II. Subsidiary Table III shows the number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period, and the proportion of females to males.

The statistics of infirmities given in Imperial as well as Subsidiary Tables above deal with the population of British districts only.

285. The instructions issued to the Enumerators for the registration of infirmities were as follows:—

Scope of
figures.

"If any person be blind of both eyes, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, or deaf and dumb, enter the name of infirmity in this column.

"Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or who are suffering from white leprosy only, do not enter those who are deaf only or dumb only."

In the instructions which were issued to the superior Census staff it was laid down that "Care is needed to prevent the entry of persons suffering from leucoderma or white leprosy and other infirmities not falling within the scope of column 16." These instructions are practically the same as were issued in 1911 in regard to all infirmities except deaf-mutism. At previous Censuses only those persons were shown as deaf and dumb who had been so from birth. On the present occasion this limitation was omitted, and our returns show all persons as afflicted with this infirmity who were found both deaf and dumb at the time of the Census without any inquiry as to whether the defect was congenital or otherwise. The change of instructions in regard to deaf-mutism would naturally tend to increase the number of persons returned as deaf and dumb. That this has not been so clearly shows that the persons recorded as congenitally deaf and dumb at previous Censuses included also those who were smitten with this infirmity after birth.

286. The Enumerators and Supervisors were generally local men and the infirmities recorded were such as are difficult to conceal from local residents. The probabilities are that few intentional mistakes were made as the information supplied by the head of the family was, in the majority of cases, liable to be scrutinized in the light of the personal knowledge of the Enumerator. The temptation to conceal insanity and leprosy in the earlier ages is considerable. It is generally believed that these infirmities, in the early stages, will yield to good medical treatment, and even the lapse of time is expected to cure them. Parents are reluctant to disclose or admit the infirmities of their young children unless they assume a virulent type. This concealment may have affected the statistics to a certain extent. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures for the blind. At previous Censuses Enumerators were prone to enter as blind, persons who had lost the sight of one eye only, or whose sight had become dim in old age, but the examination of entries relating to this infirmity disclosed no irregularity of this kind and there is reason to believe that the statistics for blindness, as ascertained at the present Census, were fairly accurate. As regards deaf-mutism the change in instructions eliminated what

Accuracy of
figures.

had hitherto proved a principal source of error at previous Censuses. To distinguish between persons, who were deaf and dumb from birth, and those who were smitten with this infirmity after birth, was a rule, which in practice was honoured more in the breach than in the observance. The instructions as regards deaf-mutism issued at the present Census were simpler and the results obtained thereby more reliable than at previous Censuses. The only possible mistakes which may have remained undetected are those of very young children whom their parents were unable or unwilling to recognise as deaf-mutes, but such mistakes are inevitable whatever the instructions in regard to the record of this infirmity may be. In view of the rarity of entries relating to infirmities, they were copied from the enumeration books on separate slips, instead of being noted on the sorting slips containing all other particulars. The task was entrusted to special copyists and the possibility of the omission of infirm persons in abstraction and tabulation was thus reduced to the minimum. The statistics of infirmities may, therefore, be taken, on the whole, to be fairly accurate.

Variations
since 1881.

287. The proportion of persons afflicted with each infirmity to every 100,000 of the population is compared with the figures of the previous Censuses in the marginal Table. Every infirmity

shows a considerable decline during the past decade, although the number of the infirm in 1921 was the same as in 1901. A glance at the figures obtained at previous Censuses since 1881 will show that up to 1901 there was a steady decline in the number of persons afflicted with one or other infirmity, and then

Infirmity.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Total	261	803	261	856	472
Insane	38	40	29	33	54
Deaf-mute	84	95	88	89	83
Blind	132	156	130	222	318
Lepers	9	12	14	12	17

in 1911 there was a move in the other direction, which has now been followed by a fall practically equal to the rise of the previous decade. The reasons for the progressive decrease between 1881 and 1901, as analysed in the Census Report, were that it was due, partly to the greater accuracy of each fresh Census and the more complete elimination of erroneous entries and partly to the progressive improvement in sanitation and material conditions and increased provision of medical relief, especially in the case of blindness. No particular reason was assigned for the sudden rise in the number of the infirm in 1911 and it may as well be ascribed to defective enumeration in that year, an inference which would find corroboration in the figures of the present Census. The factors, which are believed to be responsible for the progressive decrease in the number of the infirm from 1881—1901, continued to operate in the following decade, as well as in the last decade, and there is apparently no reason except defective enumeration why their number should suddenly rise in 1911 to fall again in 1921. Apart from these general reasons, one special cause contributed to the heavy decrease in 1921. In the three years 1916—1918 abnormal health conditions prevailed in the Province. The deadly outbreak of influenza towards the end of 1918 carried away about 5 per cent. of the total population and in the two preceding years the unusual virulence of malaria claimed a similar number of victims. During these epidemics, persons afflicted with infirmities suffer far more than any other class. They are nearly always of inferior physique, and a large number of them, who are beggars and vagrants, have no one to look after them. The mortality among them must have been exceptionally high during the last decade and it is reflected in the figures of the recent Census.

288. The statement in the margin shows the numbers of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last three Censuses, the figures for earlier enumerations being useless for purposes of comparison as the area of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts was much larger at the first two Censuses than at the three last ones. The total number of the infirm advanced by 25 per cent. in 1901—1911, and declined by 12 per cent. in the last

Infirmity.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Insane	606	884	832
Deaf-mute	1,807	2,100	1,897
Blind	2,668	3,440	2,080
Lepers	294	283	211
Total	5,375	6,706	5,921

decade. That the figure for 1911 was exaggerated and that obtained at the present Census fairly accurate, is proved by a comparison of the statistics of 1901 with those of 1921. The total number of the infirm during the last twenty years advanced by 10 per cent., which is also the rate of growth among the total population of the districts during the same period.

289. The figures in the margin compare the relative prevalence of each infirmity at the last three Censuses. About half the total number of afflicted persons have always been blind and about one-third deaf-mute. The percentage of the insane to the total afflicted persons rose from 11 in 1901 to 13 in 1911 and to 14 in 1921 and the corresponding figure, in the case of lepers, varied from 5 in 1901 to 4 in 1911 and 1921.

Infirmity.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Insane	11	13	14
Deaf-mute	34	32	32
Blind	50	51	50
Lepers	5	4	4

Relative prevalence of each infirmity.

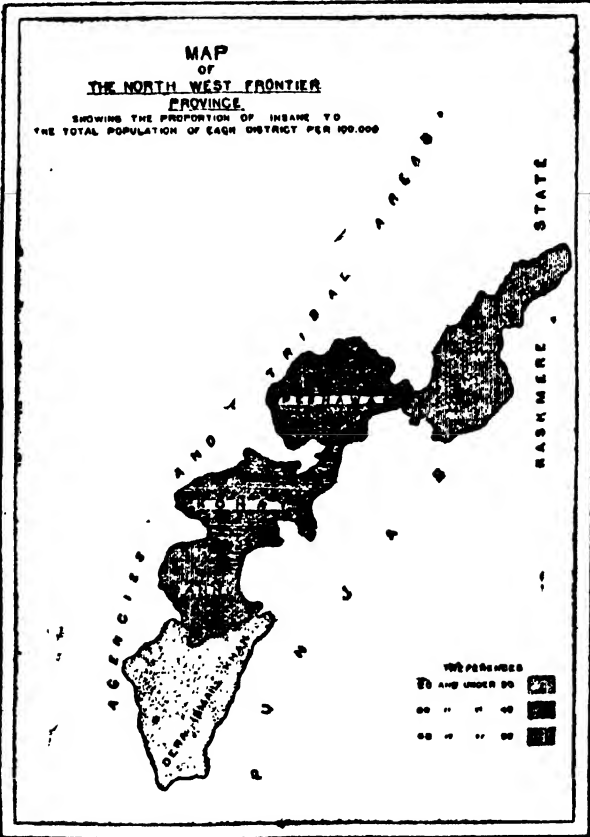
INSANITY.

290. The figures for the insane are meant to include only those persons, who are afflicted with the more active forms of mental derangement, or insanity properly so called. To distinguish between the insane in the strict sense of the term and the weak-minded has always and everywhere been found difficult; and the difficulty is necessarily much greater in this Province which is in point of education a very backward part of the country. The difficulty is still further enhanced by the absence in the vernacular of any separate words to indicate the different degrees of mental derangement. "Pagal" is the Urdu word which is usually employed to translate not only insane but also weak-minded. The Pashto word "Liwani" is no better and is applied to both lunatics and idiots. Under the circumstances, the statistics of the insane have always been vitiated by the inclusion of a considerable number of persons who are merely weak-minded.

Insanity.

291. In point of the prevalence of insanity, this Province occupies a very unenviable position in India. All other provinces of the country compare favourably with it except Baluchistan and Burma which return a greater proportion of persons thus afflicted. In the neighbouring province of the

Comparison with other provinces of India and with England and Wales.



Punjab the proportion of the insane is about 50 per cent. less than in this Province. The proportion of persons suffering from insanity in 1911 in England and Wales was 449 per 100,000 or about six times the proportion in this Province. But the English statistics expressly include the weak-minded as well as those who are actively insane and their completeness is insured by the fact that the majority of the mentally afflicted are confined in asylums.

Local distribution.

292. The proportion of the insane to the total population of each district is indicated in the map given in the margin. The proportion of insanity decreases as we go from north to south except in the case of Bannu where it is a little larger than in Hazara. Although the ratio of insanity in Bannu has shown

extraordinary decrease during the last decade, it has still the unenviable distinction of being the highest in the Province. It is suggested that the comparatively greater prevalence of insanity in this Province is in someway connected with the preponderance of Musalman population among whom cousin marriage is quite common and the relative proportion of insanity in the different districts would seem to indicate that the suggestion is not altogether groundless. The ratio of Musalman population is also greater in the northern than in the southern districts and the coincidence would appear to be more than accidental. Kashmir and Baluchistan where the major portion of the population are Musalmans also show a high proportion of insanity. In Burma and Assam which suffer from this infirmity to an even greater extent than the North-West Frontier Province, the marriage of cousins of all kinds is very common. In this connection the observations of Doctor Cowan in his work "Science of a New Life" may appropriately be quoted :—

" And yet I do not advise the intermarriages of relations. Again, although it may in exceptional cases appear that such consanguineous unions are free from other than perfect results, it does not follow that the conditions exist for its practical every-day demonstration. Far from it. Men and women will have to live a more correct, pure, abstemious and holy life, before they can attain to a standard of health and strength that will enable them to marry cousins with impunity. As long as mankind continue in this wrong course of life, and intermarry under these false conditions, so long we have among us the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the lame, the deformed, feeble-minded, idiotic, lunatic, etc. Therefore I counsel you not to marry your cousin or any other woman closely or distantly related to you, unless there happens to be not one other marriageable woman within one thousand miles of you, and even then I would not advise you other than to remain single until the arrival of some emigrant train when a choice could be secured."

But cousin marriages are one of the several causes which tend to produce insanity. Hazara has a much higher proportion of Musalman population than Bannu and yet the latter has a higher proportion of insanity than the former. Consumption of liquor and the use of other intoxicants also tend to produce mental excitement leading to mental derangement. The figures in the margin show the consumption of country spirits and drugs per 100 of the population, for the different districts of the Province in 1919-20. Bannu consumes more than four times as much liquor, more than twice as much opium and more than five times as much other drugs, as Hazara. In fact next to Peshawar, Bannu is the greatest consumer of liquor and drugs in the Province and it is no wonder that in the matter of lunacy, it is the worst district in the Province.

District.	Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers to two places of decimal.		
	Country spirit.	Opium.	Other drugs.
Hazara ...	·67	·13	·04
Peshawar ...	3·55	·41	·27
Kohat ...	2·67	·25	·23
Bannu ...	2·88	·29	·23
Dera Ismail Khan	2 53	·27	·39

Variations.

293. The figures in the margin give by districts the number of the insane per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five Censuses. Insanity appears to have always affected the male population more than the female and the variation

District and Natural Division.	Males.					Females.					Total.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	47	54	37	41	70	25	25	21	24	38	36	40	39	33	54
N.-W. F. districts	54	50	37	23	61	30	23	22	21	41	43	37	30	23	51
Hazara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trans-Indus Districts	44	55	37	46	72	23	25	20	25	37	34	40	39	36	55
Peshawar	...	48	54	38	45	66	23	20	18	31	36	36	28	32	49
Kohat	...	45	45	31	28	68	14	27	25	18	27	30	28	23	45
Bannu	...	61	74	31	45	61	31	37	19	35	33	41	56	25	40
Dera Ismail Khan	...	36	54	32	55	92	23	28	18	28	58	25	41	25	42
73															

has always been more marked in the case of males than in the case of females. This is apparently due to the comparatively much easier and quieter life the women in this country lead. They have fewer occasion for excitement and exposure and are not, as a rule, addicted to the use of drugs and other intoxicants. The comparatively small number of female lunatics is also to be

attributed to some extent to the reticence of their male protectors, especially among middle and upper classes. The number of the insane in the administered portion of the Province has declined by 6 per cent. during the last decade. The decrease is confined to the three southern districts of the Province.

In Hazara there has been a consistent increase since 1891 at a rate far in excess of the rate of growth of the population as a whole. It is said that the use of *charas* and other intoxicants is spreading in Hazara and this accounts for the greater prevalence of insanity in that district. But if we analyse the insanity figures of Hazara, the explanation will hardly be found convincing in respect of the major portion of the increase. The number of the insane in this district advanced from 227 to 267 during the last decade, an increase of 40 made up of 17 males and 23 females. The increased use of *charas* and other intoxicants, which is confined to men, may be responsible for the greater prevalence of insanity among males, but it gives no reason why the number of female lunatics in Hazara should increase from 66 to 89 (35 per cent.). Hazara is not only almost the worst district for insanity, but it is the only district in the Province in which the prevalence of this infirmity has steadily grown since 1891. The climatic conditions of this district are similar to those of the neighbouring state of Kashmir which is no better than Hazara, as far as insanity is concerned. The hilly tracts of the Punjab too have an unenviable notoriety for this infirmity. It is believed that there is some mysterious connection between insanity and hilly climate, although this connection has yet to be definitely established. It is suggested that the comparatively greater prevalence of insanity in this Province may in some way be connected with the preponderance of Musalman population, among whom cousin marriage is quite common. Consanguineous marriages are said to be a fruitful cause of insanity. If consanguineous marriages, which are common enough among the bulk of the population of this Province, be a potent cause of the prevalence of insanity and other infirmities, Hazara, which has the highest proportion of Musalman population, must naturally possess the largest percentage of insane persons.

Hazara.

294. Peshawar is the only other district in the Province, which has

Peshawar.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1921 ...	240	93	333
1911 ...	245	80	325

shown any increase in the number of insane persons during the last decade. The figures in the margin show the variation in the number of insane persons in Peshawar, during the last decade. It will be noticed that although insanity has slightly increased in the district (2 per cent.), the increase is confined to females, the number of

male lunatics having actually declined by 2 per cent. No particular reason need be assigned for this variation as the total population of the district improved by 5 per cent. during the last ten years and the proportion of the insane per 100,000 of the population in Peshawar is now practically the same as it was a decade ago.

295. The variations in insanity figures of the three southern districts

Kohat,
Bannu and
Dera Ismail
Khan.

District.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Variation, 1911—1921.	Variation, 1901—1911.
Kohat ...	62	82	66	-16 (20 per cent.)	+ 20 (32 per cent.)
Bannu ...	68	142	103	-39 (27 per cent.)	+ 74 (109 per cent.)
Dera Ismail Khan	65	108	64	-44 (41 per cent.)	+ 43 (66 per cent.)

of the Province will appear from the marginally-noted statistics. They all show a considerable decline in the number of insane persons, the rate of decline varies

from 20 in Kohat to 41 per cent. in Dera Ismail Khan during the last decade. For an explanation of this unusual decrease in insanity a reference may be made to the figures of the previous decade in which the rate of increase in the number of persons of unsound mind was much more startling. The figures

for the insane in this Province always contain a considerable number of religious mendicants, commonly known as *lewanai* (mad), who wander about from place to place. A large proportion of these so called mad mendicants belong to the trans-border territory whose influx into British territory was naturally restricted at the time of the recent Census on account of tribal lawlessness and military operations going on in Waziristan. Apart from the ravages of influenza, this reduction in the number of mad beggars from across the border accounts to an appreciable extent for the decrease of insanity in these districts, registered at the recent Census.

Insanity by age and sex.

296. The figures in the margin show the distribution of insanity by sex and by decennial age-periods. Of every 100 insane persons, 69 are males and 31 females. The causes of the deficiency of females have already been explained in paragraph 293. There were only 8 males and no females under five years of age who were returned as insane at the recent Census. It is due partly to the fact that the infirmity comes on in later life and partly to the reluctance of parents, especially in the case of female children, to recognise the existence of the affliction in their children until it is established beyond all possibility of doubt. The number of the female insane rises steadily till the limit of the child-bearing age is reached, after which there is a gradual decline. In the case of males, the proportion rises rapidly till the age of 20 and remains almost stationary up till the age of 40 after which it drops suddenly. Judging from the figures of the present Census, it may be said that the proportion of born lunatics is not large, that in a large number of instances the question of sanity is not determined till after ten years of age, that the majority of persons develop insanity between the ages of 10 and 40 years, and that the unfortunate ones who, become short-lived owing partly to neglect and partly to mental derangement, begin to die off after the age of 40.

Age-period.	Males.	Females.
0—10 ...	54	23
10—20 ...	149	47
20—30 ...	147	55
30—40 ...	145	94
40—50 ...	42	17
50—60 ...	17	11
60 and over ...	22	11
All ages ...	576	257

Insanity by caste.

297. I have already stated that it is always more or less dangerous to generalize on the statistical information supplied by such a small and sparsely populated tract as the administered territory in this Province. This danger becomes all the greater when we have to deal with the figures of insanity spread over a large number of tribes and castes residing in an area where the total number of insane persons is only 833. No definite conclusions can be drawn from the variations, sometimes abnormal, which the insanity figures for various tribes exhibit at successive Censuses. The statistics in the margin show the number afflicted per 100,000 persons of those castes and tribes whose total numerical strength, as ascertained at the recent Census, was not less than 40,000. Of the nine principal castes and tribes noted in the margin Pathans show no variation in the proportion of insanity which decreased by 1 per 100,000 in the case of Saiads and Tanaolis. The largest increase was registered by the Gujars, whose proportion of insane persons advanced from 44 to 68 per 100,000. Mental derangement showed a marked decline in the case of all other principal tribes and castes. Aroras among Hindus, and Jats among Musalmans, showed the greatest decrease. The highest ratio of insanity is recorded among Gujars, the bulk of whose population is found in Hazara which for some reason or other has returned the largest proportion of insane persons in the Province. Jats, who have returned the lowest proportion of insanity, belong mostly to Dera Ismail Khan which is the least affected district in the Province so far as this infirmity is concerned. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming why the number of insane Jats should suddenly drop from 27 to 2 during the decade. It may be due to the very heavy

Caste or tribe.	1911.	1921.
Arora	68	41
Awan	43	32
Gujar	44	68
Jat	27	2
Khatri	45	36
Pathan	38	38
Sind	51	50
Swathi	47	39
Tanaoli	41	40

mortality, the heaviest in the Province, caused by influenza in Dera Ismail Khan or it may be set down to the rather exaggerated figure for 1911 which included a considerable number of persons of weak intellect who were not insane, in the strict sense of the term.

DEAF-MUTISM.

298. The figures in our tables purport to represent not only the number of persons who are congenital deaf-mutes, but also those who became deaf-mutes after birth. At previous Censuses it was laid down in the instructions that only those persons were to be shown as "deaf-mutes" who were afflicted with this infirmity from birth. On the present occasion for various reasons this limitation was omitted. The natural result of the change in instructions would be an appreciable increase in the number of those afflicted. It would, however, appear that although the previous Censuses required only those persons to be shown as deaf-mutes who suffered from the infirmity from birth, in practice the restriction was hardly observed, and all persons, who were deaf and mute at the time of the Census, were registered as such in the General Schedule. The figures for deaf-mutism have therefore, instead of showing an appreciable increase, declined considerably during the last decade (10 per cent.). In the Province as a whole 97 males and 69 females per 100,000 have been returned as deaf-dumb and this proportion is considerably lower than that of any previous Census in the case of males, while the proportion of female deaf-mutes registered at the present Census is the lowest recorded since 1891. In India as a whole, 74 males and 53 females per 100,000 were recorded as deaf and dumb in 1911, when the proportion of deaf-mutism in this Province was, with the exception of the Sikkim State, the highest recorded in the country.

Deaf-mutism.

299. The number of deaf-mutes declined from 2,100 to 1,897 within the last ten years. In other words there are now 84 deaf-mutes to every

Variations.

Districts and Natural Divisions.	Males.					Females.					Total.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
N.-W. F. P. Dis-															
tricts ...	97	113	100	109	104	69	75	75	69	61	84	95	88	89	83
Hazara ...	155	166	111	125	108	89	120	93	81	64	122	143	102	103	86
Trans-Indus Dis-															
tricts ...	75	93	95	108	102	61	58	68	66	61	68	70	82	85	82
Peshawar ...	77	80	88	107	89	62	48	56	65	47	70	64	72	86	68
Kohat ...	97	117	111	87	131	64	73	91	61	74	81	93	101	74	103
Bannu ...	91	84	72	111	101	56	58	61	78	59	74	71	67	95	80
D. I. Khan ...	40	129	104	69	109	62	79	71	58	75	51	104	88	79	92

100,000 of the population, the corresponding figures for 1911 being 95. The figures in the margin give by districts the number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 at each of the last five Censuses. The proportion rose

from 83 in 1881 to 89 in 1891, fell to 88 in 1901, rose again to 95 in 1911 to fall again to 84 in 1921. Since 1891 deaf-mutes have been relatively far more numerous in Hazara than in any other district of the Province and it is not to be wondered at. Hazara is a hilly district and a Himalayan tract. Almost every where in India in the hilly and Himalayan tracts this infirmity is most common. Sikkim, Kashmir, Mysore, the hill districts of Burma, Bengal, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa all show a high proportion of deaf-mutism. In a cold climate like that of Hazara, people cannot attend to their personal cleanliness in the same way as their brethren of warmer climates can, and dirt, want and low living are believed to be generally the predisposing causes of this infirmity. The prevalence of this affliction may also be due, to some extent, to the effect on the ear of the cold and rarefied air of higher altitudes. The infirmity is found along all the rivers of the Punjab in varying proportions and is perhaps higher along the Indus than on the other rivers. The latter flows through the greater portion of the North-West Frontier Province and may in some degree account for the prevalence of deaf-mutism in this Province.

Variations
by age.

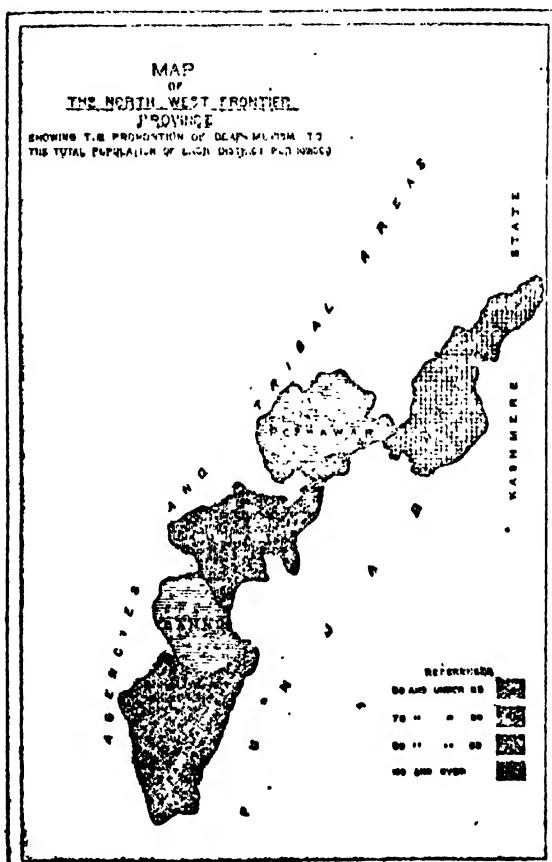
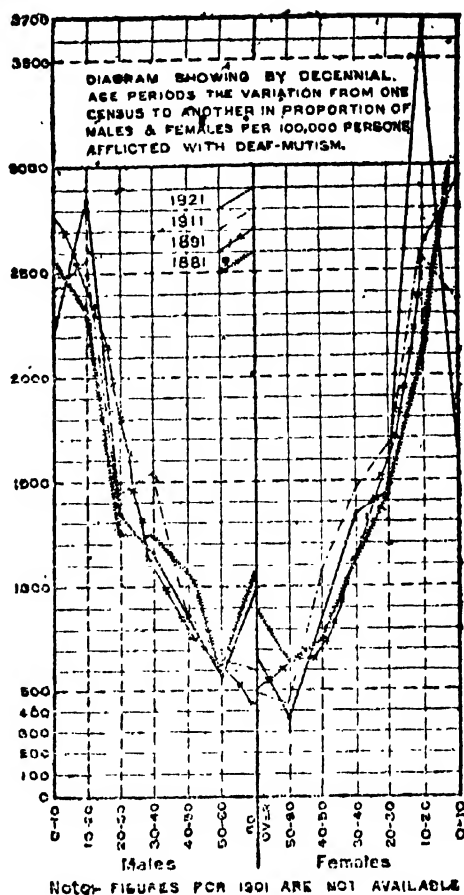
The diagram in the margin illustrates, by decennial age-periods, the variation from one Census to another in the proportion of males and females per 100,000 persons afflicted with this infirmity. During the last decade the relative decrease in the age-period 30—40 has been the highest (27 per cent.), then comes the age-period 0—10 with a decrease of 22 per cent. Deaf-mutes between ten and twenty years of age and those of sixty and over show an increase of 11 and 36 per cent. respectively. Decreases varying from 17 to 19 per cent. have been registered in all the other age-periods.

Local
distribution.

300. The local distribution of deaf-mutism is shown in the marginal map. The proportion of the infirmity is highest in the Hazara district, where 155 males and 89 females out of every 100,000 persons are afflicted. In this district, the Haripur tahsil is the only unit which has comparatively less deaf-mutes. The district of Kohat comes next with 97 males and 64 females per 100,000 and below it is Bannu with a proportion of 91 males and 56 females. The lowest proportion of deaf-mutes is found in Dera Ismail Khan 40 males and 62 females per 100,000, the only district where the proportion of females is greater than that of males. In point of prevalence of deaf-mutism, Peshawar occupies an intermediate position between Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, with a proportion of 77 males and 62 females in every 100,000 of population.

Deaf-mutism
by caste.

301. The proportion of deaf-mutism per 100,000 of population for the castes and tribes, which contribute at least 40,000 souls to the total population of the Province, are given in the margin. Among the numerically important castes and tribes Awans show the highest and the Khatri the lowest proportion of this infirmity. Aroras, Awans, Tanaoli and Gujars show a proportions of over 100 and large numbers of these tribes and castes are found in Hazara, which is by far the worst district of the Province for deaf-mutism.



Caste or tribe.	1911.	1921.	Caste or tribe.	1911.	1921.	Caste or tribe.	1911.	1921.
Awans ...	135	123	Gujar ...	102	109	Pathan ...	77	73
Arora ...	123	116	Jat ...	80	79	Saiad ...	117	67
Tanaoli ...	102	115	Swathi ...	209	76	Khatri ...	62	40

The statistics for some of the minor tribes and castes which show an exceptionally high proportion of deaf-mutism are shown in the margin.

Caste or tribe.	Popula- tion.	Deaf- mutes.	Propor- tion per 100,000 of popu- lation.
Machhi	2,251	7	311
Meshwani	4,407	13	295
Khoja	2,154	6	279
Kashmiri	15,918	36	226

With the exception of Khojas they are all either low castes or engaged in menial occupations. Kashmiris in this Province, like their brethern in the neighbouring state which gives them their name, have always shown a very high proportion of this affliction. No special significance, however, need be attached to these proportional figures in the case of numerically small tribes, as the numbers actually involved are too small to afford any basis, on which any general conclusions can be based with advantage.

Age-period.	Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males in the N.-W. P. Province.	
	1911.	1921.
0-15	618	594
15-40	551	669
40-50	683	620
50-60	405	412
60 and over	475	388
All ages	572	595

302. The proportion of females to every 1,000 males afflicted with this infirmity is 595, the corresponding figure for 1911 Census being 572. The marginal figures show, by age-periods, the number of females afflicted per 1,000 males in the Province at the two last Censuses. The highest proportion of female deaf-mutes is in the age-period 15-40 (669).

The proportion of female deaf-mutes.

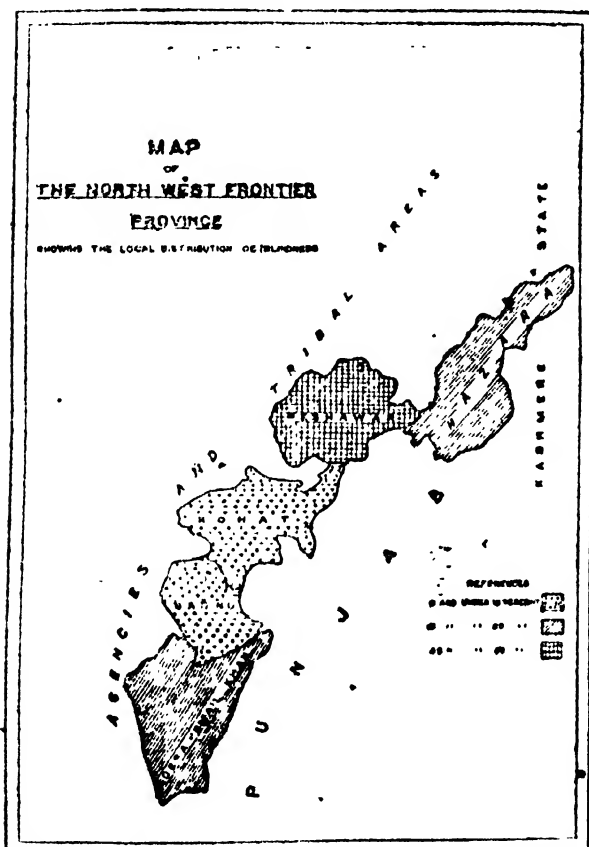
BLINDNESS.

303. The figures for this infirmity include only those persons, who are totally blind and who are blind of both eyes. Of all the infirmities recorded at a Census, blindness is the most easy to diagnose. There is reason to believe that at the earlier Censuses the figures included an appreciable number, who were not entirely deprived of sight. These mistakes have since been carefully guarded against in the instructions to the Enumerators and it is highly improbable that our statistics now include any but the totally blind. No one is ashamed of this infirmity and there is no desire to conceal it. Our figures for this infirmity may therefore be taken as fairly accurate.

Accuracy of figures.

304. The map in the margin shows the local distribution of blindness.

Local distribution.



The prevalence of this infirmity varies, as a rule, inversely with the rainfall, the district of Peshawar being the only exception. It occurs most frequently in Dera Ismail Khan, where the climate is dry and the dust and glare are excessive and least so in Hazara where a copious rainfall lays the dust and covers the surface of the ground with luxuriant green vegetation. In point of rainfall Hazara is the most, as Dera Ismail Khan is the least, favoured district. Hazara is the coolest as Dera Ismail Khan is the hottest part of the Province. After Hazara, Kohat has not only the most abundant supply of rainfall but also the least number of blind persons. Blindness is, however, far more common in Peshawar than in Bannu although the former has a larger supply of rainfall than the latter. In both these districts heat is almost unbearable and a large portion of

both of them is highly irrigated. The explanation of the greater prevalence of blindness in Peshawar lies in the fact, that it has always a much larger number of wandering mendicants from across the border, who include a large proportion of blind persons. Peshawar has also a much larger number of flourishing towns with well-equipped hospitals, where operations for cataract are performed. A large number of sufferers from this infirmity, who are not congenitally blind, resort to these hospitals from far and near for medical and surgical relief and thus add to the number of the blind population of Peshawar.

District.	Proportion per 100 of blind persons.	Proportion of blinds per 100,000 of population.	
		Males.	Females.
Hazara ...	17	73	86
Peshawar ...	48	166	148
Kohat ...	7	108	108
Bannu ...	9	109	104
Dera Ismail Khan ...	19	186	252

Variations.

305. The number of the blind as ascertained at the recent Census in the five administered districts of the Province is 2,980 (1,620 males and 1,360 females), compared with 3,440 (1,904 males and 1,536 females) in 1911. There has been a decrease of over 13 per cent. within the last ten years in the number of persons afflicted with this infirmity. The marginal table gives an idea of the prevalence of blindness at each Census since 1881. In the districts of the Province, as a whole, blindness steadily declined from 1881 to 1901, then rose considerably in 1911 to fall again at the recent Census. During the last forty years the proportion of this infirmity to every 100,000 of population decreased from 295 to 132 in the case of males and from 341 to 133 in that of females. The improvement which was very rapid in the decade ending 1891 was maintained in the next ten years, then there was a serious set-back in the period 1901—1911 followed by a recovery in the last decade. No satisfactory explanation of the increase in the number of the blind as disclosed by the 1911 Census is forthcoming and in the last Census Report it was explained away as accidental to which no significance was to be attached in view of the small numbers involved. It would, however, appear that a large proportion of the almost phenomenal improvement disclosed by the first three Censuses was, in a great measure, due to the greater care, with which the blind were recorded at successive enumerations. As time went on, there was greater care not to enter persons, whose eyes were partially affected, and who suffered from partial want of sight. It may be, as already suggested, that the statistics for infirmities recorded at the 1911 Census were inflated by the inclusion of a large number of persons, who were not really infirm. But whatever the explanation of the increase in the number of the blind in 1911, there can be but little doubt that there has been a steady decline in the prevalence of blindness in the Province during the last forty years and the reasons are not far to seek. The extensive resort to vaccination and thereby the gradual elimination of small-pox as a factor in the causation of blindness, of which it is one of the most important causes; the better hygienic and economic conditions and the greater facilities of treatment of ophthalmic diseases have been mainly instrumental in checking and reducing the infirmity. Cataract and specially double cataract, which generally ends in blindness, is now being handled by surgeons with ever-increasing success. The facilities

District or Natural Division.	Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
N.-W. F. Districts ...	132	161	128	198	295	133	151	132	245	341
Hazara ...	73	120	73	114	161	86	112	71	114	156
Trans-Indus Districts ...	153	176	148	228	324	152	166	166	284	353
Peshawar ...	166	182	158	200	267	148	154	141	245	301
Kohat ...	108	122	92	150	276	108	111	119	175	339
Bannu ...	109	118	116	196	259	108	99	120	268	246
Dera Ismail Khan ...	183	263	199	308	470	252	325	243	402	569

for combating the ocular affections and for preventing the loss of eyesight have enormously increased since 1881 and the progressive improvements in ophthalmic surgery and the extensive use of spectacles have done much to reduce the prevalence of blindness.

306. Blindness is the only infirmity from which women suffer more than men. Of every 100,000 persons of each sex, 132 males and 133 females are blind. The houses in the Province are not, as a rule, well ventilated; and, as the women are more confined to them than the men, it is the former who suffer most from the smoke of the fire at which they cook their food, as well as from bad ventilation. They also benefit less than men from medical and surgical relief and resort less freely to hospitals, where affections of the eye are treated.

The proportion of the sexes.

307. The figures in the margin show by decennial age-periods the number of the blind per 100,000 of each sex. It is natural that blindness, which is generally not congenital, should grow with age. Comparatively few persons suffer from it in infancy and early childhood and the number rises gradually up to the age of 60, and the proportion of blindness in ages above 60 is still higher. Of the total number of persons who are blind, half are over 45 years of age and a third are over 55.

Age-distribution.

Age-period.	Males.	Females.
0-10 ...	23	36
10-20 ...	81	75
20-30 ...	90	78
30-40 ...	95	95
40-50 ...	228	235
50-60 ...	308	388
60 and over ...	674	672

These figures would seem to lend support to the popular view that cataract, which is essentially a disease of old age, is one of the most potent causes of blindness.

Taking all ages collectively, the extent of the infirmity has been reduced to less than half during the last forty years, the proportion being males 295 in 1881 and 132 in 1921, females 341 in 1881 and 133 in 1921, per 100,000 of each sex.

308. The prevalence of blindness among the various tribes and castes of the Province is shown in the Imperial Table XII-A. Of all the castes and tribes in the Province, Mochis (shoe-makers) would appear to be the worst sufferers from this infirmity, the proportion of blind among them to every 100,000 of population being 217. Next to Mochis, Mirasis have the highest proportion (207) of blind persons among them. The occupation of the Mochis involves hard sedentary work and a great strain upon eyesight, which probably account for the high proportion of blindness in the caste. No particular reason can be assigned why Mirasis, who are hereditary musicians, should be more liable to this infirmity than other castes. Large numbers of Mirasis habitually associate with prostitutes and dancing-girls, and their life amid evil surroundings may be responsible for the great prevalence of blindness among them. Mochis and Mirasis are found all over the Province, but they are not numerically very important castes. The exceptionally high figure for blindness returned by them may be accidental, although the fact, that in 1911 both in this Province and the Punjab the number of the blind returned by these castes was unusually large,

Blindness by caste.

Caste or tribe.	Blind per 100,000 of population.	
	1921.	1911.
Saiad ...	175	168
Awan ...	161	163
Pathan ...	137	139
Arora ...	130	176
Gujar ...	118	81
Khatris ...	106	140
Tanaolis ...	96	103
Brahmin ...	87	204
Swathis ...	51	107
Jat ...	44	211

the low proportion of blindness among Tanaolis and Swathis is due to the fact, that they are confined to Hazara, where the local conditions are least favourable to this affliction.

militates against this assumption. The figures in the margin indicate the prevalence of blindness among the numerically important castes and tribes of the North-West Frontier Province. The obvious inference to be drawn from these figures is, that neither race nor religion has anything to do with this infirmity, local conditions and the way of living being the principal determining factors. No reason can be assigned why Saiads, Awans and Khatris should suffer more from this infirmity than Jats, Pathans, Brahmins and Aroras, although

LEPROSY.

The accuracy of the figures.

309. In collecting the returns of lepers there is always the danger of including those persons, who are afflicted, not with the serious form of the disease known as the true leprosy, but with mere leucoderma or discoloration of the skin. Although both Hindko and Pashto, the two principal vernaculars of the Province, have got separate words for leprosy and leucoderma, it is not always easy for unprofessional men to distinguish the two complaints, especially in the earlier stages. The enumerators were expressly warned against the most common mistakes and it may fairly be assumed that no cases of leucoderma or skin discoloration were knowingly included in the returns relating to leprosy. Errors of diagnosis cannot altogether be eliminated, but there is no reason to believe that they have varied materially since 1901. On the other hand, omissions due to concealment must, as usual, have been considerable. None but a beggar will willingly admit that he is a leper, and there is a great temptation to conceal the infirmity in the case of women and children. The figures may, however, be taken on the whole to be as accurate as those of any previous enumeration and they afford a correct index of the changes which have taken place in the prevalence of the infirmity during the last decade.

Variations.

310. The number of lepers has steadily declined since 1901, as the figures noted in the margin will show. The proportion of lepers to total population fell from 17 per 100,000 in 1881 to 14 in 1901 and the figure has sunk further to 9 now. It is, however, curious to note that with the general decrease in the infirmity, the proportion of females to 1,000 male lepers has risen from 382 to 563 during the last ten years, the corresponding figure for 1901 being 480. It must not, however, be inferred from this that the number of female lepers has increased during the last decade. Their number has actually fallen during the last decade from 78 to 76, but owing to the much greater decrease among the male lepers and the smallness of numbers, the proportionate decline with reference to the total population of each sex appears larger amongst the males. Apart from the progressive improvement in sanitation and material conditions as well as increased provision of medical relief, each one of which is more or less responsible for the steady decline in leprosy, the all-round decrease during the last decade in the number of lepers would appear to be due partly to migration and partly to the phenomenal mortality caused by influenza and malaria. The sufferers from this infirmity live largely on charity and therefore migrate frequently from place to place. Although there is no leper asylum in this Province, there are several in the neighbouring province of the Punjab, where lepers from this Province are freely admitted. The Punjab Asylums have no doubt contributed to some extent in the relief of leprosy in this Province. Leprosy is said to be communicated from one human being to another by an insect like the bedbug. If this theory be correct, then the Punjab, especially the Asylum in Rawalpindi which adjoins the Hazara District, the chief seat of the disease in this Province, to which lepers from the North-West Frontier Province resort for medical relief, must have reduced appreciably the number of foci of the disease in this part of the country.

Year.			Number of lepers.	Proportion of females to 1,000 male lepers.
1901	...	...	294	480
1911	...	...	282	382
1921	...	...	211	563

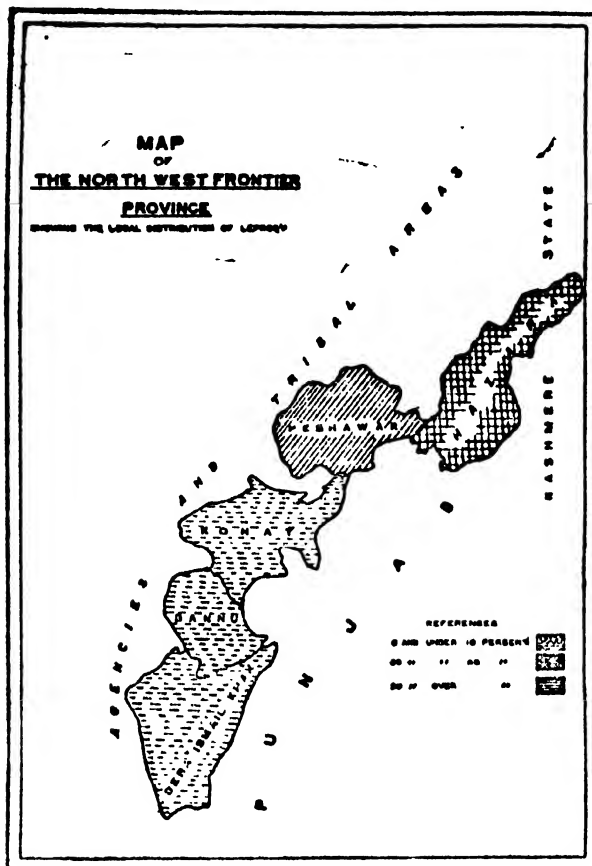
311. The figures in the margin show the variations, that have taken place during the last decade, in the number of lepers found in each district of the Province. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Peshawar, where the number of lepers rose from 60 to 63 during the last decade. The increase in Peshawar is confined to female lepers, whose number advanced from 18 to 32, the male lepers having actually declined from 42 to 31 during the last ten years. Both male and female

District.	1911.			1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hazara ...	105	81	136	87	28	115
Peshawar ...	42	18	60	31	32	63
Kohat ..	21	9	30	4	4	8
Banna ...	9	6	15	6	5	11
Dera Ismail Khan ...	27	14	41	7	7	14
Total ...	204	78	282	135	76	211

sufferers from this infirmity have considerably declined in all other districts. The increase in Peshawar is entirely due to migration. Lepers are, for the most part, beggars and vagrants who congregate in Peshawar from all parts of the Province. The causes of the general decrease of leprosy in all other districts of the Province have already been explained in paragraph 310 above.

312. The map given in the margin indicates the proportion of lepers in

Local
distribution.



each district. About 55 per cent. of the total lepers in the Province are found in Hazara which is the only hilly district of the Province, and 30 per cent. in Peshawar. Kohat returned only 8 lepers, Bannu 11 and Dera Ismail Khan 14. Of all the provinces of India, this Province suffers least from leprosy which is here mainly confined to the hilly district of Hazara, where there are only 26 male and 10 female lepers per 100,000 of each sex, a proportion which is far less than the ratio of this infirmity prevailing in the Himalayan districts of the Punjab and is nearly the same as that of the Sub-Himalayan district of Rawalpindi, which adjoins it. The proportion of male and female lepers per 100,000 of each sex, in the other four districts of the Province varies from 3 and 4 in Kohat to 6 and 8 respectively in Peshawar. With the exception of Hazara, which would appear to be the only true home of the disease in

this Province, the variation of the proportion of lepers in other districts seems to be greatly affected by their migration from one locality to another, being mostly beggars, who live on popular charity.

313. The small proportion of female lepers as compared with the male has always been the subject of comment in previous Censuses. According to the statistics obtained at the recent Census, the proportion of female is a little more than half that of male lepers. On account of their greater exposure, it is possible that males may be more susceptible than females to leprosy, but it is hardly probable that the disparity between the incidence of the disease in the case of sexes is really so great as the Census figures would make out, and the great disproportion, which they show, may be set down to the greater temptation and opportunity, which the women have of concealing the infirmity. The disproportion between the sexes is much greater in the prime of life than in earlier ages, when there is not the same incentive and facilities for suppressing the existence of leprosy among women. The disease shows itself among women more than among men in the early part of life, and among men more than among women in later age. During the first fifteen years of life female lepers are more numerous than the males suffering from the disease; between fifteen and forty years of age the proportion of female lepers to every 100 male sufferers from the disease is reduced to 45, and this ratio holds good among persons past the prime of life.

Distribution
by sex and
age.

314. The statement in the margin compares by decennial age-periods the number of lepers per 100,000 of each sex at the last two Censuses. The age-distribution at the present Census follows closely that at the previous one. Under the age of ten the proportion of lepers is very small, but it soon begins to grow. There is a considerable increase between ten and twenty; and from that age upwards the rise is both uniform and rapid in the case of males. The proportion of leprosy among females is the lowest in the prime of life and fairly high both in the earlier and later part of life.

Age-periods.	1911.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—10 ...	5	4	4	4
10—20 ...	13	10	5	9
20—30 ...	18	6	10	3
30—40 ...	27	10	11	7
40—50 ...	24	9	21	17
50—60 ...	33	14	24	5
60 and over ...	47	17	39	21

Leprosy by caste.

315. Of the infirmities recorded at the Census, leprosy is the least prevalent, and castes and tribes affected by it the fewest. Being mainly confined to Hazara, the tribes most afflicted with this disease are those inhabiting that district. The figures in the margin indicate the extent to which this infirmity is prevalent among the principal castes and tribes of the Province. Gujar, Swathis and Tanaolis who show a large proportion of this affliction are practically confined to the Hazara district. The Gujar show by far the highest proportion of leprosy (37 per 100,000). They are an agricultural and pastoral tribe of Hazara and those living in the hills, where leprosy is most prevalent, are more graziers than agriculturists. Want of personal cleanliness is a most potent cause of leprosy in the Hazara hills, and, of all the tribes of Hazara, Gujar are the most indifferent to hygienic considerations. They live with their cattle, goats and sheep in the same rooms and their houses are ill-ventilated and insanitary to a degree. It is no wonder that the largest proportion of lepers should be found among them.

Number of lepers per 100,000 persons.			
Caste or tribe.		1911.	1921.
Arora ...	...	4	7
Awan ...	...	13	6
Gujar ...	...	27	37
Jat ...	...	16	6
Khatri ...	...	8	7
Pathan ...	...	10	8
Saind ...	...	11	8
Swathi ...	...	23	26
Tanaoli ...	...	17	22

The proportion of leprosy among Gujar, Swathis and Tanaolis varies from 22 to 37 and among other tribes and castes from 6 to 8 per 100,000 of population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five Censuses.

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	LEPROSE.										BLIND.										DEAF-MUTES.										LAPERS.									
	1891.					1901.					1911.					1921.					1931.					1941.					1951.					1961.				
	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
N. W. F. P. (Districts.)	47	54	37	41	70	25	25	21	24	38	97	113	100	109	104	69	75	75	69	61	132	161	128	198	295	139	151	132	245	341	11	17	18	18	23	7	8	10	7	11
Haryana ...	64	50	37	33	61	30	23	22	21	41	155	156	111	125	108	89	120	92	61	64	73	120	73	114	181	80	112	71	114	188	26	33	44	44	56	10	11	18	14	21
Trans-Jindus Districts.	44	55	37	46	72	23	25	20	25	37	75	93	95	103	102	61	58	63	66	81	153	176	148	233	324	152	166	156	294	383	5	11	8	8	15	7	6	7	5	8
Punjab ...	48	52	39	45	66	23	20	18	18	31	77	80	83	107	89	62	48	56	65	47	106	182	153	200	267	148	154	141	246	304	6	9	11	17	20	8	5	7	6	9
Kohat ...	45	45	31	28	63	14	27	25	18	27	97	117	111	87	181	64	73	91	61	74	108	122	92	150	270	108	111	119	175	339	3	18	2	6	15	4	9	5	7	2
Lahore ...	51	74	31	45	61	31	37	19	35	32	61	64	72	111	101	56	68	61	78	59	109	118	116	196	259	108	99	120	258	296	4	7	8	12	11	4	5	7	5	8
Pure Jmal Khan ...	26	54	32	55	92	23	28	18	28	53	40	129	104	99	109	63	79	71	68	75	186	233	199	308	470	252	325	218	402	569	19	4	4	2	10	6	13	6	5	8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex*
(five Censuses).

AGE.	INSANE.										DEAF-MUTES.									
	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0-5 ...	189	237		319	402	...	820		438	475	286	554		900	798	480	759		895	917
5-10 ...	790	883		1,397	1,247	836	1,280		1,476	1,335	1,960	1,782		1,808	1,768	1,187	1,584		2,011	2,129
10-15 ...	1,718	1,104		1,457	1,193	856	1,320		1,235	1,632	1,657	1,355		1,365	1,283	2,260	1,610		1,267	1,174
15-20 ...	858	931		1,467	1,354	978	1,410		1,832	1,721	1,194	1,220		1,078	1,106	1,398	942		1,281	991
20-25 ...	1,528	1,246	Not available.	1,490	2,230	588	1,100	Not available.	1,076	1,691	597	816	Not available.	915	1,242	505	681	Not available.	689	1,460
25-30 ...	1,034	1,167		1,496		1,556	600		1,076		740	621		960		890	956		909	
30-35 ...	1,285	1,230		679		1,401	1,280		676		815	913		638		943	982		523	
35-40 ...	1,233	725		630		1,528	2,257		756		362	599		518		1,224	367		484	
40-45 ...	538	726		200		992	467		600		622	576		350		1,006	579		720	
45-50 ...	191	584		479		195	440		556	920	219	307		465		297	340		455	715
50-55 ...	208	489		60		428	440		279	564	412	471		165		254	367		179	624
55-60 ...	87	189		140		...	320		240		160	157		450		141	73		441	
60 and over.	382	489		160	603	428	520		40	505	976	599		413	1,043	636	497		510	881

AGE.	BLIND.										LEPERS.									
	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
0-5 ...	173	284		491	366	257	247		346	306	148	196		303	120	132	895		513	...
5-10 ...	327	625		814	852	539	508		610	599	815	686		455	522	1,710	1,282		641	842
10-15 ...	673	593		667	706	846	514		521	491	519	539		555	412	1,816	1,410		1,263	526
15-20 ...	562	478		753	582	610	509		695	547	370	882		859	723	658	769		1,154	632
20-25 ...	574	532	Not available.	545	1,018	531	507	Not available.	419	852	593	981	Not available.	850	1,727	526	897	Not available.	766	2,211
25-30 ...	583	551		655		669	547		734		880	686		909		132	385		1,026	
30-35 ...	691	772		479		787	697		373		1,111	1,079		603		789	1,282		641	
35-40 ...	302	504		762		213	430		796		296	981		1,560		526	395		1,026	
40-45 ...	1,043	767		377		1,147	801		443		1,037	784		657		1,711	769		641	
45-50 ...	556	499		852		537	573		1,099	1,254	740	490		1,061		526	385		1,154	2,000
50-55 ...	1,124	877		868		1,397	1,016		842	1,560	667	784		505		268	641		257	1,474
55-60 ...	216	820		1,200		248	397		1,503		598	843		555		132	256		385	
60 and over.	3,173	3,078		2,007	2,736	2,875	3,255		2,116	3,219	2,222	1,560		1,111	1,526	1,579	1,154		513	947

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period, and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.*

Age.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.			
	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.		Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-5 ...	5	...	23	22	18	23	1	1	...	1,000	1,350	500
5-10 ...	24	13	120	51	27	49	6	8	478	861	1,509	1,183
10-15 ...	69	22	188	159	76	47	5	10	232	812	431	1,429
15-20 ...	48	85	188	187	88	115	5	7	500	697	912	1,000
20-25 ...	74	17	60	45	79	51	7	5	170	503	484	500
25-30 ...	51	46	76	72	82	105	10	1	678	716	958	83
30-35 ...	68	89	87	72	100	115	13	6	486	601	955	400
35-40 ...	106	116	64	52	73	58	6	8	817	605	592	1,000
40-45 ...	42	18	100	61	229	232	19	19	357	551	928	929
45-50 ...	26	17	62	69	215	241	24	13	455	808	811	400
50-55 ...	23	25	93	41	344	432	17	5	917	387	1,044	222
55-60 ...	27	...	102	72	187	239	43	7	...	526	949	125
60 and over	29	19	152	77	674	672	39	21	500	388	701	400
All ages	47	25	97	69	182	133	11	7	446	595	840	563

CHAPTER XI.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

GENERAL.

**Reference to
Statistics.**

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**Accuracy of
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CHAPTER XI.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

GENERAL.

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“ Sikhs refusing to name their caste, should not be pressed to do so, in their case enter the word ‘ Sikh ’ only in column 8 of the General Schedule.”

Although compliance with the instructions issued on the point was calculated to secure a correct return of caste and the names of main castes are also fairly well known, but most people cannot distinguish between a caste and a sub-caste and the number of the latter being enormous, their accurate registration is by no means an easy task. Wrong entries are due to two causes, *viz.* (1) ignorance or (2) deliberate mis-statement. With a view to minimise the former source of error, a caste index was prepared with reference to the records of previous Censuses and circulated beforehand to the supervising staff. The index is divided into two parts. The first contains a list of all important groups found in the Province, together with a brief note of the religion and occupation, so far as a common occupation exists, of each, and of the districts in which it is most generally found. The second part shows names of titles and occupational names, which are likely to be entered wrongly in the caste column, with a note of the true caste group, to which each may refer. There is reason to believe, that the caste index

answered to a considerable extent the purpose, it was intended to serve. The entries in the Preliminary Record were checked by the supervising staff, and mistakes corrected. Nevertheless numerous entries other than the real caste names, and in not a few cases the names of sub-castes, were found in column 8 of the General Schedule. Where these were found to be names of sub-caste, they were transferred in the course of tabulation to the proper caste, with reference to the caste indices prepared at the present and previous Censuses. Where the entries were not known to be the names of sub-castes, corrections were made after due inquiry. A complete list of the actual entries found in column 8 of the General Schedule has been printed as an appendix to the Administration Volume. But errors due to deliberate mis-statement were also considerable. Members of a comparatively low caste are not, unoften anxious to assume the title of a higher one, and sometimes the low nature of the caste was disguised under the name of some religious sect or new class name. For instance over 700 Hindu and Sikh Jhinwars were returned in 1911, but at the present one not a single Hindu or Sikh has been recorded as belonging to this menial caste. The number of Hindu and Sikh Jhinwars in the Province especially in the Peshawar city is quite a large one, but they one and all got themselves registered as members of well-known high castes. In the districts where the Pathans are dominant, a considerable number of persons who are not really Pathan by origin, have returned themselves as belonging to the dominant tribe. Similarly, a remarkably steady increase in the numerical strength of Jats, Saiads, Qureshis and other respectable Musalman castes and tribes is, in some measure, due to the anxiety of low castes and tribes like Jolahas, Tarkhans, etc., to elevate their social status by getting themselves recorded as members of socially higher castes and tribes.

318. The classification and tabulation of caste gave as usual considerable trouble. At the last Census, minor and unspecified castes were grouped together under one head and the temptation to classify those, which could not be readily identified, under the head "Minor and Unspecified" was strong enough. In order to guard against this tendency I got every entry actually classified. Major castes as well as minor ones were separately sorted for and the number of unspecified castes was reduced as much as possible. Details of minor castes totalling 6,760 males and 2,467 females are given on the title page of Imperial Table XIII. There is not a single Musalman, who was not classified under one caste or another, although in 1911 the number of such Musalmans was about 33,000 in round numbers. There are over 2,000 Hindus whose castes could not be determined, they are for the most part immigrants from other parts of India, whose caste was not given in the General Schedule, or, if given, could not be identified with any well-known caste. As already stated, orders were issued that no Sikh should be pressed to name the caste to which he belongs. The Sikhs took full advantage of this latitude and by far the largest proportion of the persons shown under the head "Unspecified" belong to this community. Every Sikh, who refused to name his caste, is shown under this head.

Method of
caste classi-
fication.

319. Considerable difficulty was experienced in classifying Pathans by main tribes or sections. The instructions issued for filling in the caste column for Pathans and printed on the title page of 'Caste Index' ran as follows :—

"Pathans should be recorded as far as possible as Pathan Afridi, Pathan Bangash, Pathan Bannuchi, Pathan Gadun or Jadun, Pathan Ghilzai, Pathan Khattak, Pathan Mohmand, Pathan Wazir, Pathan Yusufzai, etc., and not by the name of Khel or other minor sub-division. For instance an entry of Ali Khel, or Umarzai would be wrong, as there are Ali Khels in the Ghilzai, Khattak, Mohmand and Yusufzai tribes, and again Umarzai among the Ghilzai, Yusufzai and Wazir tribes."

Classifica-
tion of
Pathan
tribes.

In spite of these definite instructions tribe was not returned at all, or only a Khel common to more than one tribe was recorded, in the case of a large number of Pathans. In the Imperial Table all these Pathans are included under the head "Other Pathans." The Pathans whose tribe was not recorded in the caste column amounted to 23 per cent. of the total Pathan population.

Caste system
in the
North-West
Frontier
Province.

Musalman.

320. Caste system, as it is understood in the rest of India, hardly exists in this Province. The bulk of the population are Musalmans who recognise no caste restrictions. They freely interdine with each other. Although they generally marry within their own caste or tribe, but intermarriage between different groups or tribes is not uncommon, at least there is no insuperable social bar to unions between persons of different castes or tribes. So far as social distinctions are concerned, Musalmans may roughly be divided into two classes, the gentlemen and the menials. It will be interesting in this connection to refer to an article in an Urdu Magazine, the "Sala-i-Am" for October 1912, from which the following extract, based on an authoritative Persian work on the subject by Mirza Qatil, may be made here with advantage:—

"He divides the Musalmans into Ashraf (the genteel) and Ajlaf (the lower orders) and goes on to say that in India the Ashraf class includes four groups, *viz.* Sheikh, Saiad, Moghal and Pathan, provided that they preserve their purity of blood, *i. e.*, if a Moghal adopts the occupation of a Saqqa (water-carrier) for his livelihood, even though it may be out of extreme necessity, he will no longer belong to the Ashraf class and his fraternity with the Moghals will cease. He can thereafter marry only with the water-carriers. Similarly, if a Saiad or Sheikh contracts matrimonial alliance with some artizan group, he will have to assimilate himself with that group and be called by that name. The two essentials of caste, birth and occupation are thus recognised as the condition of preserving the purity of blood, and the breach of one of these rules leads to degradation. Of the lower orders, the artizans are distinguished as Bazari, which may be taken as an equivalent of business-man. The Attar (distiller, not of liquor) is reckoned the highest. The engravers, trouser string weavers, booksellers, cloth merchants are included amongst the high class artizans. The Halwai (sweetmeat-seller), Rangrez, Kanjar, Lohar, Kharadi (carpenter) come next. Khidmatgar (domestic servant), Farrash (servants who look after the carpetting), and Chobdars (baton-bearers) rank next. The barbers and surgeons are considered of equal rank and so are grooms, cooks and confectioners. The water-carrier, syce, Degsho (Masbalchi) and Kahar rank lower. The musicians (the dancing girl class), though not among the Ashraf (genteel) class, claim the rank owing to their association with the higher classes. The Dums (Mirasi) are not *sharif* but call themselves Saiads and wish to acquire the title of Mir. Kanjars and Bhatiaras would pass as Pathans. The former are called Nawab Sahib and the latter assume the title of Salim Shahi or Shersshahi and consequently suffix the title of Khan to their names. The Kamboh, Parachas, Khojas, Boras are separate castes who intermarry within their own circle, and not outside. It is noted that the distinction of Nasab-Nasb (lineage) is more elaborate in the villages than in the cities, the inhabitants of the former thus gaining a superiority. The editor notes that the occupations appertaining to the Ashraf class are changing and remarks that while, in the former case, service of the State ranks high, commerce is now considered more attractive, because it is the means of accumulating wealth. The marks of equality of status among the castes are:—

"(1) Eating from one Dastar Khan, *i. e.* table, (2) association on the same level, and (3) intermarriage."

Among the Pathans, especially trans-border Pathans, of the Province the criterion of tribal unity resides not in the law of marriage, but in the obligations of blood revenge. Members of the various divisions intermarry freely, and new divisions are constantly springing up. When applying the term tribe, sub-tribe, etc., to these people, it must be borne in mind that they do not imply any restrictions upon intermarriage.

Hindus and
Sikhs.

321. Surrounded as they are by non-Hindu population, the Hindus and Sikhs in this Province are not a little influenced by the social freedom of their Musalman neighbours. Caste restrictions among them, already lax, have considerably weakened during the last decade. Education is a great disintegrating factor. Political, religious and economic influences have all more or less affected the rigidity of the caste institution. Reform movements like the Arya Samaj and Singh Sabha have done not a little to free the popular mind from caste prejudices. That the restrictions of caste are fast dying out is obvious enough. The present Hindus and Sikhs may be divided into three sections, *viz.* (1) the orthodox who follow the caste system, more or less strictly, (2) those who have ignored the restrictions of interdining, but still adhere rigidly to the limitations prescribed for marriage, and (3) those who have given up both. Although the orthodox portion of both these communities is still in majority, their numerical strength is being reduced with every year that passes. A considerable proportion observe no restrictions of interdining, and although the number of those, who have freed themselves

altogether from caste shackles, is small, the time spirit is with them and they are increasing slowly but surely. A small number of Aryas and as many as 54 per cent. of the total population of Sikhs have refused to name their caste. There is a strong tendency to widen the endogamous groups and narrow down the exogamous circle. Endogamous groups of the same main caste, like Utradhis and Dakhnas among Aroras, are beginning to intermarry. In the matters of breaking down caste shackles Sikhs are far ahead of their Hindu brethren, and Anand Marriage Act passed for their benefit, has facilitated intermarriage between groups which had hitherto been endogamous.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASTES.

322. Classification by social precedence has been abandoned since last Census on account of the bitterness of feeling between various castes, which

ACTUAL FIGURES (000's OMITTED).

<i>Agriculture.</i>			
Land holders	...	...	1,529
Cultivators	...	...	35
Cultivators and cattle-rearers	...	...	80
<i>Fishing and hunting.</i>			
Fishermen, boatmen and palki-bearers	...	...	6
<i>Industry.</i>			
Barbers	...	...	27
Washermen	...	...	19
Weavers and dyers	...	...	42
Tailors	...	...	6
Carpenters	...	...	34
Potters	...	...	24
Blacksmiths	...	...	80
Gold and silver smiths	...	...	16
Confectioners and grain-parchers	...	...	10
Oil-pressors	...	...	11
Butchers	...	...	12
Leather-workers	...	...	31
<i>Scavengers.</i>			
Sweepers	...	...	22
<i>Trade.</i>			
Traders and pedlars	...	...	184
<i>Professions.</i>			
Priests and devotees	...	...	112
Musicians, singers, dancers, mimes and jugglers	...	...	15
Others	...	...	43

the discussion of their relative status engenders. Castes and tribes have been classified by their traditional occupations in Subsidiary Table I appended to this chapter. Even here one treads on uncertain ground, as the occupation of castes has been changing in varying degrees, and in many cases, only one of several professions which have been followed by the members of a caste for a considerable time, has had to be taken as the traditional occupation. The total figures for all castes falling in each group are given in the margin.

The Province being mainly agricultural, the castes excepting menials, who are connected with land, constitute 719 per mille in the total population. The bulk of them are land-holders who own as well as cultivate land. The tribes falling under the category of land-holders are Awan, Baluch, Dlund, Gakkhar, Jat, Karal, Mishwani, Moghal, Pathan, Qureshi, Rajput, Sarara, Swathi, Tanaoli and Turk. There is no

caste or tribe with agriculture as its traditional occupation, which does not cultivate land. There is a considerable number of persons in each such caste or tribe, who live on their income from land but do not cultivate with their own hands, or whose principal source of income is not from land, but the majority of each of the castes and tribes shown as land-holders, own as well as cultivate land. Saiads are for the most part land-holders, and they were shown as such in the 1911 Report, but as they are by tradition a priestly class and not agriculturists, they have been shown as priests and devotees on the present occasion. In the same way Brahmans in Hazara have for generations owned and cultivated land and under the Punjab Alienation of Land Act have been notified as an agricultural tribe, but as by tradition they are a priestly class, they have been along with Saiads shown as priests in Subsidiary Table I.

The castes falling under this head are Arnains, Baghbans and Maliars. Cultivation is the traditional occupation of each of these tribes, they generally grow vegetables and fruits and raise superior crops like sugarcane, cotton, etc. Allied to cultivators is the important tribe of Gujars. Although pastoral by origin, they have for generations also cultivated land, but cattle-rearing forms an important part of their means of livelihood, even now.

Fishing is the traditional occupation of Jhinwars as well as Mallahs. The latter combine fishing with ferrying. Jhinwars are now employed largely in carrying and supplying water and have taken to cooking

By traditional occupations

Land-holders.

Cultivators.

Cultivators and cattle-rearers.

Fishermen, boatmen and Palki-bearers.

and various other pursuits, mainly domestic. The total strength of the castes that fall under this head is about 6,000 and they represent 2 per *mille* of the total population, although the number of persons who live on fishing, is not more than 469.

Barbers.

The Nais (barbers) are a caste by themselves. Particulars of the caste are given in the Glossary printed at the end of this chapter. Barbers not only do the shaving, but also act as local surgeons, bleed people, treat boils and ulcers, assist at marriages and other festive occasions, and serve as personal attendants. This is in accordance with their traditions, but they have now adopted various other occupations. Their proportion in the total population is 12 per *mille*.

Washermen.

Dhobis (washermen) are a functional caste. In Dera Ismail Khan they are known as Charohas. They number about 8 per *mille* of the total population and their total strength in the Province is about 19,000.

Weavers and carders and dyers.

The bulk of the weavers are Jolahas (35,189) who are mostly Musalmans, only 26 of them being Hindus. They form a caste by themselves and would seldom marry outside their class. The Penjara caste are carders by tradition. The Rangrez is the traditional dyer. The numerical strength of these two latter castes in the Province is not large, being 2,385 and 4,847 respectively.

Tailors.

Darzi (tailor) is a functional caste which, owing to the respectability of the profession, is receiving large accretions, although the tendency of even those persons, who have been assimilated with the caste, is to connect themselves with some higher caste.

Carpenters.

The Tarkhans (carpenters) are an important caste representing 15 per *mille* of the total population. The bulk of them are Musalmans in this Province, the number of Hindu Tarkhans being only 100 who are all male immigrants. The Tarkhans are allied to Lohars (blacksmiths) and Raj (Masons), and in some places no distinction is made between the Lohar and Tarkhan or Tarkhan and Raj. The division between these functional castes is not therefore always reliable.

Potters.

The Kumhars (potters) form an essential adjunct of the agricultural population. They make and supply earthen vessels, which form an important feature of Indian household economy, especially in villages. They are over 24,000 in number, which means a proportion of about 10 per *mille* in the total population.

Blacksmiths.

Next to Tarkhans, Lohars are numerically the most important functional caste in the Province. They number about 30,000 and there are 13 Lohars in every 1,000 of population.

Gold and silver smiths.

The caste of Sonar practically monopolizes the work of gold and silver smiths. A brief account of the caste is given in the Glossary.

Confectioners and grain-parohers.

Bhatiaras and Machhis are the only two castes that fall under this head. Machhis, about 2,251 in number, are all Musalmans, and the bulk of Bhatiaras (7,809) also profess Islam, a very small proportion of the caste being Hindus and Sikhs. Both the castes are by tradition grain-parohers, but they are also confectioners and sell cooked food.

Oil-pressers.

Telis are the traditional oil-pressers in Northern India. They also manufacture country soap, which is also considered to be their hereditary occupation. They are, therefore, sometimes called Sabansaz (soap-makers).

Butchers.

The Qassab, a Musalman functional caste, is the only one with the traditional occupation of butcher. Among the Hindus and Sikhs, the profession of Jhatkai (butchers) belongs to Jhinwars.

Leather workers.

The castes connected traditionally with work in leather are Mochis and Chamars, and between themselves they account for 14 per *mille* of the total population. They make shoes and also cure skins. The bulk of these castes in the Province are Musalmans, with a sprinkling of Hindus, there being only one Sikh Chamar in the whole Province.

Sweepers.

The scavenging castes are Chuhras, Mussallis and Kutanas. They really form but one caste Chuhra, but when they are converted to Islam they assume the names of Musallis and Kutanas. In Imperial Table XIII and

other tables dealing with castes they have been lumped together under their original name "Chuhra." It is the lowest of Indian castes. The majority of Chuhras in this Province are Musalmans, but the proportion of Hindu Chuhras is also considerable. There are only 8 Sikh Chuhras and 34 of them profess Christianity.

The traditional trading castes are about 184,000 in round numbers, i.e. 80 per mille of the population. Arora, Khatri and Bhatia are the principal Hindu trading castes, while Parachas, Sheikhs and Khojas are the traditional traders and pedlars among Musalmans. All these castes, both Hindu and Musalman, practically monopolize the trade of the Province.

Brahmans among Hindus and Saiads among Musalmans are the two priestly classes of the Province. Saiads are very largely agriculturists and so are the Brahmans of Hazara but by tradition they are both ministers of religion. Tradition also connects Qureshis more or less with priestly functions, but not to the same extent as Saiads. Brahmans and Saiads between themselves account for 49 per mille of the population.

Mirasia are the traditional musicians. They are also called Dums and and those who earn livelihood by singing religious hymns to Sikh congregations are called Rababis. The strength of Mirasis in the Province is over 15,000, of of whom only 57 are Hindus and the rest Musalmans.

The caste which cannot be classified under any of the above mentioned heads, and races which have no caste distinctions, contribute 19 per mille to the total population of the administered districts.

DISTRIBUTION BY CASTE.

323. The numerically strongest castes and tribes of the Province are Pathan, Awan, Jat, Saiad, Gujar, Tanaoli, Arora and Swathi. Each of them contributes more than 50,000 to the total population. Of these only Aroras are a trading caste of Hindus, the rest Musalman and agriculturists by occupation, although by tradition Saiads are a priestly class.

By far the most numerous are the Pathans with a population of a little less than a million. In every 100 persons in the administered districts 39 are Pathans. The figures in the margin show their distribution in each district of the Province. Pathans predominate in the three northern trans-Indus districts of Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu. More than half the total population of Pathans is concentrated in Peshawar where 56 out of every 100 persons are Pathans. The largest proportion of the tribe is, however, found in Bannu where about two-thirds (64 per cent.) of the total population belong to it. A little less than half the total population (48 per cent.) of Kohat belongs to one tribe or other of Pathans. The northern and southern districts of the Province have a very small proportion of Pathans, where they are less than 9 per cent. in the former and 22 per cent. in the latter.

Pathan population.			
District.	Total.	Males.	Females.
All Districts ...	884,269	475,088	409,181
Hazara ...	55,802	29,531	26,271
Peshawar ...	510,087	275,423	234,664
Kohat ...	103,406	59,400	44,006
Bannu ...	158,338	82,941	75,397
Dera Ismail Khan	56,741	27,798	28,943

found in Bannu where about two-thirds (64 per cent.) of the total population belong to it. A little less than half the total population (48 per cent.) of Kohat belongs to one tribe or other of Pathans. The northern and southern districts of the Province have a very small proportion of Pathans, where they are less than 9 per cent. in the former and 22 per cent. in the latter.

324. Next to Pathans, the Awans are the most numerous tribe in the Province and constitute about 11 per cent. of the total population in the districts. The figures in the margin give an idea of their distribution in the different districts. They are found all over the Province, but their proportion in the total population decreases as we go from north to south, although there are more Awans in Peshawar than in Hazara. The proportion of Awans to every 100 of population varies from 18 in Hazara to a little less than 2 in

Awan population.			
District.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts ...	251,135	123,032	128,103
Hazara ...	109,590	51,829	57,761
Peshawar ...	121,246	60,209	61,037
Kohat ...	10,368	5,688	4,680
Bannu ...	5,696	2,701	2,995
Dera Ismail Khan	4,300	2,005	1,655

Province and constitute about 11 per cent. of the total population in the districts. The figures in the margin give an idea of their distribution in the different districts. They are found all over the Province, but their proportion in the total population decreases as we go from north to south, although there are more Awans in Peshawar than in Hazara. The proportion of Awans to every 100 of population varies from 18 in Hazara to a little less than 2 in

Traders and pedlars.

Priests and devotees.

Singers and dancers.

Others.

Pathans.

Awans.

Dera Ismail Khan, the corresponding figures for Peshawar, Kohat and Banna being 18, 5 and 2·3 respectively. Although the Awans are an Indian tribe, they are all Musalmans.

Jats.

325. The bulk of the Jats, who form 4 per cent. of the total population, are concentrated in Dera Ismail Khan, where in every 100 persons 30 belong to this tribe. The Jats of Dera Ismail Khan are all Musalmans. No Jat was returned from Kohat and their number in Hazara is insignificant. Of the 4,035 Jats recorded in Peshawar, over 3,000 are Hindu and Sikh Jats, who are evidently immigrants from the Punjab, mostly soldiers and followers. In Bannu where they form about 5 per cent. of the population, the Jats occupy the tract adjoining Dera Ismail Khan.

Jat population.			
District.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts ...	93,579	52,355	41,224
Hazara ...	89	52	36
Peshawar ...	4,035	3,421	614
Bannu ...	11,432	5,224	6,208
Dera Ismail Khan	78,004	48,654	29,350

Saiads.

326. The Saiads, also spelt Sayads, are the priestly class among Musalmans but, as I have already stated, most of them earn their livelihood as agriculturists. They form about 4 per cent. of the total population and are found in every part of the Province. A little less than half the total population of Saiads are inhabitants of Hazara, where in every 100 persons 7 belong to this class. The bulk of the Saiad population of Hazara were returned from the Kagan Valley, where they own a large number of villages. The numerical strength of this class decreases as we go from north to south, although their proportion to every 100 of population is about 6 in Kohat and about 2 in each of the other three trans-Indus districts.

Saiad population.			
District.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts ...	89,780	46,826	42,954
Hazara ...	42,637	21,519	21,118
Peshawar ...	21,589	12,023	9,566
Kohat ...	13,768	7,559	6,209
Bannu ...	6,538	3,070	3,468
Dera Ismail Khan	4,853	2,855	2,198

Gujars.

327. Most of the Gujars in this Province are Musalmans. Only 343 Hindu Gujars were returned, 278 from Peshawar and 65 from trans-border posts. In Hazara, which is their home in this Province, they are all Musalmans and constitute about 11 per cent. of the total population. In Peshawar their proportion to total population is less than 2 per cent. and in Dera Ismail Khan there are only 4 Gujars in every 1,000 of population. Bannu has returned only 2 Gujars, 1 male and the other female. Not a single person of this tribe is found in Kohat.

District.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts ...	85,397	47,283	38,114
Hazara ...	69,250	39,378	30,872
Peshawar ...	15,108	8,430	6,678
Bannu ...	2	1	1
Dera Ismail Khan	1,042	474	568

Tanaolis.

328. Like the Gujars, the Tanaolis are also a tribe of Hazara, where they are concentrated in the tract known as Tanawal after them. They are divided into two great sections, Hindwal and Pallal, of whom the former occupy feudal or Upper Tanawal and the latter Lower Tanawal.

Population.			
District.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts ...	69,502	35,840	33,662
Hazara ...	68,440	35,164	33,276
Peshawar ...	1,062	686	377

Out of 69,502 Tanaolis enumerated in the districts no less than 68,440 were recorded in Hazara and the rest (1,062) in Peshawar. Their proportion in the total population of Hazara is the same as that of Gujars, i.e. 11 per cent., while in Peshawar, where they are mostly temporary immigrants, there is only 1 Tanaoli for every 1,000 of population.

329. The Aroras are the most numerous Hindu caste in the Province. Aroras.

Population.			
District.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts ...	60,083	35,078	25,007
Hazara ...	8,893	1,740	1,658
Peshawar ...	18,781	11,860	7,421
Kohat ...	5,284	3,695	1,589
Bannu ...	11,496	6,655	4,840
Dera Ismail Khan	21,180	11,628	9,554

Like other Hindu castes they live mostly on trade. They are the best educated caste in this part of the country, and a considerable number of them are found employed in various civil and military offices of Government. They are spread all over the Province, although their proportion to the total population in different districts is not uniform and rises as we go from north to south. More than one-third of the total numerical strength of Aroras is

found in Dera Ismail Khan, where their proportion to every 100 of total population is 8, the highest in the Province, the corresponding figure for Bannu is 5 and for Kohat and Peshawar 2. The smallest number of Aroras is found in Hazara, where there is only 1 Arora in every 206 of population.

330. Like Gujars and Tanaolis, Swathis are confined to Hazara which Swathis.

Population.			
District.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Districts ...	56,904	30,230	26,674
Hazara ...	56,217	29,870	26,347
Peshawar ...	686	359	327
Dera Ismail Khan	1	1	...

accounts for 56,217 out of 56,904 Swathis enumerated in the Province. Out of every 100 persons in Hazara 9 are Swathis. As their name implies, they once occupied the Swat Valley. Strictly speaking, the name should be spelt "Swati" (in Pashto "Swatai") but contact with Hindki-speaking tribes has led to the pronunciation of an aspirate after the "t" and the

common way of spelling is "Swathi."

331. The castes confined to certain localities are given in the table below with the locality where they are mainly found:—

Castes confined to certain localities.

Caste.	Locality.	Caste.	Locality.	Caste.	Locality.
Araia ...	Dera Ismail Khan.	Pathan Afridi ...	Peshawar and Kohat.	Pathan Mohmand...	Peshawar.
Awan ...	Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara.	" Bangash...	Kohat.	" Orakzai ...	Kohat.
Baluch ...	Dera Ismail Khan.	" Bannuchi...	Bannu.	" Tarin ...	Hazara.
Bhatia ...	Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu.	" Bhattani ...	Dera Ismail Khan.	" Turi ...	Kohat.
Brahman Sikh ...	Hazara and Peshawar.	" Daudzai ...	Peshawar.	" Utrana ...	Dera Ismail Khan.
Dhund ...	Hazara.	" Dilazak ...	Hazara and Peshawar.	" Wazir ...	Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.
Gakkhar ...	Do.	" Durrani ...	Peshawar.	" Utinankhel	Peshawar.
Gujar ...	Hazara and Peshawar.	" Gadon ...	Hazara.	" Yusufzai...	Do.
Gurkha ...	Hazara.	" Gandapur ...	Dera Ismail Khan.	" Zadran ...	Bannu.
Jat ...	Dera Ismail Khan.	" Ghilzai ...	Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.	Sarara ...	Hazara.
Karai ...	Hazara.	" Gigiani ...	Peshawar.	Swathi ...	Do.
Kashmiri ...	Hazara and Peshawar.	" Khattak...	Kohat and Peshawar.	Tanaoli ...	Do.
Macbhi ...	Dera Ismail Khan.	" Khalil ...	Peshawar.	Turk ...	Do.
Maliar ...	Hazara and Kohat	" Marwat ...	Bannu.		
Mishwani ...	Hazara.	" Mohmand ...	Peshawar.		

332. Subsidiary Table II appended to this chapter compares the strength of the castes contributing 1 per *mille* or more to the total population of the districts as ascertained at each of the last three Censuses.

Comparison with 1911.

Aroras.

The decrease of 12 per cent. in the strength of Aroras enumerated in the districts appears to be due, to a certain extent, to the confusion that is generally made between Arora and Bhatia castes. Among the Musalmans by whom they are surrounded in this Province, they are both known as "Kirars." In fact they are so much accustomed to this appellation, that a Hindu, whether he be an Arora or Bhatia, would not unoften on inquiry say that he was a "Kirar" by caste and an Enumerator enters a "Kirar" either as an Arora or Bhatia according as he happens to be more familiar with the one or the other caste. A large number of Bhatias appear to have been wrongly returned as Aroras in 1911, and a more correct record of caste at the present Census resulted in a considerable gain in the number of Bhatias at the expense of Aroras. But perhaps the principal cause, which practically accounts for the whole of the decrease in the case of this most important Hindu and Sikh caste, is to be found in the enormous increase in the strength of Aroras in the trans-frontier posts where their population advanced by over 8,000. In fact, if we include in the comparison the enumerated Arora population of the posts at the two last Censuses, a decrease of over 8,000 will be converted into an increase of under 100. It is merely a matter of chance that a large number of Arora soldiers and followers, who are usually stationed at the cantonments in the districts, happened to be transferred to the trans-frontier posts at the time of the Census, on account of the disturbed border and military operations going on in Waziristan. There is another reason why the number of Aroras returned at the present Census has declined. A considerable proportion of this caste consists of Sikhs and under the circumstances already explained about 54 per cent. of the total population of Sikhs refused to name their caste and they have all been shown under the head "Unspecified." The number of Arora Sikhs declined by about 7,000 while the number of Sikhs who did not return their caste advanced by over 17,000. But for these three causes which operated to reduce the number of Aroras, their strength would have shown the same percentage of increase as the Hindu population in general (25 per cent.) instead of an actual decline.

Awans.

The Awans of the districts have shown a decline of 9 per cent. during the last decade. It is, however, confined to males, Awan females have actually increased by over 1 per cent. The decrease is distributed over all the districts and is evidently the result of unusual emigration among Awans during the last decade. A severe famine was raging in Bannu and Kohat which compelled a large number of people including Awans to leave these districts at the time of the Census. A considerable proportion of Hazarawals earn their livelihood outside their district. It is said that there is a tendency among Awans to return themselves as members of the dominant tribe and this along with emigration may account for their decrease in Peshawar. The decrease in the districts is also due, to a certain extent, to the increase of Awan males in trans-frontier posts where their number advanced from 633 in 1911 to 2,297 in 1921. Although, for the reasons stated above, the Awans have decreased during the last ten years, they have increased by over 4 per cent. since 1901.

Baghbans.

The Baghbans have increased by 17 per cent. since 1911 and by 102 per cent. since 1901. It is an occupational group meaning "gardener," its members are generally gardeners and vegetable growers. They do not really form a caste and the term "Baghban" is equivalent to Mali, Maliar and in some places it is convertible with "Arain." Any agriculturist like Awan and Arain, who takes to gardening, is known as "Baghban" and this explains why the number of persons returning themselves as Baghban has shown such a rapid growth during the last twenty years. Occupational caste and the actual occupation are by no means one and the same thing, but at each Census, caste and occupation are confused, though in varying degrees.

Baluch.

This tribe is practically confined to Dera Ismail Khan. Their strength in the Province advanced from 26,513 to 26,854, an increase of over 1 per cent. which is entirely due to natural expansion. As the number of emigrants of this tribe to the trans-border posts advanced from 57 to 592, the Baluch population of the districts fell slightly (7 per mille) during the last decade.

A phenomenal increase of 142 per cent. in the strength of Bhatias is, as I have already pointed out, due to their more correct enumeration at the present Census. In 1911, a large proportion of them were returned as Aroras.

Bhatias.

Bhatiaras are an occupational group rather than a caste. The unusual increase of 80 per cent. in their number may be ascribed to the same causes as have helped to swell the number of Baghbans.

Bhatiaras.

The improvement in the strength of Brahmans and Khattris, two important Hindu castes, is mainly due to the military concentration which brought temporarily to the Province an unusual number of sepoys and followers belonging to these castes.

Brahmans and Khattris.

Most of the Chuharas, Darzis and Dhobis in the Province are immigrants from the Punjab and United Provinces, and an ever increasing demand for their labour, rather than any natural growth, is the main cause of the expansion in their numbers.

Chuharas, Darzis and Dhobis.

Hazara is the home of all these three tribes in this Province. The decrease in the number of Dhunds, which is practically confined to males, appears to be mainly due to emigration which is such a marked characteristic of the inhabitants of this district. The remarkable decline in the strength of Gujars seems partly due to emigration, but the main cause of decrease is to be traced to a very large number of Gujars having returned themselves as Swathis at the present Census. Both these tribes are mixed up and the social status of the one is much inferior to that of the other. A desire to rise in the social scale on the part of the comparatively low tribe seems to be the main cause of the variations in the strength of these two tribes. A decrease of 25 per cent. in the number of Gujars is counterbalanced by an increase of 48 per cent. in the strength of Swathis.

Dhunds, Gujars and Swathis.

The Gakkhars, enumerated in the Province, advanced from 6,807 in 1911 to 8,391 in 1921. They are confined to Hazara, where perhaps of all the tribes they are the most enterprising. A considerable proportion of them earn their livelihood, as Government servants or otherwise, outside the Province which is clear from the fact that at the present Census their females were considerably in excess of males. Fluctuations in their numerical strength from time to time are, in addition to natural growth, due mainly to the variations in the volume of their emigration. Another cause seems to have been operative to increase the number of Gakkhar females at the present Census. Karals, another tribe of Hazara, claim to have been Gakkhar in origin and intermarry freely with the latter. Karal females married to Gakkhar males appear to have been largely returned as their husband's tribe, which increased the number of Gakkhar females considerably.

Gakkhars.

The Gurkhas showed an improvement of 60 per cent. which is entirely due to the recent massing of troops. Their strength depends entirely upon the number of Gurkha regiments that may happen at any time to be located in the Province.

Gurkhas.

Only a small proportion of the growth of over 9 per cent. in the total population of Jats is due to natural expansion. The bulk of the Jats are found in Dera Ismail Khan where they are the dominant tribe. They appear to have gained considerably at the expense of Awans and other castes of inferior social status, among whom there is an increasing tendency to be classed with the dominant tribe.

Jats.

The Jolahas have been steadily decreasing since 1901. They are the traditional weavers and socially they occupy a very low position. Machine-made cloth is gradually driving hand-made cloth out of the market and there is an increasing tendency among Jolahas to leave their hereditary occupation and take to other pursuits. This coupled with the natural desire to rise in social status appears to have induced a large number of Jolahas to return themselves as members of some superior social group like Pathans, Jats, etc.

Jolahas.

Karal, or as it is more correctly spelt, Karral is a tribe of Hazara. Its numerical strength has decreased by 1 per cent. during the last decade, the decrease being confined to females. The males of the tribe showed an advance

Karal (or Karral).

of about 10 per cent. The Karals intermarry freely with Gakkhars with whom they claim a common origin. A large number of Karal females married into Gakkhar families were returned as Karal in 1911 and Gakkhar at the present Census. In this way Gakkhar females gained considerably at the expense of their Karal sisters, whose number has been considerably reduced on that account.

Kashmiris.

The word "Kashmiri" is a geographical term meaning native of Kashmir, and includes many distinct castes. The Kashmiris are not really a caste but they are treated as such, when they are settled or found outside Kashmir. The steady decline in their strength since 1901 is the natural result of an ever-increasing demand for labour in the Happy Valley as a consequence of development of industries, especially silk industry. During the last decade heavy mortality from influenza also affected considerably the stream of immigration from Kashmir.

Kumhars.

An increase of 6 per cent. in the strength of Kumhars, the hereditary potters and brick-burners, is mainly due to natural expansion. It is also the result, to a certain extent, of the unusual demand for burnt bricks required for the large public works, that were in progress in the Province at the time of the Census, which attracted an appreciable number of Kumhars from the neighbouring districts of the Punjab.

Lohars.

An increase of 4 per cent. in the number of Lohars is evidently due to natural expansion.

Maliars.

The steady decrease of 70 per cent. in the strength of Maliars during the last twenty years may be accounted for by an increasing tendency among them to return themselves as members of other groups or castes. Maliar is an occupational group and not a caste in the strict sense of the term. Arain, Baghban and Maliar are the different names of the same group, and it appears Baghbans have been steadily gaining in numbers at the expense of Maliar since 1901.

**Mirasis,
Mochis, Nais,
Jassabs,
Jangrez,
Jonar and
Feli.**

All these are occupational groups and mostly immigrants from other parts of the country notably the Punjab. The remarkable increase in their number during the last decade is due to greater demand for their labour.

**Moghal and
Turk.**

A decrease in the number of Moghals coupled with a corresponding increase in the strength of Turks would naturally suggest a confusion between the two terms in the popular mind and so it appears to be. The bulk of the Moghals and all the Turks have been registered in Hazara and a considerable number of persons who were recorded as Moghals at the last Census appear to have returned themselves as Turks at the present one.

**Parachas and
Sheikhs.**

Parachas are Musalman traders converted from Hinduism. Hindus especially of low castes on their conversion to Islam also adopt the title of Sheikh. This confusion between the two terms, so far as Hindu converts to Islam are concerned, seems to be the cause of the increase in the one case and of the decrease in the other.

**Pathans,
Saidu and
Qureshis.**

The remarkable increase registered in the case of these tribes seems to be due partly to natural growth and partly to a large number of persons of lower castes anxious to raise their social status having returned themselves as members of one or other of these classes.

Rajputs.

The unusual rise in the number of Rajputs is confined practically to males, which is due to the temporary presence in the Province of an unusually large number of Rajput soldiers and followers on account of military concentration.

**Sararas and
Ranaolis.**

Both these tribes belong to Hazara and the improvement in their case is mainly due to natural growth.

Tarkhans.

The remarkable decrease of about 10,000 in the number of Tarkhans is confined to the three Pathan districts of Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu. The desire to rank socially with the dominant class has led a very large number of Tarkhans to return themselves as Pathans, which accounts mainly for the decline in the strength of the former.

333. The statement in the margin compares the population and distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians at the two last Censuses. There has been a remarkable improvement in the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians almost every where in the Province. This is mainly due to the recent military concentration which necessitated the presence in the Province of an unusual number of British troops and officers. The strength of Anglo-Indians in the Province has doubled itself, and that of Europeans almost doubled itself, during the last decade. The most remarkable increase in the number of Europeans is noticeable in the trans-frontier posts especially in Waziristan, where military operations were actually going on at the time of the Census. The number of Europeans, mostly British troops and officers, in the trans-border territory advanced from 118 in 1911 to 2,088 at the present Census, while in Kohat their strength improved from 180 to 843, and in Dera Ismail Khan from 243 to 1,069, during the same period. The most remarkable advance in the strength of Anglo-Indians occurred in Hazara, where it increased from 5 to 68, but in Peshawar it actually declined from 80 to 55.

Distribution
of Europeans
and Anglo-
Indians.

District.		Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Total.
Districts	{ 1921	8,590	300	8,590
	{ 1911	5,723	99	5,822
Hazara	{ 1921	277	68	345
	{ 1911	142	5	147
Peshawar	{ 1921	6,084	55	6,089
	{ 1911	5,038	80	5,118
Kohat	{ 1921	843	28	871
	{ 1911	180	8	188
Bannu	{ 1921	167	20	187
	{ 1911	120	...	120
Dera Ismail Khan	{ 1921	1,069	29	1,098
	{ 1911	243	6	249
Trans-frontier Posts.	{ 1921	2,088	...	2,088
	{ 1911	118	1	119
Peshawar City	{ 1921	2,484	35	2,519
	{ 1911	...	...	...

the present Census, while in Kohat their strength improved from 180 to 843, and in Dera Ismail Khan from 243 to 1,069, during the same period. The most remarkable advance in the strength of Anglo-Indians occurred in Hazara, where it increased from 5 to 68, but in Peshawar it actually declined from 80 to 55.

THE ETHNOGRAPHIC GLOSSARY OF CASTES AND TRIBES.

334. A brief account of each of the castes and tribes returned in Table XIII is given below in the form of an ETHNOGRAPHIC GLOSSARY. The population of, and the religion professed by, the members of each caste have been printed in the margin, and the various names of the same caste or tribe have also been relegated to the same place.

All the Arains in this Province are Musalmans, although in the Punjab a small portion of the tribe have been returned as Hindus, Sikhs and Jains. Apparently it is a functional caste, with a strong nucleus of Hindu converts.

The term is apparently derived from Rahin or Rain equivalent to Rahak (tiller of soil). Numerically the tribe is not very important and is practically confined to Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu.

Aroras are the most numerous Hindu and Sikh caste in the Province. They are scattered over the whole Province but their number is the largest in the Dera Ismail Khan district. They are mostly traders and money-lenders.

They practically occupy the same social position as the Khatri, their customs and traditions also point to a Khatri origin. The Arora or Rora is apparently connected with Arorkot near Rori (Sukkur), the ancient capital of Sindh. An attempt has been made to connect the Aroras through Odra, one of the descendants of Arjun, with Chandar Bansi Rajputs. Odradesh, according to the Mahabharata, was situated somewhere south or south-east of the Punjab. The Kshatriyas appear to have fled to this country from the persecution of

Parshu Ram and started work as artizans, giving up, in some cases, the sacred thread, to conceal their identity. Odra became Rodra, giving place in time to Ror and Aror or Rora and Arora. Odradesh is mentioned in the Mahabharata and the Odra caste is referred to as Kshatriyas degraded to Shudra in Manu.

The Lohanas of Sind, who are probably identical with Aroras, are perhaps a functional division of the caste which worked in iron (Loh-iron), similar to Lohar. They developed later, as a trading class and moved up, through Arorkot, along the Indus, to various parts of this Province and the Punjab. In this Province as well as in the Western Punjab, they are known as Kirars which is probably a corruption of Kirat, residents of Keratdesh (Bikaner). It may be an earlier name than Arora. All the Hindus of the Province, irrespective of their caste, have come to be known as Kirars, a term which is now resented by the respectable and educated portion of the community, as one of contempt. The Aroras are, as a rule, active and enterprising, industrious and thrifty. A well-known Punjabi proverb means "When an Arora girds up his loins, he makes it only one mile to Lahore."

The Aroras are divided into four main territorial groups, viz. Uttaradhi (northern), Dakhna (southern), Dahra (western) and Sindhi (of Sindh). The last three are sometimes considered as one group.

Next to the Pathans, the Awans are in point of numbers the most

(3) Awan ((Musalman) -

Population...	...	253,472
Males	...	125,329
Females	...	128,143

important Musalman tribe in the Province. They are found all over the Province, but they are most numerous in Peshawar and Hazara, which account

for about 91 per cent. of the total number. The Awans are an agricultural tribe who describe themselves to be of purely foreign origin, descendants of one Kutab Shah, who was descended from Ali. The origin of this tribe has formed the subject of a good deal of discussion. One theory propounded by General Cunningham is that Awans were originally Anuwans or descendants of Anu and that they held the plateaus which lie north of the Salt Range, at the time of the Indo-Scythian invasion. Mr. Thomson, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, was of opinion that Awans were a Jat tribe, who came from the north-west of Dera Ismail Khan, and Colonel Wace was inclined to agree with this view. Sir Denzil Ibbetson was, however, struck by the existence of Hindu names in the pedigree tables of the Awan Chiefs of Kalabagh, such as Rai Har Karan, immediately below the name of Kutab Shah, as well as by the fact that the Awans employed Brahmans as priests. The advocates of foreign origin theory put forward an ingenious story at the time of the 1891 Census. They alleged that the Awan descendants of Kutab Shah were converted to Hinduism by a Jogi, and that the miracles of one Saïad Abdur Rahman Nuri restored them to Islam. This explanation overlooks the fact that Hinduism is not a proselytizing religion and at the time of the Musalman invasion no conversion to Hinduism was permissible, nor could any Hindu apostate be reconverted to Hinduism. The term is supposed to have been variously derived from A'awan (helper) and Aman (trust). Mr. Rose favoured the former derivation and was inclined to accept their allegation as regards their descent from Kutab Shah, but the identity of eponymous septs, which sounded like Hindu names, did not fail to attract his attention.

The word "Awan" is also a Sanskrit word, meaning a defender or protector. It is also the name of a sub-caste of Jats, which is found in Rawalpindi, Multan, Bahawalpur State and other districts of the Punjab. Awans have got no less than 241 sub-castes in common with Rajputs, Jats, Brahmans, Khatri and Aggarwals. All these circumstances coupled with the Hindu names of their ancestors as well as the fact that Brahmans act as priests to a good many Awan families, who retain still their Bhats (bards), who act as family genealogists, would point to their Hindu origin.

This word is the Persian equivalent of the Hindi word Mali, meaning a gardener and commonly used as

(4) Baghban (Musalman) -

Population...	...	24,095
Males	...	12,671
Females	...	11,424

equivalent to Arain. Mr. Rose does not consider them to be a separate caste, and would include them in the caste

"Arain." Baghbans in this Province are all Musalman agriculturists.

Baluch is a Musalman tribe which is almost exclusively confined to the Dera Ismail Khan district, their number in other districts of the Province being very small. They are, for the most part, graziers, cultivators, breeders of camels and traditional soldiers. Various theories are held as to the origin of the Baluch tribe. Some regard the race as of Turkman origin and others claim for them an Arab descent. They are also taken, on very inadequate philological grounds, as belonging to the Rajput stock. But the most plausible theory is that they are, at least in the mass, of Iranian race who came into their present location in Mekran and on the Indian border from parts of the Iranian plateau further to the west and north. In the Punjab, where they are found in large numbers in Dera Ghazi Khan and other districts of the Multan Division, they are so much associated with the care of camels that in the greater part of the Punjab, the word Baluch is used for any Musalman camel-man, irrespective of his caste, every Baluch being supposed to be a camel-man and every Musalman camel-man to be a Baluch.

Bhatias in this Province are either Hindus or Sikhs. They are practically confined to Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In the latter district, they are decidedly the wealthiest and most enterprising mercantile community. They are a class of Rajputs who originally came from Bhatner, but have taken to commercial pursuits.

Bhatiaras in this Province are mostly Musalmans and confined to the Peshawar district. Only a small number are Hindus and Sikhs. They are probably of Jhinwar or Kahar origin. The term is evidently functional, and the Bhatiaras are mostly bakers and sellers of cooked food.

Brahmans, the priestly caste of the Hindus, are scattered all over the Province, but their strength is greatest in Peshawar and Hazara. They are either Hindus or Sikhs. Their number is largest in Hazara, where a little less than one-sixth of the total Brahman population are Sikhs. They follow various professions from priesthood, teaching and Government service, to cultivation and menial service as cooks. In Hazara a large number of them are agriculturists by profession.

Chamars are found all over the Province, but their number is largest in Peshawar and Kohat. They are mostly Musalmans, but a small number of them are Hindus and a still smaller profess Sikhism. They are tanners and leather-workers and work as menials in various capacities. They rank higher than the Chuhtras, for, as a rule, they abstain from scavenging. The caste which is, in its origin, functional, is of very old standing. Charmkar (worker in leather), a degraded Sudra, is mentioned in Manu. Representing the lowest stratum of society, it has received accretions by degradation continuously from the highest castes; and this had led to various stories about their degradation and common origin with Banias. It is alleged that Bano and Chano were two brothers, the descendants of the former were known as Banias and those of the latter, who had been degraded by removing a dead calf, were known as Chamars. Another account says that the ancestor of the Chamars was a Brahman, who was degraded on account of the removal of a dead calf.

Chuhtras are scattered all over the Province, and they are mostly immigrants from the Punjab. The bulk of them are Musalman, a very small proportion being Hindus and a still smaller Sikhs. The religion of the Chuhtras (who worship Balmik or Lalbeg) is a very flexible one. They

(5) Baluch (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	26,854
Males	...	...	16,822
Females	...	...	10,032

(6) Bhatia (Hindu and Sikh)—

Population	...	...	10,841
Males	...	...	6,164
Females	...	...	4,677

(7) Bhatia (Musalman, Hindu and Sikh)—

Population	...	...	7,809
Males	...	...	4,984
Females	...	...	2,825

(8) Brahman (Hindu and Sikh)—

Population	...	...	21,884
Males	...	...	14,136
Females	...	...	7,748

(9) Chamar (Musalman, Hindu and Sikh)—

Population	...	...	2,949
Males	...	...	1,703
Females	...	...	1,246

(10) Chuhtras or Mehtar also known as Bhangi (Musalman, Hindu and Sikh)—

Population	...	...	21,982
Males	...	...	14,447
Females	...	...	7,435

are supposed to be aborigines, but accretions by degradation have been so large that it is impossible to distinguish Aryan from aboriginal blood amongst them. They are the sweepers and scavengers and as such hold the lowest position in the social scale, even lower than the Chamars.

(11) Darzi (tailor) Musalman—

Population	...	...	6,080
Males	...	...	3,085
Females	...	...	2,995

The term is purely functional, but has crystallized into a regular caste. Many persons, who have taken to tailoring recently, retain their caste names.

(12) Dhobi (Washerman) Musalman and Hindu—

Population	...	...	18,644
Males	...	...	11,161
Females	...	...	7,483

It is a functional caste like the Darzis. They are mostly Musalmans, and are found all over the Province. They are also known as Chhimbas and Charohas as in some places.

Dhunds are apparently of Rajput origin. They are all Musalmans

(13) Dhunds (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	27,472
Males	...	...	13,140
Females	...	...	14,332

and are practically confined to the Hazara district, where they have been declared as an agricultural tribe.

The Gakkhars in this Province are all Musalmans and they belong

(14) Gakkhars (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	8,391
Males	...	...	3,868
Females	...	...	4,523

almost entirely to the Hazara district. Their principal occupation is agriculture or state service and they have been declared an agricultural tribe.

Different theories have been advanced regarding their origin. Although some representatives of the tribe claim their descent from Alexander, the Greek origin of the tribe has now been rejected finally by those competent to judge. The theory now in vogue points to their Persian origin. They are also believed to be the descendants of the great Yeuchi-Scythians, who entered India from the north-west in the early centuries of the Christian era.

The Gujars are an agricultural and pastoral tribe. They are mostly

(15) Gujars (Musalman and Hindu)—

Population	...	...	85,590
Males	...	...	47,476
Females	...	...	38,115

Musalmans, only a small proportion being Hindus in this Province. The bulk of the tribe are residents of Hazara and their number in Peshawar is also considerable.

Gurkha is a geographical term meaning an inhabitant of Gorakhpur

(16) Gurkhas (Hindu)—

Population	...	...	10,842
Males	...	...	8,455
Females	...	...	1,887

or as suggested by Crooke in his classical work "The tribes and castes of North-West Provinces and Oudh," a protector of cows. In this Province the term

is applied to all the classes, from which the Gurkha battalions are recruited. All the Gurkhas in this Province are employed in the Gurkha regiments stationed at Abbottabad and other places in the Province. Some Gurkhas have also made Abbottabad their home, where some Gurkha battalions are permanently located.

The bulk of the Jat population of the Province are Musalmans and are

(17) Jat (Musalman, Hindu and Sikh)—

Population	...	...	98,413
Males	...	...	57,165
Females	...	...	41,248

found in the Dera Ismail Khan district, where they are a dominant agricultural tribe. The Hindu and Sikh Jats of the Province are mostly employed in

the army and are temporary immigrants. The Jats are supposed to be a Scythian tribe, who settled in Dera Ismail Khan and the Punjab about the beginning of the Christian era, about 2,000 years ago. The term is sometimes used like the word Baluch, especially in the Western Punjab, as synonymous with camel-driver. The Musalman historians have made repeated references to Jats as warriors and high way robbers occupying various tracts from the banks of the Indus to areas further east and south. The Arabs called all Hindus as Jats. The gipsies were also called Zatts or Zuts and are referred to as having emigrated from North-West India. The fact of the same term

being applied to castes of varying status from the warriors and robbers down to minstrel gipsies strengthens the belief that Jat was not a tribal name, but was a group including Jatis (castes) of various status.

Tod classed the Jats as one of the great Rajput tribes of the original Aryan stock, but Cunningham held them to belong to a later wave of immigrants from the north-west, probably of Scythian race. "It may be," says Sir Denzil Ibbetson, "that the original Rajput and the original Jat entered India at different periods in its history, though to my mind the term Rajput is an occupational rather than an ethnological expression. But if they do originally represent two separate waves of immigration, it is at least exceedingly probable, both from their almost identical physique and facial character and from the close communion which has always existed between them, that they belong to one and the same ethnic stock; while, whether this be so or not, it is almost certain, that they have been for many centuries and still are so intermingled and so blended into one people that it is practically impossible to distinguish them as separate wholes."

The number of Jhinwars, or Mehras, as they are more popularly called in the Province, is small and they are almost all immigrants from the Punjab.

(18) Jhinwar (Hindu, Musalman and Sikh)—

Population	...	...	1,160
Males	...	...	610
Females	...	...	550

Synonyms—Kabar, Mehra, Machhi and Bhishti.

of parched grain. They are an occupational caste and are found all over the Province, chiefly in towns.

The word Jolaha means a weaver. It was originally a functional term which has crystallized into a caste.

(19) Jolaha (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	35,189
Males	...	...	18,723
Females	...	...	16,466

Synonyms—Paoli, Bafinda.

25,461 out of 35,189 Jolahas in the Province.

It is a Musalman agricultural tribe found only in Hazara. Their country consists of the Nara *Naqa* of the Abbottabad Tahsil. Originally Hindus, their conversion to Islam is of comparatively modern date. They are considered to be identical in origin and character with the Dhunds and would seem to be one of the Rajput tribes of the hills lying along the left bank of the Jhelum. They claim Rajput origin, but some of them also set up a claim to Kayani Mughal descent and connect their legendary ancestor Kayan with Alexander the Great. There is also a strange story that a queen of the great Raja Rasalu of the Punjab folklore had by a paramour of the scavenger class four sons, Seo, Teo, Gheo and Karu, from whom are respectively descended the Sials, Tiwanas, Ghehas and Karals. They intermarry with Gakkhars, Saiads and Dhunds.

It is a geographical term, applicable to the members of any of the races of Kashmir. The term when used without any qualification connotes a Musalman resident of Kashmir. The Kashmiris in this Province are practically confined to Hazara and Peshawar, their chief occupation being weaving, washing and dyeing (of shawls and similar fine fabrics), labour, shopkeeping and trade.

(21) Kashmiri (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	15,918
Males	...	...	9,536
Females	...	...	6,382

It is a well-known Hindu caste of high status. The Khatri in this Province are either Hindus or Sikhs. They are found all over the Province, but the bulk of them are concentrated in Hazara and Peshawar. Their chief occupation is trade, but a good many of them take up Government service, and some Khatri hold high positions and are members of the Bar.

(22) Khatri (Hindu and Sikh)—

Population	...	...	44,793
Males	...	...	30,060
Females	...	...	14,733

All the Khojas in the Province are Musalmans supposed to have been converted from Hinduism. They are mostly traders, and have been returned from the districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The word is evidently derived from Khawaja, which means simply a man of wealth and respectability. Generally any Hindu trader converted to Islam is known as Khoja in the Punjab. The Khojas of Shahpur are Khattris and of Jhang Aroras. In this Province Hindu traders converted to Islam prefer to be called "Parachas," so that where the Parachas are a recognised and wealthy caste, the word Khoja is used for miscellaneous Musalman traders, chiefly hawkers and pedlars, or at least petty traders. Indeed Paracha and Khoja appear to be virtually synonymous, and they are sometimes known as Paracha Khojas or Khokhar Parachas. Wohras and Boras of Central India are also supposed to be the same caste as Khojas.

(23) Khoja (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	2,154
Males	...	...	1,181
Females	...	...	973

It is a functional caste. The bulk of the Kumhars in this Province are Musalmans, only a small number being Hindus. They are found all over the Province, but their number is largest in Peshawar and smallest in Bannu. They are the potters and brick-burners of the Province. They are indispensable to agriculture. They supply earthen pots for the well gear and supply earthenware to the agriculturists as well as to the market.

(24) Kumhar (Musalman and Hindu)—

Population	...	...	24,054
Males	...	...	12,678
Females	...	...	11,376

Synonyms—Pazawagar, Kuzagar, Pathera, Gilkar, Gilguz, Kulal, Gilgo and Ghumars.

Practically all the Lohars of the Province are Musalmans, only a very small number, who are immigrants, are Hindus. They are scattered all over the Province. It is a functional caste with the traditional occupation of blacksmith. The Lohars work largely as village artizans and sometimes take up cultivation and field labour. They are allied to Raj (mason) and Tarkhan (carpenter).

(25) Lohar (Musalman and Hindu)—

Population	...	...	20,834
Males	...	...	17,775
Females	...	...	12,059

Synonyms—Ahangar and Nalband.

Machhis in this Province are all Musalmans and they are practically confined to Dera Ismail Khan. The Machhi is apparently a counterpart of Jhinwar (No. 18 above) and the former consists largely of converts from the latter. The term Machhi is purely functional and means a fish-monger. Besides following the occupation of a Jhinwar, the Machhi women act as midwives and wet nurses. The Machhis say that they are a branch of the Solgis (Saljukis) and came from Halab (Aleppo) in Syria to Karbala, where they were settled when the Imam Hussain was killed there. From Karbala they migrated *via* Southern Persia and Afghanistan to Kech Mekran and thence to Shikarpur and Derajat.

(26) Machhi (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	2,251
Males	...	...	1,043
Females	...	...	1,208

Synonyms—Machhera, Mahigir, Saqqa, Machhati, Machhliwal and Machhiwaul.

29. The Maliars in this Province are all Musalmans. They are found in the Hazara and Kohat districts and are cultivators and gardeners. They are the same as Mali or Baghban. It is a functional caste and means makers of Mala (garlands).

(27) Maliar (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	7,956
Males	...	...	4,135
Females	...	...	3,821

Synonyms—Mali, Kuvjra, Arain and Baghban.

It is a functional caste and means a boatman or sailor. Mallahs or Mohanas are found all over the Province. They are mostly of Jhinwar origin, but on the Indus they are often regarded by themselves and others as Jats.

(28) Mallah (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	4,470
Males	...	...	2,271
Females	...	...	2,199

Synonyms—Mohana, Kishtiwan.

It is a functional caste and means a genealogist. They are village bards, and are so called because in the Punjab it is one of their functions to get up by heart and to be able to repeat from memory off-hand, the

(29) Mirasi (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	15,459
Males	...	...	8,726
Females	...	...	6,733

Synonyms—Dum, Kalaunt, Nagarchi, Rababi, Mutrib, and Lhat.

pedigrees of the families who are their hereditary clients. They are minstrels and musicians and are found all over the Province.

Mishwanis are a Pathan tribe who are found exclusively in Hazara.

(30) Mishwani (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	4,407
Males	...	...	2,469
Females	...	...	1,938

They are allied to the Kakars, being descended from a Saiad, Mishwani, one of the four sons of Muhammad-i-Gisu-Daraz or "Muhammad of long locks," by a Kakar woman. She was a daughter or grand-daughter of Kakar, and her husband was adopted by Danai, Kakar's father. Other Saiads do not intermarry with Mishwanis. A few of the clan crossed the Indus with the Utmanzais as their retainers, and they now occupy the eastern end of the Gandgarh range, about Srikot. They are sturdy, industrious and well-behaved and Abbott described them as "one of the bravest races in the world."

The bulk of the Mochis in this Province are Musalmans, only a small number, Hindustani immigrants from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, being Hindus. They are found in every district of the Province. The word Mochi is the name of an occupation and signifies the worker in tanned leather. The Mochi not only makes leather articles, but he also grains leather and gives it a surface colour. A Mochi is in the west what a Chamar is in the east.

Synonyms—Saraj and Kafeshdoz.

The bulk of the Moghals or Mangols, as they are also called, are found in Hazara. They belong to the same stock of Central Asia as furnished the Great Moghal Emperors of India. They entered the country with Baber, who founded the Moghal dynasty in this country or were attracted during the reign of his successors. The figures by no means represent pure Mongolian blood. Irrespective of the mixture of blood resulting from intermarriages of the Moghals with the local castes, there is a strong tendency among men of low status to claim Moghal origin. They are an agricultural tribe, and other agricultural tribes, such as Gakkhars are sometimes inclined to call themselves Moghals.

(32) Moghal (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	10,675
Males	...	...	6,445
Females	...	...	4,230

A Nai is every where the barber of the country and he is scattered all over the Province. The bulk of the caste, which is apparently a very highly organised functional group, are Musalmans, only a small number being Hindus. The Musalman Nais claim to be of Moghal origin. Among Hindus a Nai is styled a Raja and his wife a Rani, which shows the high esteem in which he is socially held. Hindu Nais regard themselves as descended from the Kashattriyas and the caste jealously protects itself against the admission of strangers in blood into its fold. Besides his traditional occupation of a barber, a Nai cooks at weddings, acts as a messenger and is also a circumcisor.

(33) Nai (Musalman and Hindu)—

Population	...	...	27,385
Males	...	...	16,982
Females	...	...	11,353

Synonyms—Hajam.

Parachas are Musalman traders converted from Hinduism. They are the counterparts of Khojas (see No. 23 above), although they have crystallized into a separate caste. They know the Hindi characters and generally keep their accounts in Hindi like the Hindus.

(34) Paracha (Musalman)—

Population	...	...	12,560
Males	...	...	7,036
Females	...	...	5,524

Synonyms—Khoja and Banjara.

They are a wealthy class and trade with Bokhara, Kabul, Bombay and Calcutta, etc. The name is apparently derived from "Paroha" which means "cloth," one of the principal staples of their trade. As a class, the Parachas are most economical and industrious and very strict in keeping accounts, so much so that in the northern Punjab, a too economical person is sometimes nicknamed "Paracha," i.e. miser. As a rule, the Parachas do not intermarry with other clans.

The Province is pre-eminently				the country of the Pathans who are all Musalmans and found all over the Province, the bulk of them being concentrated in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu as well as in the trans-border tribal territory. Their chief occupations are agriculture and military service.
(35) Pathan (Muselman)—				
Settled districts	...	...	884,269
Population trans-border posts	...	...	5,377
		Total	889,646	
Males	...	...	480,172
Females	...	...	409,474
Synonyms—Afghan, Pashtun and Pakhtun.				

The term Pathan, according to Afghan writers, is derived from Pathan (rudder in Syrian), a title granted by the Prophet of Islam to Kais (designated Abdul Rashid by him), the leader of the small band of Afghans, who accompanied Khalid and were the first converts to Islam from that country. Abdul Rashid was called "Pathan" (rudder) because he was expected to guide the ship of his people in the right track. But Bellew considers the word to be a corruption of Pakhtuna, which is the plural of Pakhtun or Pukhtun and comes probably from Pukhta (a ridge or hill). The late Sir Denzil Ibbetson considered the true Pathan, as distinguished from Afghans, to be of Indian extraction.

In an article on the "Ruined Temple in the Nurpur Fort"* (district Kangra), Pandit Hira Nand Shastri of the Archaeological Department has shown that the original name of Pathankot was Pathan or Paithan. This term is mentioned in the "Ain-i-Akbari." Paithan is also the name of a place on the Godavari and its origin was discovered on an inscription (see "Epigraphica India," Volume III, page 103) to be Pratishtana which would appear to be the real name of Pathankote. Pathaniya is also the name of a Rajput clan living in this locality and it fits in well with the term Pratishtaniya (belonging to Pratishtana). Pratishtana means well-established, and if this was the derivation of the word Pathan, it can appropriately be applied to the people of that name living in this Province. The first mention of the Afghans in history is in "Tarikh-i-Yamini," written by a Secretary of Mahmud of Ghazni, who says that the Afghans were enrolled in the army of Sebuk-tegin, and that Mahmud in his invasion of Takharistan led an army consisting of Indians, Afghans and other tribes. According to Ferishta, Afghans were represented on both sides in the great war between Musalmans and Hindus in 1192, in which they fought on the side of Rai Pathora or Prithwi Raj in his great crusade against the Musalman invaders. This shows that Afghans were not yet completely converted to Islam in the 12th century of the Christian era. The Afghans did not succeed in establishing an independent rule until the 18th century, when under Mir Wais Ghalzai and subsequently under Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Afghans became a ruling race and their country came to be called Afghanistan. Pathan tradition makes Kashghar or Shawal their earliest seat, and the term Afghanistan, or the land of the Afghans, is said to be, strictly speaking, applicable to the mountainous country between Qandhar and the Derajat, and between Jalalabad and Khyber Valley on the north, and Siwi and Dadar on the south, but it is now generally used to denote the kingdom of Afghanistan. The Pathans or Afghans used to be called Abdalis, from Malik Abdal under whom they first emerged from the Sulaiman Range and drove the Kafirs or infidels out of the Kabul Valley. They claim as their peculiar saint the "Afghan Qutb." Khawajah Qutb-ud-Din, Bakhtiar, Kaki of Ush (near Baghdad), who is supposed by some authorities to have given his name to the Qutb Minar at Delhi.

PATHAN TRIBES.

(i) *Afridi*.—The Afridis, or Apride as they call themselves, occupy the lower and eastern most spurs of the Sofed Koh range, west and south of Peshawar, including the Bazar and Bara valleys and all the northern part of Tirah. There are six so-called Khyber clans of Afridis, *viz.* Kuki Khel, Kambar Khel, Komar Khel, Malikdin Khel, Sipah and Zakka Khel; also two outside clans, *viz.* Akal Khel, dwelling on the Orakzai border, and Adam Khel who occupy a mountainous tract projecting into British territory between Peshawar and Kohat. With the exception of the Adam Khel, the whole of the Afridi tribe is migratory, remaining in the highlands of Tirah in summer and descending to the Kajuri, Bazar and Khyber valleys

* *Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report, 1904-05, page 111.*

in winter. The Khyber and Kohat passes are commanded by them, and from a political point of view they are decidedly the most important Pathan tribe on the Peshawar border, and those who know them, consider them to be, on the whole, the finest of the Pathan tribes on the border. They are intensely democratic. Physically they are tall, spare, wiry and athletic, hardy and active. Few are brought in contact with the Afridis, who are not converted into enthusiastic admirers of their manliness and superb physique. Their fighting strength is estimated at over 40,000 and population at over 200,000 persons. Doctor Bellew identifies the Afridi with the *Aparytæ* of Herodotus. The Pathan historians trace his descent from Barhan, son of Kakai, grandson of Karlanri, by his son Usman surnamed Afridi, and say that in the 7th century the Khyber tract was held by Rajputs of the Bhuti tribe and Yadubansi stock, subjects of the Raja of Lahore, who were constantly harassed by the Afghans of Ghor and the Sulemans; and that about the end of the century the Afridi, then in alliance with the Gakkhars, obtained from the Hindu Government of Lahore all the hill country west of the Indus and south of the Kabul River, on condition of guarding the frontier against invasion.

(ii) *Bangash*.—An important Pathan tribe found in Kohat, Miranzai and Kurram valleys, its main clans being Miranzai, Baizai and Samalzai. They are both Sunnis and Shias. They are regarded as a Quresh tribe of Arab descent. They trace their descent from Khalid, the apostle of the Prophet to the Afghans of Ghor. But they are Pathans now as regards customs and character. Their ancestor had two sons, Gar and Samil, who, on account of the bitter enmity that existed between them, were nicknamed Bunkash or root-destroyers. These sons have given their names to the two great political factions into which not only the Bangash themselves but their Afridi, Orakzai, Khattak, Turi, Zaimusht and other neighbours of the Karlanri branch are divided, though the division has of late lost its importance. The Gar are divided into Miranzai and Baizai clans. The Baizai hold the valley of Kohat proper; the Miranzai lie to the west of them in the valley to which they have given their name, while the Samalzai occupy the northern portion of Kohat and hold Shalozan at the foot of the Orakzai hills, where they are independent, or live in Paiwar or Kurram under the protection of the Turi. The Bangash Nawabs of Furrukhabad belong to this tribe. The Bangash of Kohat are tall and good looking, but have no reputation for courage. The Shia Bangash are said to be much braver. For a full description of the Bangash, his history, origin and customs, a reference may be made to pages 57—59, Volume II of Rose's Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.

(iii) *Bannuchi*.—A Pathan tribe of Turco-Iranian origin which holds the central portion of the Bannu Tahsil, between the Kurram and Toshi rivers. They occupied their present homes, after they were driven out of Shawal by the Wazirs, towards the close of the 14th century. Sayads and other doctors of Islam have settled among them, and the Bannuchis have intermarried with them, as well as with the scattered representatives of the former inhabitants of their tract who remained with them as *hamsayas* (dependents), and with the families of various adventurers who have at different times made Bannu their home, in so much that "Bannuchi in its broadest sense now means all Musalmans, and by a stretch, even Hindus long domiciled within the limits of the irrigated tract originally occupied by the tribe." The true Bannuchis, the descendants of Shitak, however, still preserve the memory of their separate origin and distinguish themselves as Bannuchi proper. They are noted neither for their physique nor for their courage. Sir Herbert Edwardes says of them:—"The Bannuchis are bad specimens of Afghans; can worse be said of any race? They have all the vices of Pathans rankly luxuriant, their virtues stunted."

Shitak, a Kakai Karlanri, by his wife Bano had two sons, Kiwi and Surani. The former had also two sons, Miri and Sami. To Miri's sons fell the south, to Sami's the centre, and to Surani's the north and west of the modern Bannu which was named after Shitak's wife. Bannuchis were split up into two factions, *spin* (white) and *tor* (black), which left them a prey to Wazirs.

(iv) *Bhittani*.—A Pathan tribe alleged to be the descendants in the male line of Baitan, the third son of Kais. They occupy the country between Waziristan and Dera Ismail Khan district. The tract inhabited by them is some forty miles long by twelve to sixteen miles wide, stretching along the border from the Marwat Tahsil of Bannu to the Gumal Valley. To the west the hill country of the Bhittanis is hemmed in by that of the Wazirs, the two tribes being generally more or less at feud. The Bhittanis live in small villages, generally hidden away in hollows, their houses being mud and brushwood hovels of the poorest description. Sometimes they live in caves hollowed out of rocks. One of their principal places is Jandola, on the road leading up the Tank Zam to the Wazir country. Dhanna, Tatta and Warapun are the three sections of the Bhittanis. They are a rude people just emerging from barbarism, but keen-witted. They are of medium height, wiry and active, and inveterate thieves and abettors of thieves; and they have been called "the jackals of the Waziri."

(v) *Daudsai*.—A tribe of the same origin as the Mohmands, their common ancestor being Daulatgar. They live along the left bank of the Kabul River to its junction with the Bars. Daud, the founder of the tribe, had three sons, Mandkai, Mamur and Yusuf from whom are descended the main sections of the tribe. Mandkai had three sons, Husain, Nekai and Balo of whom only the first is represented in Peshawar. Nekai fled into Hindustan, while Balo's few descendants live in Tirah.

(vi) *Daur*.—This tribe inhabits the Tochi Valley. Living as they do on the fertile alluvium of the valley, the Dauris have no necessity to cultivate very strenuously or to migrate. They are therefore lacking in military spirit, unenterprising and home-staying with the exception of their section Malakh, who are much like the Wazirs, are pastoral and migratory. They are addicted to *charas*-smoking and are by repute the laziest and dirtiest of all the Waziristan tribes. They are intensely democratic, fanatical and bigoted and much under the influence of their *Mullohs* (priests). For a full description of the tribe, their history, customs, etc., see pages 225 to 232 of Rose's Glossary, Volume II.

(vii) *Dilazak*.—Dilazaks were the first Afghan tribe to enter the Peshawar Valley, from where they were gradually driven by other Pathan tribes across the Indus into Hazara. They are believed to be of Scythic origin, and settled in the Peshawar Valley in the 5th and 6th centuries of the Christian era. They soon became powerful and important and ruled the whole valley as far as the Indus and the foot of the northern hills. In the first half of the 13th century, the Yusafzai and Mohmand drove them across the Indus into Chach-Pakhlī. Their efforts to regain their lost territories were such a perpetual source of disturbance that at length Jehangir deported them *en masse* and distributed them over Hindustan and the Dakhan. Scattered families of them are still to be found in Hazara and Rawalpindi.

(viii) *Durrani*.—Durrani are also known by the name of Abdali, which is the name of a famous family of the Saddozai Pathans which gave Afghanistan its first Afghan dynasty. The Abdali family belonged to the Sarbani branch of the Afghans, and was founded by Abdal, a descendant of Kais. This tribe ruled the Province before the Sikhs overran it, and the famous Ahmad Shah Abdali, who invaded and devastated the country more than once, belonged to this tribe. Numerically they are not a very important tribe in the Province, and are found almost exclusively in Peshawar.

(ix) *Gadun (Jadun)*.—The bulk of the tribe are found in Hazara and only a small number in Peshawar. They claim descent from Sarbang, a great grandson of Ghurghusht, two of whose sons fled, because of a blood-feud, to the mountains of Chach and Hazara. It is alleged, Jaduns are not of Indian origin, although their name would suggest their connection with the great Rajput Yadubansi clan, many of whom migrated from Guzerat, some 1,100 years before Christ, and were afterwards supposed to be found in the hills of Kabul and Kandhar.

(x) *Gandapur*.—A Pathan tribe of Ushtarani (Sayyid) extraction. Besides the original stock they include by affiliation some off-shoots of the Shirani, the Mushezai section of the Ghurghushti Pathans and the Ranizai section of the Yusafzai tribe. They hold the whole of the north-western part of Dera Ismail Khan, east of Tank and south of the Nila Koh ridge of the Salt Range, comprising an area of 460 square miles, abutting on the Sulaimans to the west, the town of Kulachi being their head-quarters. They are now the dominant tribe of the Kulachi Tahsil. They were originally a poor *powindah* and pastoral tribe, but they now cultivate more largely than any other Dera Ismail Khan Pathans. They reached the height of their prosperity about the middle of the 18th century, but lost their eastern possessions some seventy years later which were confiscated by the Saddozai governor of Lohah. They still engage in Powindah traffic.

They are divided into six main divisions or Nallahs (valleys). Most of these Nallahs have a single generic name, covering all men of that Nallah; but there are also joint Nallahs in which two altogether distinct sections are combined, each having a generic name of its own.

(xi) *Ghilzai*.—A tribe of the Matti branch of the Pathans, who till the rise of the Durrani power, were the most famous of the Afghan tribes. They first rose into notice in the time of Mahmud Ghaznavi whom they accompanied in his invasions of India. Subsequently they conquered the tract between Jalalabad and Kelat-i-Ghilzai and spread east and west over the country they now hold. They were once the independent rulers of Kandhar and even overran Persia but they were crushed by Nadir Shah and their rule was succeeded by that of the Durrani. They are of the same stock as the Lodi Pathans who ruled India for some time. Their name is derived from Ghalzoe, the "illicit son" of Bibi Mato by Shah Hussain, whom she afterwards married. They are found almost exclusively as nomads in this Province and the Punjab, and form with the Lodi Pathans the bulk of the Powindah immigrants.

(xii) *Khalil*.—A tribe of the Ghoriakhel Pathans, which occupies the left bank of the Bara River, and the country along the front of the Khyber in the Peshawar plains between that pass and the Daudzai. They are not good cultivators. According to Raverty, the Khalils were in the early Moghal period an exceedingly powerful tribe, the strongest among the Ghoria Pathans, and they once occupied the country west of the Khyber. They threw in their lot with Kamran and took part in the attack on Hamayun's camp. They suffered heavily in Kamran's final defeat by Hamayun. But the real cause of their downfall was the hostility of the Khashi Afghans. They held the country from Dhaka to Attock with the Khyber and Kharappa passes, they provided escorts to, and levied tolls on, the trading caravans and grew very rich as well as arrogant. The plunder of a Yusafzai caravan, the murders of the two sons of the Malik of Abazai and of the Gagliani Malik, who was venerated as a saint in a Khalil mosque, roused the Khashis and their allies to fury

and they inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Khalils at Shaikh Tapur in 1549. Shah Jahan conferred the title of "*Arbab*" on a Khalil Malik, and their chiefs have ever since borne it instead of the older title of Malik. The Arbabs belong to the Mitha Khel section of the tribe.

(xiii) *Khattaks*.—A most important Afghan tribe, the rivals of the Bangash tribe who live in the Kohat district. They are a race of strong, sturdy cultivators, who supply considerable recruits to the army. The Khan of Khattak holds the Teri Tahsil in *jagir*. They are descended from Luqman *alias* Khatak, one of the sons of Kodai. They allege themselves to be the Pathans of the Karlanri branch, and a curious story is told about the origin of the word "Khattak." It is said that Luqman was one day out hunting with his brothers. They met four Afghan damsels of another tribe. Luqman chose the best-dressed who was plain, dark and stout. His brothers scoffed at him and taunted that Luqman had fallen in the "*khatai*," a Pashtu word for mud. Luqman was thus nicknamed "Khattak" by which his descendants are now known. For a full description of the tribe, their history and customs a reference may be made to pages 526—532 of Rose's Glossary, Volume II.

(xiv) *Khugiani*.—A tribe of the Karlanri Pathans, who at one time occupied the whole of Khost, but is now found in Kurram. The name has fallen into disuse except in Peshawar where a small number of Pathans of this name are found. Both the Jaji and the Turi of Kurram claim to be descendants of Khugiani, son of Kakai, but their Pathan origin is not free from doubt.

(xv) *Kundi*.—It is a small *powindah* tribe, who are of the same origin as the Niazi. The original Kundi country consists of a tract lying along the Soheli stream below the Bhattani range in the Tank Tahsil of Dera Ismail Khan. The tribe is loth to emigrate and herds together in its old villages and all their eastern villages have been occupied by immigrants from Marwat. The Kundis settled in the district about the same time as the Daulat Khel Lohani.

(xvi) *Mangal*.—A branch of the Karlanri Pathans. It is divided into three tribes, Mughal, Jadran and Bahadurzai, all found in Kurram. It also includes a clan called the Mangal Khel. In the 18th century, the Mangal and the Hanbi, an affiliated tribe of Sayyad origin, left their seats in Birmil, crossed the Sulaimans into Bannu and settled in the Kurram and Gambila valleys. About a century later, they were driven back by the Bannuchis into the mountains of Kohat and Kurram, where they still dwell.

(xvii) *Marwat*.—An important tribe of Pathan agriculturists who hold almost the whole of the Lakki tahsil. Within the last seventy or eighty years, they have passed southwards over the Salt range into Dera Ismail Khan, where they occupy small tracts, wrested from the Kundi in the northern corner of Tank and along the foot of the hills, and from the Baluch in the Paniala tract. Their most important clans are Musa Khel, Acha Khel, Khud Khel, Bahram and Tapi. The Marwat are as fine and law-abiding a body of men as are to be found on the frontier. They are "a simple, manly and slow-witted people, strongly attached to their homes, good cultivators and of pleasing appearance." Like the Bannuchis, the Marwats are also divided into two hostile factions, *spin* (white) and *tor* (black). For a full history and customs of the tribe a reference may be made to pages 70—72 of Rose's Glossary, Volume III.

(xviii) *Muhammadzai*.—A Pathan tribe which holds Hashtnagar, a strip of territory some thirteen miles broad running down the left bank of the Swat River from the border to Nowshera. Descended through Muhammad, one of the sons of Zamand, from Karshabun, it is divided into eight sections, the Charsadda, Prang, Razzar, Sherpao, Tangi (including Barazai and Nasratzai, Turangzai, Umarzai and Utmanzai). The tribe is also known as Muhmandzai and Mamanzai.

(xix) *Mohmand*.—A Pathan tribe of pure Afghan descent. They inhabit the hills north-west of Peshawar, between the Swat and Kabul rivers. They have four main divisions, *viz.* Tarakzai, Halimzai, Baezai and Khwaezai. A fringe of affiliated clans (the Kukkozai, Dawezai and Utmanzai) surrounds the tribe; it is further hedged in on the slopes of the Tartara range by the vassal clan of Mullagori and towards Bajaur by the Safis. Their headmen, in common with those of all the Ghoris Khels, of which the Mohmands are a branch, are called *Arbab*, a title meaning master and conferred by the Mughal emperors. The Mohmands are good and industrious cultivators, and peacefully disposed except on the Afridi border. The Mohmand tribal constitution is more aristocratic than is the case of the tribes of the Sufed-Koh and Tirah, and the power of the Khans is well-developed. A full description of the Mohmands, their history, etc., is given on pages 125—128 of Rose's Glossary, Volume III.

(xx) *Mulagori*.—A small tribe of doubtful Pathan origin, who hold their lands by sufferance of the Mohmands, they acknowledge their inferiority and pay occasional tribute to the Mohmand Khan of Lalpura. Lying north of the Afridi, they hold the Tartara country north of the Khyber range and are a small and inoffensive tribe associated with the hill

Mohmands. Their traditions proclaim them to be the relics of a great kingdom, and they would appear to be the remnants of once powerful and now humble Dilazaks. The Mohmands, Shinwaris or Afridis would not acknowledge them as Pathans, and they are alleged to be so called, as they are the descendants of an illegitimate child found in a graveyard.

(xxi) *Niazis*.—A Pathan tribe descended from Niazai, one of the three sons of Ibrahim Lodi. Being Lodi Pathans they are akin to the Dotannis, Surs, etc. Originally Powindahs or Nomads, they were expelled from the district of Shilgar and settled in Tank, where they led a nomad life and spread further north-east to the Indus, occupying the *thal* (steppe) now held by the Marwats, who drove them to the north-west. They are now fairly numerous in Kohat, and are found in small numbers in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The Niazis, who are now in the eyes of their own people, the most abject of the Afghans, once played a great part in the history of Northern India. One of the most trusted officers of Sher Khan Sur, king of Delhi, was Haibat Khan Niazai, and his brothers also held high office. They distinguished themselves in the battle of Chaunsa, where Hamayun was defeated, and eventually Haibat Khan became the sole governor of the Punjab.

(xxii) *Orakzais*.—One of the most important Pathan tribes, which is also called Wrukzai. This tribe is of obscure origin, and it is doubtful if they are true Afghans, though they are said to belong to the great Karlani race, being descended from Kadi, the younger son of Karran, as are the Dilazak. The tribe itself claim descent from a Persian prince, Sikandar Shah, who was exiled (Wrukazi lost or exiled) from his father's kingdom, and took refuge with the Musalman king of Kohat, by whom he was employed to subdue the Tirahis of Tirah who were then Hindus, ruled by various Rajas and divided into two branches, Dilazak and Parbali. Sikandar Shah conquered the Tirahis, and on the death of his master claimed to be the king of Kohat as his son-in-law. He was opposed by Banga, the founder of the Bangash tribe. Being defeated by Banga, Sikandar Shah returned to Tirah and married a Tirahi girl. After his death his descendants waged constant wars with the Bangash, until the plain country was allotted to the latter, and the hills to the Orakzai. Bellew assigns a common origin to Orakzai, Afridi, Bangash, etc. They are found in Tirah, the mountainous district north-west of Kohat, and immediately south of the Afridi country, down to the Miranzai Valley. They have no less than twenty-five clans or main sections and are also divided into two main religious groups, Shias and Sunnis. A full description of the tribe, their history, customs, organisation and clans will be found on pages 176—189 of Rose's Glossary, Volume III.

(xxiii) *Shinwaris*.—This tribe is the only branch of the descendants of Kansai, third son of Karshabun, who still retain a corporate existence as a tribe. They lie west of the Mullagori, hold the hills to the north of the western end of the Khyber Pass, and thence stretch along the northern slopes of the Sufed Koh up to the Khugiani territory. They are divided into four great clans, Sangu Khel, Ali Sher Khel, Sepah and Mandozai. The Khyber Shinwaris belong to the Ali Sher Khel. They are largely engaged in the carrying trade between Peshawar and Kabul, and are stalwart and inoffensive, though much addicted to petty thieving. They probably came up to this part of the country with the Ghorias Khel, the rivals of the Khashi confederation of Pathans.

(xxiv) *Shirani*.—The Shirani Afghans have been settled from of old in the mountains about the Takht-i-Suleman. They are by descent Sarbani Afghans, are of medium height, wiry and active, and wild and manly in appearance. They are lazy in the extreme and thriftless. They are divided into two main groups, the Bargha or highland and the Largha or lowland. The origin of the name is obscure, but Farishta mentions Shivan, as a country on the borders of the Punjab. Strictly speaking, Shiranis are divided into six clans, i.e. Ola Khel, Marhel, Kapip, Haripal, Hasan Khel and Chuhar Khel and they all trace their descent from Omar, eldest son of Shiran. They occupy one of the earliest, if not the earliest seat of the Afghans. They prefer to call themselves Maranis. For a full description of the tribe, its sections, character and customs a reference may be made to pages 407—416 of Rose's Glossary, Volume III.

(xxv) *Tarins*.—The Tarins are the descendants of Tor, a son of Saralan and are connected with Gaduns. They are confined in this Province to Hazara and a small number are also found in Peshawar. They appear to have come to Hazara, at the invitation of the Gujars, whom they gradually supplanted. Sher Khan, the first to settle in Hazara, was driven out of Kandhar by its governor and about 1631 took service with Shah Jahan, who gave him a *jagir* on feudal terms. The Tarins soon rose to be the most important tribe in Lower Hazara, but with the advent of the Sikhs their power waned.

(xxvi) *Tarkalanis*.—This is the name of the tribe inhabiting the whole of Bajaur in the Malakand Agency. It is a Pathan tribe akin to the Yusufzai, which overran Bajaur about the end of the 16th century. It is divided into three main divisions, Mamund, Isazai and Ismailzai. The tribe used to own allegiance to a ruling family, of which the Khan of Mawagai is the lineal descendant.

(xxvii) *Turis*.—It was about the end of the 15th century that the Turis came into prominence. Some authorities have given it as their opinion, that this tribe is of Punjabi origin, and that from its home at Nilab on the banks of the Indus in the Attock District, it gradually forced its way north. This theory is not supported by the Turi tradition, which

would trace their original home to Persia, from where they were driven and wandered in nomadic fashion till they came to Ariob and the adjacent country at the top of the Kurram Valley, where they established a summer head-quarters, and in the winter took their flocks and herds down country as far as the Indus. They settled in the Kurram as vassals of the Bangash, the dominant tribe of the valley. They increased in numbers and strength, while the Bangash were weakened by internal feuds, as well as by the drain on their resources caused by the colonization of Miranzai. According to a story, about the beginning of the 18th century matters reached a crisis over an insult offered to a Turi woman. Then ensued a struggle between the Turi who were Shias, and the Bangash who were Sunis, which ended in the complete victory of the former and made the Turis the masters of the Kurram Valley, which is still their home.

(xxviii) *Ustrana*.—The Ustranas inhabit the hills opposite the southernmost portion of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Although classed as an Afghan tribe, they are descended from a Saial, who settled among the Sherani Afghans and married a Sherani woman. They are a fine, manly race, many of them are in the army and police. They are quiet and well-behaved, cultivating largely with their own hands. A few of them are still *powindaks*. Ustranas are so called from Ush near Baghdad, the birth-place of their Sayyid ancestor.

(xxix) *Wazir*.—A large tribe of Pathans who inhabit the hill country to the west of the trans-Indus frontier from the Kurram River near Thall to the Gomal Pass. They are divided into two main branches, i.e. the Darwesh Khel and the Mahsuds. The former are again divided into the Ahmedzai and the Utmanzai. These sections have little in common with each other. Two Afghan tribes, the Gurbaz of Khost and the Laili inhabiting the slopes of the Sufed Koh are of the same origin as the Wazirs. A few families of Gurbaz live on the British side of the Durand line. The name Wazir is, amongst the tribesmen, more generally applied to the Darwesh Khel section only, the Mahsuds being treated as a separate tribe. The whole of the Bannu portion beyond the border is occupied by the Darwesh Khel Wazir, while south of them, along the Dera Khan Ismail border, behind the Bhattani country, and as far south as the Gomal Pass, lie the Mahsud clan of the same tribe. The Wazirs are descended from Sulaiman, son of Kakai, and are one of the Karlanri tribes. The original home of the tribe was in the Birmil hills, west of the Khost range, which separates them from their kinsmen, the Bannuchi descendants of Shitak, whom they gradually drove out of Shawal. The tradition is that one Abdulla, who lived in the country now occupied by the Mahsuds, was chief of the Urmar tribe. He had no son. One day he went towards the Wana plain, where the king's army had encamped. On the morning after the royal forces had left, Abdulla found a baby hidden under a frying pan and took it home. This boy grew up and married an Urmar girl, and by her had a son called Sulaiman, whose son Wazir was the ancestor of the tribe. Wazir's son Khidrai had three sons, Musa, Mahsud and Mubarik. From his religious turn of mind, Musa was nicknamed Darwesh and from him descended the Darwesh Khel, the biggest section of the Wazirs. Mahsud gave his name to the Mahsud clan, who are descended from him, and the Gurbaz section are the representatives of Gurbaz, son of Mubarik. The Wazirs are one of the most powerful and troublesome tribes on the border, the Mahsud being pre-eminent for turbulence and lawlessness. They are exceedingly democratic, and have no recognised headmen, which increases the difficulty of dealing with them. They are tall, active, muscular and courageous, and their customs differ in several respects from those of the Pathans in general. For a full description of the history, origin and customs of the Wazirs reference may be made to pages 493—507 of Rose's Glossary, Volume III.

(xxx) *Yusufzai*.—A great group of Pathan tribes, which include those of the Black Mountain, the Bunerwals, the Yusufzais, Swatis, the people of Dir and the Panjkora Valley, as well as the inhabitants of the Yusufzai plain in the Peshawar district. They all claim descent from Yusuf, son of Mandai. From Yusuf's four sons, Isa, Musa, Mail and Ako are descended the four main sections of the tribe bearing their names. The Yusufzais are said to be "incredibly superstitious, proud, avaricious, turbulent, merciless and revengeful. But they are of a lively, merry, sociable disposition, fond of music and poetry, and very jealous of the honour of their women." Their tribal constitution is distinctly democratic.

(xxxi) *Zadran*.—A Pathan tribe, which occupies the eastern slopes of the Sulaiman range, east of Zurmat. They are also called Jadrans and are one of the sections of the Bala or Upper Bangash tribe of the Mangali Pathans in Kurram on the borders of Khost. Considerable numbers of them, both males and females, come to Bannu in autumn, work there as labourers throughout the winter and spring, and return home in the beginning of summer.

(xxxii) *Zaimusht*.—A small tribe of Pathans nearly all settled in Upper Miranzai. They are divided into Khoedad Khel, or eastern Zaimusht, and Mamozai or western Zaimusht. They are a tribe of Spin Tarin Afghans and belong to the Samil faction.

Penjara is cotton scutcher, who, striking a bow with a heavy wooden plectrum, uses the vibrations of the bow to separate the fibres of the cotton, to arrange them side, by side and to part them from dirt and other impurities. He is often returned as Nadaf,

(56) *Penjara (Muselman)*—

Population	...	...	2,385
Males	...	...	1,753
Females	...	...	632

Synonyms—Nadaf, Penja and Pamba.

Panbakob, Penja, Pamba, etc.

Qassabs are all Musalmans and they have been returned from all parts of the Province. **Qassab** means a butcher and the name is applied to Musalman butchers, the Hindu and Sikh butchers are called **Jhatkais**. **Qassabs** have formed into a caste and, besides their traditional occupation, they follow various professions, such as trade in goats and sheep, cotton scutching, etc.

Quresh is an Arab tribe to which the great Prophet of Islam belonged. The word is said to mean a trader. The **Qureshis** are much respected for their sanctity. Owing to its lofty origin the **Quresh** is a favourite tribe from which to claim descent. Their chief occupation is agriculture, but they live also on charitable doles and offerings from their disciples. They have been returned from all parts of the Province.

Rajputs are Musalmans, Hindus and Sikhs and they have been returned from all parts of the Province. Their chief occupation is agriculture and military service. **Rajputs** can hardly be said to constitute a tribe in the ordinary sense of the term. The word means "son of a ruler" and it represents the descendants of the ruling families of different times. Although **Kshattriya** in origin, they are an endogamous group for purposes of intermarriage. There can be but little doubt that castes other than **Kshattriyas** have been, from time to time, admitted to the **Rajput** status, although the nucleus of the **Rajput** caste consists of descendants of **Kshattriya** chiefs.

The word is a Persian equivalent for **dyor**. It is a purely functional caste including the traditional dyers of the Province. They are found almost every where. They are also called **Chhimba** in the Punjab.

The word is also spelt as **Sayad** and **Sayyid**. It is a Musalman agricultural tribe found scattered throughout the Province. The title is applied to the descendants of the Prophet through his daughter **Fatma** and son-in-law **Ali**, but the caste obviously contains a large admixture of Indian blood, partly by marrying wives from the Indian Musalmans of other castes and partly by the tendency of lower castes to step gradually into the fold of the sacred caste.

A small Musalman agricultural tribe which is found only in **Hazara**. It is said to be akin to the same ethnic group as the **Dhunds**, **Swathi** and **Karal** of the same district.

Sheikhs are met with everywhere in the Province. It is an Arabi word applied only to learned and pious Arabs. It is now used largely in this country for converts from Hinduism. Their principal occupation is agriculture.

The bulk of the **Sonars** in this Province are Musalmans, only a small proportion being Hindus and Sikhs. They have been returned from all parts of the Province. The term is no doubt functional but the group has for generations been treated as a separate caste, and they are the traditional gold and silver smiths as well as jewellers of the country.

(37) **Qassab (Musalman)**—

Population ...	...	11,755
Males ...	...	6,142
Females ...	...	5,613

Synonyms—**Qasai** and **Butcher**.

(38) **Qureshi (Musalman)**—

Population ...	...	26,739
Males ...	...	14,686
Females ...	...	12,053

(39) **Rajput (Musalman, Hindu and Sikh)**—

Population ...	...	19,057
Males ...	...	14,051
Females ...	...	5,006

Synonyms—**Mian**, **Ranghar** and **Thakar**.

(40) **Rangrez (Musalman)**—

Population ...	...	4,847
Males ...	...	2,340
Females ...	...	2,507

Synonyms—**Lilari**, **Nilgar** and **Pounger**.

(41) **Saiad (Musalman)**—

Population ...	...	90,805
Males ...	...	47,671
Females ...	...	42,934

Synonyms—**Pir** and **Pirsada**.

(42) **Sarara (Musalman)**—

Population ...	...	9,027
Males ...	...	4,573
Females ...	...	4,454

(43) **Sheikh (Musalman)**—

Population ...	...	18,070
Males ...	...	11,043
Females ...	...	7,027

Synonyms—**Dindar** and **Nau Muslim**.

(44) **Sonar (Musalman Hindu and Sikh)**—

Population ...	...	15,798
Males ...	...	8,339
Females ...	...	7,459

Synonyms—**Zargar**.

A group of Musalman tribes claiming Pathan descent, but probably of heterogeneous origin. They are practically confined to Hazara, which the inhabitants of the Swat Valley invaded in the 17th century and gradually overran Pakhli. The latest inroad was led by a Sayad, Jalal Baba, whose tomb is in the Bhogarmang Valley.

It is one of the few Musalman agricultural tribes confined to Hazara. They are industrious and peaceful cultivators, who claim their descent from Amir Khan, a Barlas Moghal, whose sons crossed the Indus some four centuries ago and settled in the Tanawal tracts of Hazara. They are, however, regarded as of Aryan and probably of Indian stock.

It is a functional caste found all over the Province. The bulk of the Tarkhans are Musalmans, only a small number being Hindus. They are the traditional carpenters and masons of the country and, in some cases, not easily distinguishable from Lohars (blacksmiths). Like the Lohar, a Tarkhan is an indispensable village artisan.

Telis are a functional caste; they are all Musalmans and found in all parts of the Province. It means an oil-presser and the caste is of old standing and of about the same status as the Jolaha.

Turks in this Province are confined to Hazara, and are doubtless the representatives of the colony of Karlugh Turks, who came into the country with Tamerlane in 1399 A. D., and occupied the Pakhli tract of that district, which apparently included the Tanawal, Dhamtaur and Swati country, and was politically attached to Kashmir. The word means a native of Turkistan, belonging to the Mongolian race. It is derived from a Tartar word meaning a "wanderer."

(45) Swathi (Musalman)—

Population ...	...	...	56,904
Males ...	...	...	30,220
Females ...	...	...	26,674

(46) Tanaoli (Musalman)—

Population ...	...	...	62,560
Males ...	...	...	35,897
Females ...	...	...	26,663

(47) Tarkhan (Musalman and Hindu)—

Population ...	...	...	33,715
Males ...	...	...	18,918
Females ...	...	...	14,797

Synonyms—Ramgarhia and Kharadi.

(48) Teli (Musalman)—

Population ...	...	...	11,440
Males ...	...	...	5,664
Females ...	...	...	5,772

Synonyms—Roghankash.

(49) Turk (Musalman)—

Population ...	...	...	6,552
Males ...	...	...	3,547
Females ...	...	...	3,005



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Tribes and Castes classified according to their traditional occupations.*

GROUP AND TRIBE, CASTE, ETC.	Strength. (000's omitted.)	Proportion per mille of population of Province.	GROUP AND TRIBE, CASTE, ETC.	Strength. (000's omitted.)	Proportion per mille of population of Province.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Agriculturists	1,650	719	Barbers (Nai)	27	12
(a) Land-holders	1,529	667	Washermen (Dhobi)	19	8
Awan	253		Weavers, carders and dyers	42	18
Baluch	27		Jolaha	35	
Dhund	27		Penjara	2	
Gakkhar	8		Rangrez	5	
Jat	98		Tailors (Darsi)	6	3
Karat	22		Carpenters (Tarkhan)	34	15
Miahwani	4		Potters (Kumhar)	24	10
Moghal	11		Blacksmiths (Lohar)	30	13
Pathan	500		Gold and silversmiths (Sonar)	18	7
Qureshi	27		Confectioners and grain- parchers	10	4
Rajput	19		Photara	8	
Sarara	9		Machhi	2	
Swathi	57		Oil pressers (Teli)	11	5
Tanaoli	70		Butchers (Qassab)	12	5
Turk	7		Leather-workers	31	14
(b) Cultivators (including growers of special produce)	35	15	Chamar	3	
Arain	3		Mochi	28	
Baghban	24		Sweepers	22	10
Maliar	8		Chuhra	22	
(c) Cultivators and cattle-rearers	86	37	Others	43	19
Gujar	86		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	11	
Fishermen, boatmen and Palki- bearers	6	2	Kashmiri	16	
Jhinwar	1		Gurkha	10	
Mallah	5		Minor and unspecified	6	
Priests and devotees	112	49	North-West Frontier Province	2,294	1,000
Brahman	22				
Saiad	90				
Musicians, singers, dancers and jugglers	15	7			
Mirasi	15				
Traders and pedlars	184	80			
Arora	69				
Bhatia	10				
Khatri	45				
Khoja	2				
Raraoha	14				
Sheikh	18				
Others	26				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Variation in caste and tribe since 1901.*—(British Districts only.)

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	Persons. (000's omitted.)			Percentage of variation Increase (+) Decrease (-).		Net variation per cent.
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1911—1921.	1901—1911.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arora	60	68	67	-12.2	+2.6	-9.6
Awan	251	276	240	-9.0	+14.8	+4.5
Baghban	24	20	12	+16.8	+78.1	+101.5
Baluch	26	26	24	-7	+9.6	+9.7
Bhatia	10	4	2	+142.8	+74.8	+318.7
Bhatlari	8	4	5	+80.8	-4.9	+70.6
Brahman	20	13	16	+51.8	-17.8	+36.7
Chuhra	21	19	22	+13.6	-13.1	-1.8
Darsi	6	2	2	+167.8	-20.9	+102.0
Dhobi	19	15	16	+25.3	-8.0	+14.7
Dhund	27	20	25	-9.8	+20.7	+8.8
Gakkhar	8	7	6	+24.1	+22.1	+49.9
Gujar	85	114	108	-24.9	+5.8	-21.0
Gorkha	9	6	8	+60.4	+80.0	+188.8
Jat	91	85	80	+9.7	+6.8	+16.5
Jolaha	35	37	38	-6.2	-2.2	-8.5
Karal	22	22	16	-1.8	+38.0	+36.9
Kashmiri	16	29	25	-45.0	+15.6	-37.4
Khatri	42	35	32	+21.8	+8.4	+32.0
Kumhar	24	28	20	+5.6	+18.9	+20.0
Lohar	30	29	27	+4.0	+6.8	+11.1
Mallar	8	20	27	-60.6	-26.6	-70.7
Mirasi	15	12	11	+31.0	+6.8	+39.5
Mochi	28	23	23	+21.8	+2.2	+24.0
Moghal	11	15	14	-29.1	+9.1	-28.0
Nai	27	25	23	+9.8	+5.9	+15.9
Paracha	13	12	11	+8.9	+21.0	+31.7
Pathan	884	838	789	+5.6	+6.2	+12.0
Qasab	12	9	7	+34.2	+21.8	+62.6
Qureshi	26	21	14	+28.0	+49.0	+87.7
Rajput	17	15	19	+13.4	-28.9	-14.0
Rangrez	5	4	3	+23.2	+15.2	+39.2
Saiad	90	75	72	+19.8	+4.1	+24.6
Sarara	9	9	7	+6.1	+16.0	+28.1
Sheikh	17	18	19	-3.8	-4.2	-8.1
Sonar	16	10	11	+62.7	-14.4	+38.7
Swathi	57	38	33	+48.5	+14.6	+70.2
Tamsoli	70	64	62	+8.0	+3.5	+12.4
Tarkhan	38	43	40	-21.4	+0.8	-16.6
Telk	11	7	10	+64.5	-29.0	+16.5
Turk	7	4	2	+45.8	+88.9	169.2

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.

Reference to
Statistics.

835. Imperial Table XVII shows for the enumerated portion of the Province, as well as for each district, trans-frontier posts and the Peshawar city, the number of persons pursuing each group of occupations. Imperial Table XVIII shows the occupations subsidiary to agriculture. The latter is divided into three parts, dealing with (1) rent receivers, (ii) rent payers and with (iii) agents, farm servants and field labourers respectively. Imperial Table XIX gives the number of persons following the subsidiary selected occupations combined with certain principal occupations, and Imperial Table XX shows the distribution by religion of workers, and dependents in different occupations dealt with in Imperial Table XVII. The functional distribution of certain selected castes is given in Table XXI. Imperial Table XXII deals with industrial statistics. It furnishes particulars regarding the industries of the Province, the number of factories, with not less than ten operatives, which were at work on the 25th April 1921, in each district, the strength of operatives and the mechanical power employed, together with the class or race of owners and managers of each factory. It is divided into seven parts, of which only Parts I, II, III, VI (1) and VI (2) have been prepared for this Province. Parts IV and V which deal with the statistics of caste and birth-place of skilled workmen and unskilled labourers are not of any interest in this industrially most backward Province. With the exception of one "cotton ginning factory," there are no textile establishments and consequently the necessity for the preparation of Part VII, which is intended to show the number of looms in use in Textile establishment, did not arise here.

The more important statistics have been embodied in the following Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter :—

- (i) General distribution by occupation.
- (ii) Distribution by occupation in Natural Divisions.
- (iii) Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in Natural Divisions and Districts.
- (iv) Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).
- (v) Occupations combined with Agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).
- (vi) Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.
- (vii) Variations in selected occupations, 1901—1921.
- (viii) Occupations of selected castes.
- (ix) Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 and 10th March 1911, in the Railway, Irrigation, Postal and Telegraph Departments.

The
accuracy
of the
statistics.

836. Of all the entries required to be made in the General Schedule, those relating to occupations are decidedly the most complicated and troublesome. In fact, it is held in some quarters that the value of the occupation returns obtained at a Census is hardly commensurate with the pains which have to be taken in bringing them out. The instructions to the Enumerator are by no means free from complications. He is warned not to use vague terms, to fix one occupation where there may be several, to distinguish between different interests held in land as well as sellers of articles from those who both make and sell them, and so forth — instructions that would sometimes puzzle a trained lawyer, much more a man of the class from which Enumerators are drawn. In tabulating these entries it is found that the occupations of many persons are described by terms which might apply to more

than one distinct operations, or by terms which have different meanings in different localities. The classification of the occupations as recorded in the General Schedules under the necessary heads, for which many hands and much time are required, is by no means an easy task. In spite of all these difficulties which are involved in the obtaining and tabulation of occupation statistics, the value of the results obtained is considerable. If we wish to compare the main results, which show the distribution of the population according to a few main heads, such as the classes, sub-classes and orders of our returns, with the statistics of occupation in other countries or provinces, or with occupation returns similarly obtained at a previous Census, the returns of the present Census will, after making the few provisos necessary for the comparison, possess as great a value as any such statistics can possess. When we descend to groups, the effects of error in classification become more marked, and in practical matters of local administration, the Census figures are to be looked on as useful guides rather than as exact statements of the actual facts. In comparing broad statistics it will be as well to note the main points in which the occupation returns of this Census differ from those of the last. These are two in number, namely, the manner of recording the occupations of workers and dependents and the system of classification adopted.

357. The following instructions for filling up the occupation columns of the General Schedule were printed on each enumeration book :—

Instructions
issued to
Enumerators.

Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers) :—

Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation. Such entries, as "service, clerk," "shopkeeper" or "labourer" should never be made, but always enter the kind of service such as army or police, etc., whose clerk he is such as pleader's clerk, etc., what the shopkeeper sells such as cloth-seller, banker, etc. (the only exception to this rule being that "Powindas" and "Kuchis" are merely to be entered as such). In the case of labourers say whether working in the fields, or in cotton-mills, sugar factory, *i.e.* ice factory, flour mills, or earthwork, etc. In the case of agriculturists enter either of the following two symbols, only either B or K :—

B signifies a rent receiver (either Bakhrakhor or Ijarakhor or both), *i.e.* a person who gets his income from agricultural land, but does not cultivate himself or through his relations or servants.

K signifies a person who cultivates himself (or through his relations or servants), either as cultivating owner (Malik Khudkasht), or as cultivating tenant (Muzara Kashtkar), or as both. The son of a man in this class should also be entered as K if he works on father's land.

Mortgagees must be entered under one of the above classes, *e.g.* a mortgagee who does not cultivate should be entered as B and a mortgagee who cultivates himself, should be entered as K.

A person may be both a rent receiver (B) and cultivate land himself (K), if he rents out part of his land and cultivates part. In such cases the principal source of income (B or K as the case may be) should be entered in column 9 as the principal occupation, and the subsidiary source of income in column 10 as the subsidiary occupation, unless the person has some other profitable private occupation (other than Government service), *e.g.* legal or medical work, which brings in more than the income from either of these agricultural sources, in which case that person has three occupations and the least profitable of the three shall be omitted altogether, and of the other two the more profitable shall be entered in column 9 and the less profitable in column 10.

The principal occupation of a Government servant is invariably to be entered as Tahsildar, Deputy Commissioner's clerk, army, police, or whatever his Government service may be, even if such Government servant happens to be also an agriculturist when B or K (as the case may be, would be entered in column 10 only).

Entries of "Jagirdar," "Muafidar," "Zamindar," "Occupancy Tenant" or "Tenant-at-will" are not required and should not be made. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. Women and children who work at any occupation, which helps to augment the family income, must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and not in column 11. Column 9 will be blank for dependents.

Column 10 (subsidiary occupation of actual workers):—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word "boatman" will be entered in column 9 and "fisherman" in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, the column will be left blank. This column will be blank for dependents.

Column 11 (means of subsistence of dependents):—For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers.

Further instructions on the subject, embodied in Appendix III ("Instructions to Supervisors") to the Provincial Census Code, ran as follows:—

Columns 9 to 11 (occupations):—The entry of occupation in columns 9 to 11 of the schedule is another matter requiring particular care. Note that an entry must be made for every one, man, woman or child, because the return is of the means of livelihood, not only of the occupation exercised. Only those women and children will be shown as workers, who help to augment the family income. A woman, who looks after her house and cooks the food, is not a worker but a dependent. But a woman who collects and sells firewood, or cow-dung, is thereby adding to the family income and should be shown as a worker. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his work (for instance the wife of a potter, who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots), but not one who merely renders a little occasional help. A boy, who sometimes looks after his father's cattle, is a dependent but one, who is a regular cowherd, should be entered as such in column 9. It may be assumed as a rough and ready rule that boys and girls over the age of ten, who actually do field labour or tend cattle, are adding to the income of their family and should therefore be entered in column 9. Boys at school or college should be entered as dependents. Dependents in a joint family, the members of which follow different vocations, should be entered in column 11 under the occupation of the member, who contributes most largely to the family income. In the last Census it was noticed that column 11 was frequently left vacant in the case of a dependent. This should be guarded against. Domestic servants must be entered as cook, bhisti, etc., in column 9 and not in column 11 as dependents on their masters' occupation. Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown as following their previous occupation.

Where a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered, if followed at any time of the year. Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 10.

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like "labour" or "service" or "shopkeeping." The Enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service, and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service, it is necessary, not merely to distinguish Government service, railway service, municipal service, village service, service in a shop or office, and domestic service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed, *e.g.* in the case of Government service, whether Collector, or Army Officer, or Civil Court Clerk or Police Inspector, etc. In the case of clerks the occupation of their employers must be shown, *e.g.* lawyer's clerk. Persons living on agriculture must be classed as either (B) (ب) or (K) (ك). It is set forth in the instructions to Enumerators which class of agriculturists come under B, and which classes under K, but these points will have to be very carefully

explained to the Enumerators. When once the Enumerator has understood that in dealing with an agriculturist he is faced with only two alternatives (either of entering B or of entering K), it is hoped that he will find no difficulty in deciding into which class to place any individual. The following are exceptions and should not be included in either B or K :—

(1) Agents or managers of landed estates, and their clerks, and rent collectors.

(2) Farm servants and field labourers.

(3) Fruit growers, flower growers and vegetable growers.

It is of course clear that persons whose income is derived from the rent of houses, or land in towns, should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land.

338. The occupations returned in the General Schedule represent the economic position of the people on a single day. In an agricultural province like the North-West Frontier Province there are large numbers of people, who are agriculturists for a certain period, and the rest of the year they may be unskilled day labourers or obtain employment on railway construction or ply carts on hire. They may thus come under class A for a part of the year and class B or class C at another season, and though their second occupation probably always falls under these two classes, its order, sub-order, and group may vary from year to year.

Causes of errors in Statistics of occupation.

Caste and occupation are often confused, which in most cases amounts to confusion between traditional and actual occupation. The figures returned for the army, the police and other departments of Government are in some cases smaller than those shown in the departmental returns, which is evidently due to the fact that the men belonging to the agricultural tribes have in some cases returned their main occupation as agriculture, their employment in the army, etc., being returned as subsidiary means of livelihood. Another fruitful cause of error is to be found in the very backward position of the Province in specialization and division of labour.

A man returning himself a Mochi or Chamar may be a tanner, leather-dresser (Group 39), or a maker of leather articles (Group 40) or a shoe-maker (Group 78), or he may combine more than one of these occupations. But in a good many cases there is nothing to indicate as to which of these three groups the man returned as Mochi or Chamar really belongs. Ordinarily the term Mochi means "shoe-maker" and the term Chamar "curer of raw hides and skins."

There is frequent uncertainty between makers, producers and collectors on the one hand and retailers on the other. The use of vague terms such as "service," "clerk," "contractor," "shopkeeper," "labourer" and the like, is one of the principal causes of error in the statistics of occupation. "Labour unspecified" has been returned as the principal means of subsistence of no less than 51,968 persons, the number of "shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified" being 49,042. These figures, however, compare favourably with those returned ten years ago, when the number of "labourers" and "shop-keepers" without any further qualification was 70,023 and 51,160 respectively. A large number of people returned "service" or "Government service" as their principal occupation, without specifying, in the case of the former, whether the service was Government, railway, municipal, village, private or domestic, and in the case of the latter, whether the person returning it was a Collector, a military officer, a Civil Court clerk or a Police Inspector. It was, no doubt, possible in many cases, from the heading of the enumeration book or otherwise, to determine to what kind or branch of service the person in question belonged, but still there were instances in which the elucidation of these points was impossible. In a large number of cases "Zamindar" and "Zamindari" were returned as the principal occupation of the persons enumerated, without any indication whether they were land-lords or tenants, rent receivers or rent payers, and one has to depend upon local knowledge or upon such inquiry as one can make during the course of tabulation, for classifying them properly.

339. Table XVII was the most tedious and difficult statement to compile. No pains were spared to make the statistics as accurate as possible,

Chances of error during tabulation.

but it is obvious that during the lengthy process involved in the preparation of occupation tables the likelihood of mistakes in copying, or of misquotings, is much greater than in the compilation of any other Census table. An alphabetical index of occupations was prepared in vernacular, on the basis of the index circulated by the Census Commissioner. The occupations entered in sorters' tickets were marked with group numbers in the compilation office with the assistance of this index. A special staff was trained for this purpose and the work carefully checked. A consolidated list of occupations, falling under each group, was prepared from the sorter's tickets and examined most carefully. With the help of this list, the classification sheets were prepared, by the same special staff from the sorters' tickets, in which the numbers were first corrected according to the consolidated list above referred to. The group totals were then transferred to the compilation sheets, from which the final Tables XVII and XX were prepared in the usual course. On completion, Table XVII was compared with Table XXI. Noticeable differences or discrepancies were marked, and on the one hand, local inquiries were made, to make sure that the present entries were correct, while on the other, the figures concerned were traced back through the various stages of compilation to the sorters' tickets and, where necessary, the sorting slips, which had been kept tied up by occupation at the conclusion of sorting, were re-examined. The proportion of actual workers and dependents in Table XVII was also closely scrutinized and a similar procedure adopted when any startling features were disclosed. With all these precautions, it would be rather presumptuous to assert that the figures given in the occupation table are absolutely correct. The most that can be said is, that every precaution has been taken to ensure accuracy, and the results obtained may be taken as substantially correct.

Principles
followed in
classification
of occupa-
tions for the
present
Census.

340. The following extracts from a note prepared by the Census Commissioner explain the principles which have guided him in the preparation of the scheme of classification of occupations adopted for the present Census :—

(1) Where a person both makes and sells he is classed as a "maker." On the same principle, when a person extracts some substance such as saltpetre, sulphur, carbonate of soda, etc., from the ground and also refines it, he is shown in Sub-Class II—Extraction of Minerals, and not in Sub-Class III—Industry.

(2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories :—

- (a) those where the occupation is classified according to the material worked in, and
- (b) those where it is classified according to the use which it serves.

As a general rule, the first category is reserved for the manufacture or sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined, but it also includes specified articles for which there is no appropriate head in the second category. For example, while shoe-makers are included in the second category (Order 13, Group 78), the makers of water-bags, saddlery, leather portmanteau and the like are included in the first category (Order 7, Group 40).

In a few cases occupations have been classed according to the material worked in, even though certain articles made of it are specified, because the material used is more characteristic of the occupation than the article made. Thus makers of palm-leaf fans have been shown in Group 45 rather than Group 100. Makers of bamboo screens, leaf plates, etc., have also been shown in Group 45.

(3) Persons employed in railway carriage factories have been shown in Group 118 instead of under Order 16, because these factories in India are always worked direct by the railways. The manufacture and repair of railway trucks and carriages is an integral part of the operations of the railway authorities. The principle on which the classification is made is analogous to that followed in the case of makers and sellers or diggers and refiners.

(4) On the other hand, railway police and railway doctors are classified in Groups 159 and 171, respectively, because the primary duty of persons thus

employed is, in the one case the prevention and detection of crime, and in the other the healing of disease. The fact that their pay is derived from the railway is merely an incident, and does not affect the character of the occupation.

As a general rule it may be said that wherever a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training, *e.g.* that of a doctor, engineer, surveyor, etc., he is classed under the head reserved for that occupation. Exceptions have been made, however, in cases where the work in which he is employed involves further specialization. For this reason a marine engineer is classed in Group 107 and a river surveyor in Group 108. Officers of Government, whose occupation is covered by some other Group, *e.g.* doctors, clergymen, professors, postal, forest, settlement and railway officers and other establishments, etc., will be included in that group and not under Group 161. Government peons and chaprasis other than those in the abovementioned establishments will be included under this group and not in Group 117.

341. The scheme of occupations was carefully revised at the 1911 Census which resulted in a reduction of the number of groups from 520 to 169. Although no radical alterations have been made at this Census, yet certain changes tending to improve the scheme have been made in accordance with suggestions received from Superintendents of Census Operations. The scheme at the last Census contained 55 Orders and 169 Groups, which means an average of a fraction over three groups per order. The scheme, as now revised, contains 56 Orders and 191 Groups. The numbering of the groups has been changed, as, with a small number of groups evenly distributed over a large number of orders, the group number is of very little consequence, since the number of orders being practically the same, the similar groups in the two schemes can easily be identified for purposes of comparison of the figures. It has, however, been necessary to make a slight alteration in the orders in order to get in an order for "Transport by air" (No. 19), and one for "Air force" (No. 43). This has been done without unduly disturbing the numbering of the orders by altering the title of Order 18 and merging the old Order 19 (Industries connected with refuse matter) in No. 18, and similarly merging old Order 40 (Trade in refuse matter) in old Order 41 (Trade of other sorts). These alterations gave room for the insertion of the two new orders. "Transport by air" and "Air force" with the minimum disturbance in the numbering of the orders. The first 55 Orders are the same as at the last Census, Order 56 (Other unclassified non-productive industries) being added at the present Census. As regards the groups the principal alterations are—

- (1) the expansion of existing groups, so as to show in detail interesting or important categories which were previously combined, and
- (2) the correction of imperfect classification by redrafting the groups or transferring certain categories from one group to another.

Thus the groups of Order 6 (Textiles) have been expanded to show separately workers in certain important operations in connection with the treatment of cotton, wool and silk. Similarly in Orders 16, 21 and 37 persons connected with mechanical transport have been separated from other transport workers, while in connection with Orders 1, 20, 21, 22, etc., an attempt has been made to separate out the figures of unskilled labourers. Again some of the groups under Order 50 have been rearranged so as to show a more scientific classification, and under Order 55 various types of unproductive industries have been expanded into three groups.

DISCUSSION OF THE STATISTICS.

342. The discussion in detail of the various aspects in which the bulk of the occupation tables can be considered, is a hopeless task. A mass of information has been incorporated in the Subsidiary Tables which can be referred to for minuter details. In the following paragraphs only the salient

Changes in the scheme of classification since 1911.

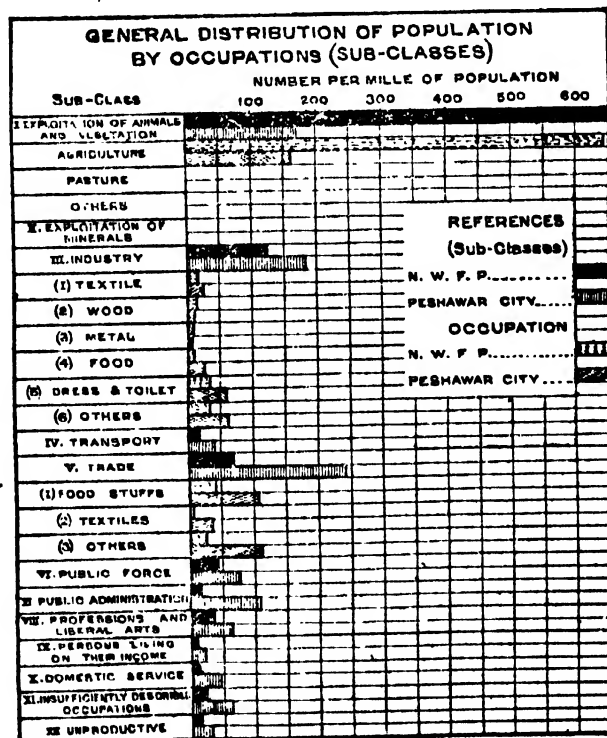
General distribution by occupation.

features of the statistics will be noticed briefly, the variation against the figures of 1901 being mentioned, wherever necessary, in dealing with the distribution.

Number per 1,000 of total population.		
CLASS AND SUB-CLASS.	Population supported.	Actual workers.
A.—Production of raw materials ...	655	214
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	655	214
II.—Exploitation of minerals ...	2	1
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances ...	206	80
III.—Industry ...	126	50
IV.—Transport ...	17	6
V.—Trade ...	63	24
C.—Public Administration and liberal arts ...	91	55
VI.—Public Force ...	46	37
VII.—Public Administration ...	12	6
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts ...	33	13
D.—Miscellaneous ...	48	22
IX.—Persons living on their income ...	4	1
X.—Domestic service ...	9	5
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	24	11
XII.—Unproductive ...	11	6

and supply of material substances (Class B) provides living for 206 persons per *mille*. The most important sub-class under this class is industry, which maintains 126 persons, and trade comes next with 63 per *mille*, the proportion per 1,000 of persons supported by transport being 17. Ninety-one per *mille* of the population earn their livelihood by working in occupations falling under Class C (Public Administration and Liberal Arts), their distribution by sub-classes being as follows:—

Public force, 46; Public administration, 12; Professions and liberal arts, 33. Under Class D (Miscellaneous), which embraces 48 persons out of every 1,000, are included the sub-classes of persons living upon their own income, domestic service, insufficiently described and unproductive occupations, which maintain 4, 9, 24 and 11 persons, respectively, per *mille*. The diagram



The proportion of the population supported by the occupations falling under each class and sub-class is noted in the marginal table. The production of raw materials (Class A) supports 655 persons out of every 1,000 and with the exception of a very small fraction (.2) who derive their livelihood from working in Salt mines, all depend upon exploitation of animals and vegetation. No less than 649 per *mille* of the population are supported by agriculture, only a small proportion (6 per *mille*) live by raising of farm stock, forestry, gardening, fishing and hunting. The preparation

printed in the margin illustrates the relative strength of each of the sub-classes in the enumerated population of the Province. The most important variation is noticeable in the number of persons supported by occupations falling under Class A, whose proportion in the total population has contracted by 2 per cent., during the last decade. The decrease is, however, confined to dependents whose numerical strength has suffered a decline of 3 per cent. since 1911. The number of actual workers falling under this head has, on the contrary, risen by 9 per cent. during the last ten years. The

population falling under this main head is mostly rural and agricultural which has suffered most heavily from the unprecedented ravages of influenza, malaria and other epidemics of the last decade and this explains why the number of dependents under Class A has actually fallen. The proportion of persons falling under Classes B and C has improved appreciably, while the ratio of those included in Class D has registered a decrease of more than 2 per cent. The increase under Class B (5 per *mille*) is restricted to Sub-Class III (Industry) which shows an improvement of 1 per cent., other two Classes IV (Transport) and V (Trade) falling under this main head record a decrease of 4 and 2 per *mille* respectively. The improvement in the proportion of population falling under Class C (31 per *mille*) is shared more or less by all the three Sub-Classes VI (Public force), VII (Public administration) and VIII (Professions and Liberal arts). Sub-Class VI shows the largest increase (21 per *mille*) which is evidently due to the military concentration which took place in the Province at the time of the Census. The proportion of persons falling under Sub-Classes VII and VIII improved by 1 and 9 per *mille* respectively. The public administration has gained consistently with the growing requirements of the population, and professions and liberal arts have also shown a welcome development. Like Class A, Class D (Miscellaneous) has also suffered a set-back during the last decade. The proportion of population under this main head has fallen from 64 to 48 per *mille*. The decrease is confined to Sub-Classes X (domestic service) and XI (insufficiently described occupations) which have both contributed a decline of 9 per *mille*. The other two Sub-Classes IX (Persons living principally on their own income) and XII (Unproductive) show an improvement of 1 per *mille* each. Scarcity and high rates, coupled with a great demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, are responsible for the reduction in the proportion of domestic servants, while a more careful record of the occupation entry in the General Schedule accounts for the satisfactory decline in the number of persons with "insufficiently described occupation."

343. The number of actual workers has advanced by 16 per cent., and that of dependents receded by 2 per cent., during the last ten years, which is a clear proof of the growth of enterprise in the Province, where now fewer people are content to live as hangers-on, living on the income for which they do not work. Of the total population of the Province, 850,068, i.e. 37 per cent. are actual workers. It means that one out of every three inhabitants of the Province works for his livelihood, whether personally or through his servants, and supports the other two. A reference to the figures given in the margin of the last paragraph will show that the proportion of actual workers and dependents in the unproductive professions (Sub-Class XII) is half and half, that is the strength of actual workers is much above the provincial average, and it can be easily explained. This sub-class includes inmates of asylums, prisons, orphans, beggars and prostitutes, etc., who have few, if any, dependents. Domestic service (Sub-Class X) has a still higher proportion of workers, as every member of a family, who is capable of work, takes up some sort of service which reduces the number of dependents. But the highest percentage of actual workers is found in public force (Sub-Class VI) among whom for every four workers there is only one dependent. Most of the persons returned under this head belong to the army or air force, which consist almost wholly of emigrants who are in rare instances accompanied by their dependents during their sojourn in this Province. Class A maintains the largest proportion of dependents (67 per cent. and Class B comes next with a percentage of 61 dependents). The sub-classes "Trade" and "Public Administration" which contain some of the most prosperous people, have a percentage of 62 and 59 dependents respectively.

Dependents:

SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.

344. By far the most important occupation in this Province, as in every other part of India, is agriculture which supports 661 persons out of every 1,000 in the administered districts. The proportion is the highest in Hazara, where as many as 766 persons out of every 1,000 derive their livelihood

Agriculture

from agriculture, the corresponding figure for the trans-Indus districts being 621. The bulk of the people who live on land are ordinary cultivators, who constitute 99 per cent. of the total agricultural and pastoral population. The figures in the margin show the distribution of agricultural population in the districts of the Province. Of all the districts, Hazara, as already pointed out, has the largest proportion of agricultural population and and next to it comes Peshawar with a proportion of 687 per mille of population subsisting on agriculture, the corresponding figures for Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan being 579, 501 and 539 respectively. The districts which have a high proportion of agriculturists have a low proportion of traders and *vice versa*. Generally speaking, industry increases and agriculture decreases as we go from north to south, the only exception being the two southern districts where Dera Ismail

Agriculture.					
District and Natural Division.	Population supported by agriculture.	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of total district population.	Percentage on agricultural population of		
			Actual workers.	Dependents.	
Districts ... { 1921 ...	1,488,329	661	39	67	
... { 1911 ...	1,470,799	669	30	70	
Hazara ... { 1921 ...	476,507	766	33	67	
... { 1911 ...	451,601	749	29	71	
Trans-Indus Districts. { 1921 ...	1,011,722	621	32	68	
... { 1911 ...	1,019,198	639	30	70	
Peshawar ... { 1921 ...	628,425	687	32	68	
... { 1911 ...	528,883	611	30	70	
Kohat ... { 1921 ...	124,014	579	32	69	
... { 1911 ...	168,844	756	34	66	
Bannu ... { 1921 ...	123,745	501	34	66	
... { 1911 ...	186,882	747	28	72	
Dera Ismail Khan. { 1921 ...	140,598	539	38	67	
... { 1911 ...	135,139	528	29	71	

Khan has a higher proportion of agriculturists, and a lower one of traders, than Bannu. The agricultural population of the Province consists of land-owners and tenants. The former may be divided into peasant proprietors, who cultivate their own lands and those whose holdings are cultivated by tenants paying rent to them. In the Imperial Table XVII all the land-owners have been classed under Group 1 (Income from rent of agricultural land) and tenants under Group 2 (Ordinary cultivators). The cultivating proprietors have been included in Group 1 as they may be treated as receiving rent from themselves. The figures in the margin give the strength of each of those classes. More than half the total agricultural population are land-owners, of whom about 89 per cent. are peasant proprietors and the rest (11 per cent.) are those, whose lands are cultivated by others. A little less than half the agriculturists of the Province are tenants, the proportion of field labourers (including agents and farm servants) and growers of special produce in every 1,000 of agriculturists being 10 and 1 respectively.

Agriculturists (Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7) ...	1,488,329
Land-owners (Group 1) ...	746,351
Peasant proprietors ...	655,136
Other proprietors ...	90,215
Tenants (Group 2) ...	726,472
Agents, farm servants, field labourers (Groups 3, 4, 5) ...	16,101
Growers of special produce (Group 7) ...	1,303

Estimate of the dependence of population on agriculture.

345. Besides 485,670 actual workers and 1,002,559 dependents, who have returned agriculture as their principal occupation, there are 32,186 persons in the districts (actual workers), who are partially agriculturists, i.e. who gave some form of agriculture as their subsidiary occupation, combined with some non-agricultural principal occupation. Half of these with their dependents may be assumed to depend upon agriculture. In estimating the correct strength of the population dependent upon land, it has to be borne in mind that 74,786 (actual workers) of the persons, who returned agriculture as their principal occupation, also belong to other occupations. It is likely that a considerable proportion of these persons depend more on other occupations and claim to be agriculturists merely because of the higher status attaching to land-holders. But we should not be wrong if we assume that half of these actual

workers and their dependents earn their livelihood as agriculturists. The number of dependents of the two latter sets is not available, but, arguing by analogy of the agriculturists, it may be taken to be approximately correct that 1,426,059 persons (workers and dependents), i.e. 633 per *mille* of the total population of the administered districts, subsist on agriculture, as worked out in the margin.

	Workers.	Dependents.
Who returned agriculture as their principal occupation ...	485,870	1,002,559
Deduct— One half of those who returned other professions as their subsidiary occupations ...	37,393	74,377
Balance ...	448,277	928,182
Add— One-half of partially agriculturists ...	16,043	33,557
	464,320	961,739
Total ...	1,426,059	

But if we take into consideration that agriculturists usually keep cattle for breeding purposes and add to their income by the sale of dairy produce and of live-stock and not a few of them work as labourers, ply bullock carts or camels on hire, and follow other pursuits, during the slack agricultural seasons, the dependence of the population entirely on agriculture may safely be estimated at 60 per cent.

346. The number of persons who earn their livelihood as forest officers or as wood-cutters, charcoal-burners, etc. (Groups 8 and 9) has advanced from 2,297 to 3,041 (32 per cent.). The increase is noticeable under Group 9 (Wood-cutters, etc.) and is confined to Hazara, where the development of large forests enables a much larger number of persons to subsist entirely upon forest produce.

Forestry.

347. Pasture covers Groups 11 to 14 of Imperial Table XVII. The total number of persons who live upon "Raising of farm stock" declined from 14,072 to 9,525 (32 per cent.) during the last decade. The decline is confined to Group 14 (herdsmen, shepherds and goatherds, etc.), whose strength fell from 13,513 in 1911 to 8,819 at the present Census, and to the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts where the number of persons falling under this group showed a decrease of 5,122 during the last ten years. In consequence of the large decrease in the number of persons who earn their livelihood as raisers of farm stock, their proportion per 10,000 of total population, for "persons supported" and "actual workers" dwindled from 61 and 30 to 42 and 18 respectively. The main cause of this remarkable decrease in the number of persons falling under Group 14 in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, is to be found in the contraction of the waste area, as a consequence of the extension of cultivation in these two districts. The area of uncultivated land in the former fell by about 12,000 acres, and in the latter by about 83,000 acres, which naturally affected adversely the breeding of sheep and goats in these districts, as these animals must have a waste area to browse upon. Another potent cause of the decrease in the number of herdsmen and shepherds, etc., may be traced to the extension of irrigation during the last decade, which induced a large number of persons, who had hitherto subsisted on pasture, to take to the more lucrative occupation of agriculture. In 1911 only 35 per cent. of the cultivated area in Peshawar and 17 per cent. in Dera Ismail Khan, was irrigated, the corresponding figures at the present Census being 58 and 19 respectively. The number of breeders and keepers of other farm stock, like cattle, buffaloes, pigs, horses, camels, etc. (Groups 11, 12, 13), on the other hand, improved from 559 to 703, which was the natural result of the extension of cultivation and irrigation during the last decade.

Pasture
(Groups 11 to 14).

District.	Description.	No.	Operatives.
Districts ...	Dairy Farms ...	3	119
Peshawar ...	Dairy Farm ...	1	12
Kohat ...	Ditto ...	1	35
Bannu ...	Ditto ...	1	71

The dairy farms noted in the margin are the only large industrial undertakings belonging to this head. All the three dairies employing 119 operatives are Government concerns established to supply the requirements of military officers in Cantonments.

348. Fishing and hunting are numerically unimportant occupations, on which only 2 per 10,000 of the total population subsist. Hunting, as a means

Fishing
and Hunting
(Order 2).

of livelihood, is slowly dying out, as the stock of game is gradually decreasing in consequence of the shrinkage of cover, due to the extension of cultivation. The total number of professional hunters has declined from 33 to 27, while the number of their dependents has improved from 33 to 36. They are confined to Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

Fishing.

The fishing industry, though insignificant in numbers, is interesting in view of its potential development. The number of those who live on fishing has advanced from 423 including 143 actual workers, to 469 including 232 actual workers, which means an improvement of 62 per cent. in the number of workers and of 11 per cent. in the strength of those subsisting on fishing. It would not be without interest to compare in this connection the number of fishermen by tradition (Machhis), with those who actually earn their living by fishing. There are 2,251 Machhis in the Province, as compared with 469 persons who subsist on their hereditary occupation. A large number of fishermen by tradition have given up fishing and taken to such allied pursuits as plying boats and carrying water. There is but little doubt, that the rivers and canals of the Province produce much less food than any equal volume of water in the civilized world. This result has been produced by years of unrestricted fishing and by the unchecked destruction of immature fish and "fry" in the shallow waters, in which they breed. The resuscitation of the industry can only be expected, if the Government should undertake to work out, on scientific lines, the methods of conservation and restocking of fish, in the waters of this Province. Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar are the only fish markets of any importance in the Province. The supply is, however, quite inadequate to meet the demand, with the result that what should be a cheap and wholesome diet has become a costly luxury throughout the Province, quite beyond the means of ordinary people.

SUB-CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS.

340. The only mineral product of commercial importance in the Province is rock salt which is obtained from the Jatta, Malgin, Bahadur Khel, and Karak quarries in the Kohat district. The number of workers in rock salt (Group 23), who are confined to Kohat, has improved from 211 to 433 during the last decade. It means an increase of 105 per cent., which is evidently the result of the development of salt industry, that has taken place in Kohat during the last ten years. Extraction of saltpetre (Group 24) supports only 14 persons in Peshawar. The industry seems to be slowly dying out, the number of persons engaged in it being 29 ten years ago.

SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY.

Textiles
(Order 6).

350. Next to the works connected with dress and toilet (Order 13), the textile industries are the most important in the Province, and no less than 192 including 86 actual workers out of every 10,000 of population are supported by them. The number of persons classed under each of the groups included in the Order "textiles" is noted in the margin.

Industries

Group No.	Occupation.	Strength.
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	6,411
26	Cotton spinning	2,808
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	24,614
29	Rope, twine and string	244
30	Other fibres (flax, straw, etc.)	485
31	Wool carding and spinning	231
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	616
33	Weaving of woollen carpets	573
35	Silk weavers	655
37	Dyeing, printing, bleaching, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	6,979
38	Lace, crepe, embroidery, fringes, etc., and insuMoiently described textile industries	378
Total textiles		43,994

connected with cotton are by far the most important, and support the largest number of persons engaged in textile industries, the strength of the other branches being comparatively negligible.

The work at cotton ginning factories in the Province has considerably declined during the last ten years. The old cotton ginning factory at Peshawar now employs 33 persons against 63 in 1911. The two factories of Dera Ismail Khan are "Flour, Ice, Ginning and Soda Water Factories," but the amount of cotton ginning done at these factories is almost negligible. Under the circumstances it is no wonder that the old Belna (hand ginning machine) and the indigenous Penja, or Qassab (cotton scutcher) are more than holding their own in the Province. The total number of persons dependent on ginning and cleaning of cotton has almost doubled itself. The unusual demand for cotton during the War raised its price to abnormal proportions during the last decade, which gave a great impetus to cotton cultivation. Ginning and cleaning became more profitable and therefore provides employment for a much larger number of persons than it did ten years ago.

Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (Group 25).

351. Group 22 (cotton spinning, sizing and weaving) of the last Census has been split up into two, Group 26 (cotton spinning) and Group 27 (cotton sizing and weaving), at the present one. The strength of spinners, sizers and weavers of cotton has decreased by 21 per cent., from 34,599 to 27,422. As

Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving (Groups 26 and 27).

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in			Percentage of variation.	
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
26	Cotton spinning ...	2,808	34,599	41,602	- 21	- 17
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	24,614				

figures in the margin will show, the number of persons supported by the hand-loom and the connected handicraft has been steadily going down during the

last twenty years. Cheap machine made piece-goods of foreign and Indian manufacture have been steadily driving out of market the hand spun and hand made cloth. In spite of the adverse circumstances, the weaver is still indispensable almost every where, but he is being gradually edged out from his hereditary occupation and driven to land or manual labour. Heavy mortality among classes, of which the indigenous weaving profession is composed, and a great demand for unskilled labour at rates which compare favourably with the daily earnings of spinners, sizers and weavers, have also during the last decade contributed, to an appreciable extent, to reduce their numerical strength.

352. The industry of rope, twine and string (Group 29), which is practically confined to Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, affords the means of livelihood to 244 persons against 253 returned under this head in 1911. The manufacture of ropes from other fibres like Mizri, etc., which is carried on in Peshawar, supports 485 persons, the corresponding figure for the last Census being 569.

Rope, twine and string and other fibres (Groups 29 and 30).

353. Group 26 of the old classification has been split up into three groups of the new scheme (Groups 30, 31 and 32). The wool industry is still of considerable importance and shows no signs of declining like cotton industry. The total number of persons supported by it has improved from 485 to 1,420 during the last ten years. The great demand for woollen fabrics, especially blankets on account of the War and the exceptionally high prices they fetched, gave a great impetus to the wool industry, which is reflected in the figures of the present Census. Although the strength of dependents upon this industry has apparently increased by 193 per cent. during the last decade, its improvement since 1901 has only been 83 per cent., which is not to be wondered at, in view of the great demand for woollen fabrics at almost fabulous prices created by the War during the last decade.

Wool carders, spinners and weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc. (Groups 30, 31 and 32).

354. Silk spinning and weaving are fairly important industries at Kohat and Peshawar, where silk turbans (Lungis) are woven, and a few other

Silk weavers (Group 35).

silk fabrics are made in the latter city. At both places, turbans are more commonly made of fine cotton, ornamented with stripes and bars of silk and gold thread. Raw silk is not produced in the Province. The local manufacture consists of spinning, dyeing and weaving the raw silk imported from China, Japan and Bokhara. Silk embroidery (Phulkari) affords occupation to females all over the Province especially in Hazara. The flourishing state of silk industry in the Province is clear from the fact that the strength of silk weavers who are mostly concentrated in Peshawar and Kohat, has increased from 373 to 655 (76 per cent.).

Dyers,
bleachers,
etc.
(Group 37).

Dyers and bleachers (Group 37), like other workers in cotton fabrics, have suffered a decline of 8 per cent. from 7,590 to 6,979.

Lace, crepe,
embroidery,
etc.
(Group 38).

The industry of lace, crêpe, embroidery, etc. (Group 38) has also received a set-back, the number of those subsisting upon it declining from 628 to 378 (40 per cent.). High prices of food-stuffs reduced the demand for the services of those engaged in these occupations, and the great demand for unskilled labour at high rates naturally attracted a good many persons to manual labour, who had hitherto made their living by working in them.

Hides, skins,
etc.
(Order 7).
Tanners, etc.
(Groups 39
and 40).

355. The occupations connected with leather are so mixed up that their classification under Groups 39 and 40 is, in a large number of cases, arbitrary rather than real. In rural tracts, a Mochi will do the tanning and also manufacture water-bags as well as country-shoes. In comparing the figures with those of 1911 the groups should be taken together. Dependents upon leather industry have declined from 4,246 to 3,094, a decrease of 27 per cent. which is perhaps attributable to the fall in the export of tanned leather in consequence of the imposition of prohibitive duties on tanned as distinguished from raw pelts.

Wood
(Order 8).

356. Fifteen out of every 1,000 persons in the Province live upon wood industry, which supports 34,818 persons, the corresponding figure for 1911 being 30,012. The number of sawyers, carpenters, etc. (Groups 43 and 44) has remained almost stationary, but those falling under Group 45 (basket-makers and other industries of wood, etc.) have risen from 2,157 to 7,178 during the last decade. The increase is shared by all the districts, notably Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, where a large number of people, both male and female, earn their livelihood as basket-makers, thatchers and mat-makers. Turned and lacquered wood-work of remarkable excellence of design is made at Dera Ismail Khan and Paharpur and finds employment for a large number of people there. Matting, baskets and fans of the dwarf-palm are made, on an extensive scale, in Peshawar.

Metals
(Order 9).

357. The number of workers in metals and their dependents has advanced from 25,046 to 28,303 (13 per cent.). The increase is confined to makers of tools and implements under Group 48 which corresponds to Groups 39 and 41 of the 1911 Census, and is not to be wondered at in view of 1901 figure which is slightly in excess of that of the present figure.

Ceramics
(Order 10).

358. Pottery is the most important ceramic industry in this Province. The potter is an indispensable factor in rural tracts especially those with well irrigation, and during summer earthen pitchers are a necessity. There is hardly an Indian home where earthen vessels do not constitute an important part of the household furniture. The industry has therefore more than held its own during the last two decades, which recorded an increase of 32 and 11 per cent. respectively in the strength of those subsisting upon it. The proportion of potters, etc., in every 1,000 of population has improved from 7 to 9 during the last ten years. Makers of glass and crystal ware (Group 52) have decreased from 86 to 44 and makers of porcelain and crockery (Group 53) from 45 to 31. Brick-layers and tile-makers (Group 56), on the other hand, have increased from 1,918 to 3,021 (58 per cent.), which is evidently due to the increased demand for burnt bricks on account of large military works being under construction in the Province at the time of the Census.

Chemical
products,
etc.
(Order 11).

359. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils (Group 62) is by far the most important industry under this head. Oil-pressing is one of the important occupations in the Province and those dependent upon it for their

living increased from 3,831 in 1901 to 5,094 in 1911 and 8,849 in 1921, which means an increase of 33 and 74 per cent. respectively during the last two decades. The Kohlu or indigenous oil press worked by the traditional Teli (oil-presser) is the most common apparatus for extracting oil from rapeseed, etc. No large oil-mills worked by mechanical power have yet been started in the Province. Other chemical industries are insignificant. There are no match factories. Fireworks are going out of fashion and those who make their living by manufacturing them as well as gun-powder (Group 58) have declined from 248 to 119. The use of aerated and mineral waters and ice is rapidly increasing and the number of those, who subsist upon the manufacture of these articles, has consequently advanced from 148 to 334 (126 per cent.).

Soap is coming into use for toilet and laundry purposes and is mostly imported. Locally manufactured soap is used only for washing clothes. It is a common practice to dissolve one part of caustic soda in two parts of water and four parts of common oil, with or without a little refined flour, allowing the mixture to solidify, when it is cut into cakes and used for washing clothes. Soap industry is in a flourishing state and supports 295 persons against 119 in 1911.

Soap
industry
(Group 64).

360. Food industries support 12 out of every 1,000 persons in the total population. Their strength has increased 5 per cent. during the last decade. Rice-pounders and huskers (Group 65) have steadily declined during the last twenty years. From 11,445 in 1901 their number fell to 9,061 in 1911 and to 6,772 in 1921. Grain parching (Group 67) is a very profitable industry which supports 6,693 persons against 4,980 in 1911, which means an increase of 34 per cent. Of all the food industries, butcher's occupation (Group 68) seems numerically to be the most important. It supports 9,515 persons and the number of butchers has advanced by 10 per cent. during the last decade. Sweetmeat-makers (Group 72) have advanced by 21 per cent., from 2,465 to 2,990.

Food
industries
(Order 12).

361. Dress and toilet industries maintain 37 per *mille* of the total population. The strength of tailoring and allied professions (Group 77) has advanced 66 per cent. during the last decade. The rise in the standard of living, which makes people requisition more and more the services of professional tailors for work which had hitherto been done at home, is responsible for this large increase in the number of persons engaged in tailoring, notwithstanding the extensive use of sewing machines which has greatly economised labour. Although the number of shoe-makers (Group 78) has decreased by 12 per cent., that of barbers and hair-dressers (Group 81) has increased by 13 per cent., while the washermen and dyers (Group 80) have more than doubled themselves. Persons engaged in boot and shoe-making or dependent upon it have declined owing to local demand being met considerably by imported articles, which are comparatively cheap. The increase in the case of washermen and dyers is due partly to the growing needs of society and partly to a difference in classification by which a large number of dyers of fabric returned under Group 37 (old Group 30) have been classified under Group 80. The increase in the number of barbers is one of the indications of the rise in the standard of living and the improved economic condition of the people.

Industries
of dress and
the toilet
(Order 13).

362. Furniture industries and those returned under Orders 16 and 17 are not of much importance in this Province, supporting as they do only 1 in 5,000 persons of the total population. Building industries maintain 7,403 persons against 8,016 in 1911 which is clearly due to the marked slackness in building operations on account of high rates.

Furniture
industries
(Order 14).
Building
industries
(Order 15).

The persons returned under this head advanced by 47 per cent., which is mainly due to the increase in the strength of jewellery-makers and sweepers. The proverbial fondness of the people for jewellery, coupled with the improvement in their financial position, is responsible for the rise in the number of jewellery-makers. The growing sanitary needs of the Province, as well as the military concentration in it at the time of the Census, account for the unusual influx of sweepers from the Punjab.

Other miscel-
laneous and
undefined
industries
(Order 16).

SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT.

Transport by
water (Order
20).

363. There has been an all-round increase in the groups classified under this Order. Ship-owners and their employees (Group 107), who are confined to Dera Ismail Khan, where there is a ferry steamer and two motor launches belonging to Government, have advanced from 33 to 60 (82 per cent.). Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of water channels (Group 108) improved from 961 to 1,183 (23 per cent.), the increase being confined to Peshawar, where the construction of Upper Swat Canal has considerably increased the staff and employees of the Irrigation Department, who have been included under this head. Boat-owners and boatmen (Group 110) have increased from 1,627 to 1,958 (20 per cent.). They were enumerated only in Hazara and Peshawar where there are ferries on the Indus and other rivers, and boats are used for the transport of merchandise besides ferrying people across them.

Transport
by road
(Order 21).

364. Transport by road supports 29,250 persons or 13 per *mille* of the total population. The most important group falling under this Order is that of pack animal owners and drivers (Group 116) which embraces 13,438 persons and shows a decrease of 44 per cent. during the last decade. The animal most used in transport is the camel, and the largest figures have been returned from the districts, where transport by camel is most common, especially Dera Ismail Khan, where a little less than half the total number of persons falling under this head have been recorded. The introduction of mechanical transport and extension of railway during the last decade are mainly responsible for the shrinkage under this group.

Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads (Group 111) have risen from 2,495 to 3,083 (24 per cent.) owing to the opening up of new roads during the last ten years. The decrease in the number of cartmen, drivers, coachmen, etc. (Group 114), may be attributed to the same causes, as have reduced the strength of persons falling under Group 116.

Transport
by rail
(Order 22).
Post Office,
Telegraph,
etc. (Order
23).

365. The railway department, according to the Census returns, affords employment to 4,994 persons now, compared with 3,259 in 1911, which means an increase of 53 per cent. due to the extension and development of railways during the last ten years. The Post, Telegraph and Telephone services support 2,442 persons against 1,738 in 1911 and 1,199 in 1901. The large increase under this head is a sign of the present time. New Post and Telegraph Offices are being continually opened and telephone service is being steadily extended.

SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE.

Trade.

366. We now come to the third great division of occupations. The raw material which has been obtained from nature by the occupations in Sub-Classes I and II has been worked up in Sub-Class III, conveyed to where it is wanted in Sub-Class IV and is put on the market by Sub-Class V (Trade). Many of the figures in this section are affected by the classification owing to the confusion between makers and sellers. Although the number of persons supported by trade has increased slightly, from 143,241 to 143,738 (0.3 per cent.) the strength of those subsisting upon industry has advanced from 253,557 to 288,847 (14 per cent.), and there can be but little doubt that a large number of persons returned as the makers of them at the present one. Traders returned under Orders 27, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 38 and 39 are insignificant in number. In consequence of the freer circulation of money, the number of persons earning their livelihood by banking and money-lending (Order 24) has increased from 3,037 to 4,309, i.e. by 42 per cent. The large expansion in the volume of trade during the War resulted in the number of brokers and commission agents (Order 25) being more than doubled. Those who make their living by dealing in textiles (Order 26) declined by 9 per cent. which is hardly a matter for surprise in view of the enormous increase of 47 per cent. under this head during the decennium 1901—1911, the increase under this head during the last twenty years being no less than 34 per cent. Decrease under Order 32 (Hotels, etc.) and 33 (Food-stuffs) may be similarly explained. The decrease in the number

of traders dealing in textiles and food-stuffs may also be accounted for by no less than 49,042 persons being returned under Group 152 (Shopkeepers unspecified). The number of "shopkeepers unspecified" has declined by 4 per cent. as compared with the figures recorded at the 1911 Census, but it is still a very large one and affects considerably the accuracy of the statistics of dealers in piece-goods, food-stuffs and other articles, whose occupation in the Census Schedule has been described by the vague word "Shopkeeper." The remarkable fall of over 1,000 persons in the strength of dependents upon the wood trade (Order 28) may be explained by a rise of over 4,000 under wood industry (Order 8). Similarly the decrease under Order 34 (Trade in clothing and toilet articles) is counter-balanced by the increase under allied Order 13 (Industries of dress and toilet).

SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE.

367. The strength of the Public Force (including dependents) of the Province, consisting of army, air force, police and village watchmen, has advanced from 55,829 to 106,248 (90 per cent.), an increase of over 50,000 persons, of whom about 47,000 are contributed by the army. The figures under the head "Army" (Order 41) include soldiers, whether on duty or on leave at home, as well as camp followers. The reason why the military force was more than doubled (116 per cent.) at the time of the present Census, is to be found in the disturbed condition of the border, which necessitated the concentration of large bodies of troops in the Province. The increase of 30 per cent. under the head "Police" (Group 159) and of 9 per cent. under "Village watchmen" (Group 160) may be attributed to the growing needs of the Province. Only 258 persons were returned under Order 43 (Air force), and their presence is due largely to the military operations, that were going on in Waziristan at the time of the present Census. Persons dependent for their means of livelihood upon the army now constitute 38 per *mille* of the total population, against 18 in 1911, the corresponding figures in the case of police being 8 and 7 respectively. If we take the figures for actual workers of these two main sections of the public force, the proportion of the army and police in every 1,000 of total population would appear to have advanced from 14 and 3 to 33 and 4, respectively, during the last ten years.

Public Force.

SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

368. Public administration supports over 12 per *mille* of the total population against 11 in 1911. They aggregate 28,381 as compared with 24,634 at the last Census.

Public Administration.

"Service of the State" would appear to show an increase of 25 per cent. which is due to the expansive character of a civilized government. Village officials and servants other than watchmen and their dependents (Group 164) show a similar improvement and for similar reasons. Municipal and other local employees (Group 163) show a decrease of 5 per cent. probably because a large number of sweepers employed by municipalities included under this head at the last Census have, on the present occasion, been shown under Group 103, because their income from municipal funds constitutes only a small portion of their total earnings from other sources.

SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.

369. The total strength of persons depending on occupations connected with religion (Order 46) is 44,471 or over 19 per *mille* of the total population. It has shown an increase of 14 per cent. which is entirely due to a remarkable improvement of 71 per cent. under the head "religious mendicants" (Group 166). Failure of rains and scarcity in the Independent territory and other parts of India, drove a large number of religious mendicants to this Province which was in a much better economic condition, at the time of the Census. The spread of education among the masses has considerably weakened their regard for priestly classes and others whose religious sanctity enables them to live on the earnings of others. The members of religious orders and classes are also receiving education and taking more and more to productive occupations. All this explains why the number of persons returned under Groups 165 and 168 has declined considerably during the last ten years.

Religion (Order 46).

Law (Order 47).

The legal profession (Order 47) now supports 95 per cent. more persons than it did ten years ago, which is due to the large increase in the number of legal practitioners, their clerks and petition-writers that has taken place during the last decade. The increase is shared by all the districts, notably Bannu, where the number of persons dependent upon law has trebled itself during the last ten years.

Medicine (Order 48).

The dependents on medical profession (Order 48) have shown an extraordinary increase of 259 per cent. The number of actual workers under each of the two groups included under this order, at the last two Censuses, is compared in the margin. The total number of medical

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			
		1921.		1911.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	1,768	14	645	9
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc. ...	988	258	176	153

practitioners as well as of male medical practitioners has more than trebled itself during the last decade, while the strength of female practitioners, who constitute about 9 per cent. of the total medical practitioners has, during the same period, increased by 65 per cent. only. In spite of this phenomenal increase in the number of medical practitioners of all sorts, the supply is yet hardly adequate to meet the ever-growing medical requirements of the Province, their proportion in every 1,000 of total population being only 1.

Instruction (Order 49).

370. Owing to the great educational development during the last decade, the teaching profession maintains now 4,807 persons as compared with 2,432 ten years back, which means an increase of 98 per cent. The subject of educational expansion has been dealt with at length in Chapter VIII, to which a reference may be made in this connection.

Letters, arts and sciences (Order 50).

Persons maintained by "Letters, arts and sciences" have more than doubled themselves, the actual increase in their strength being 103 per cent. The only important groups under this order are 177 (authors, artists, etc.) and 178 (music composers, masters, players, etc.). The former which includes photographers and astrologers has improved by 111 per cent. and the latter which includes Bhats (bards) and Mirasis (hereditary musicians) by 109 per cent. In the world of music, harmonium is coming more and more into fashion and harmonium-players are common enough not only in towns but also in important villages. Photographers and horoscope casters including palmists are much in demand everywhere in the Province.

SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR OWN INCOME.**Persons living on their own income.**

371. This sub-class covers proprietors (other than of agricultural land), scholarship-holders, pensioners, jagirdars and persons living on interest or rent of houses. They have improved by 47 per cent. during the last decade, which is more than counter-balanced by a decrease of 56 per cent. in the decennium 1901—1911, the decrease in their strength during the last twenty years being no less than 36 per cent.

SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.**Domestic service.**

372. Domestic service supports 21,315, i.e. 9 per mille of the total population. Persons returned under this sub-class have declined by 46 per cent. since 1911, the decrease being confined to cooks, water-carriers and other indoor servants (Group 181) who show a decrease of 54 per cent. High prices coupled with the large rise in the wages of private servants account for this decrease. People of limited means who could easily keep a servant ten years ago, cannot afford to pay his increased wages now.

SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.**Insufficiently described occupations.**

373. The number of persons returned under this sub-class has fallen from 73,643 to 55,665 during the last ten years. The decline is noticeable chiefly in the case of labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified (Group 187) whose strength decreased from 70,023 in 1911 to 51,968 in 1921. This reduction in the number of persons, whose occupations were unspecified, is the result of efforts made to specify the occupations as far as possible.

SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE.

374. 2,636 persons were enumerated in jails as against 1,551 in 1911. The inmates of hospitals preferred, without exception, to return the occupations which they followed before they were admitted to hospitals. Under-trial prisoners in judicial and police lock-ups were not recorded as inmates of jails. The increase in the number of prisoners is due to the increased accommodation being provided in the jails of the Province, which in 1911 sent a much larger proportion of prisoners to jails in other parts of the country.

Prisoners

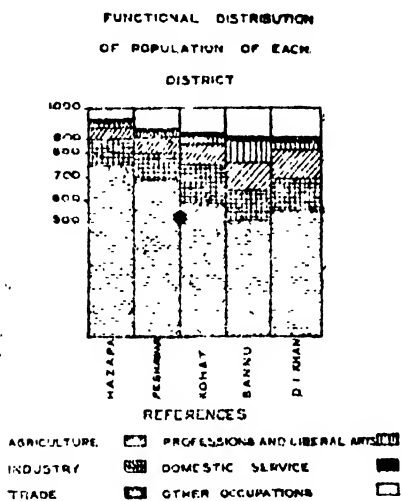
375. The number of beggars, vagrants and prostitutes has advanced from 21,076 to 22,386. The bulk of beggars and prostitutes are to be found in the towns. Bannu has the largest number of beggars and vagrants (Group 189) and contributes no less than 9,237 persons to the provincial total of 22,050. The largest number of procurers and prostitutes (Group 190) are found in the Peshawar city, which accounts for 113 persons out of 336 in the whole Province.

Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION.

376. The distribution of the population of each district into the main heads of Agriculture, Industry, Trade, Professions and Liberal Arts, Domestic Service and others is illustrated by the marginal diagram. It will be seen that agriculture is of prime importance everywhere in the Province, especially in Hazara, where as many as 766 persons out of every 1,000 live upon it. Relatively, Industry is of somewhat greater importance in trans-Indus districts, notably in Kohat, than in Hazara. Trade engages the largest proportion of the population in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. Professions and Liberal Arts are patronised about equally in Peshawar, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, but they are comparatively most important in and Bannu least so in Hazara. The demand for domestic service is greatest in Dera Ismail Khan and least in Kohat. The reasons for the importance of particular occupations in each district have already been explained.

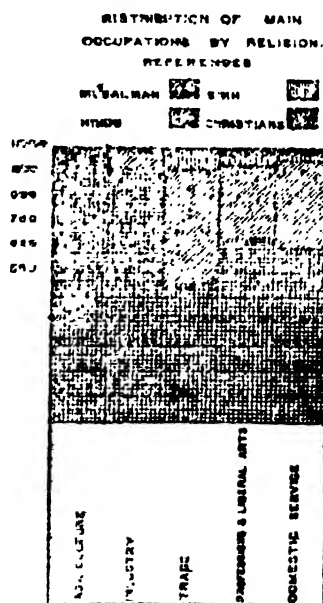
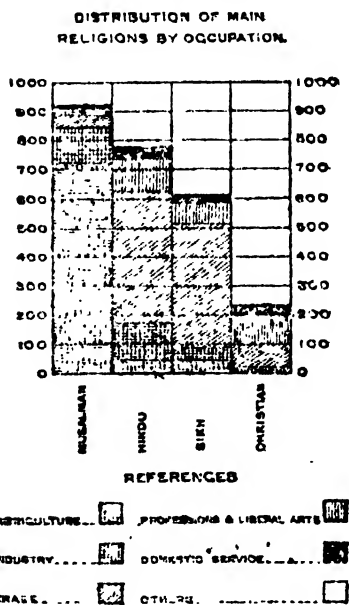
Distribution by districts



Dera Ismail Khan and least in Kohat. The reasons for the importance of particular occupations in each district have already been explained.

377. The diagram printed in the margin shows the distribution of the followers of each of the main religions, by occupation. The bulk of Musalmans live on agriculture, of Hindus and Sikhs on trade and Government service, and of Christians on Government service. The converse of the above distribution, viz. the composition of each main occupation by religion is illustrated by the marginal diagram.

Distribution by religion



followers of each of the main religions, by occupation. The bulk of Musalmans live on agriculture, of Hindus and Sikhs on trade and Government service, and of Christians on Government service. The converse of the above distribution, viz. the composition of each main occupation by religion is illustrated by the marginal diagram.

Distribution
by caste.

Adherence
to traditional
occupation.

378. The castes, which have adhered most to their traditional occupations, are named in the margin with the proportion of actual workers still following them.

The castes, whose traditional occupation is agriculture, seldom desert it for other means of livelihood. Between eight and nine-tenths of the agricultural castes of the Province claim it as their principal means of subsistence. It may be noted here, that agriculture

including field labour is the occupation, principal or subsidiary, which has drawn away a considerable number of those, who have deserted their traditional callings. 57 per cent. Machhis, 28 per cent. Qassabs, 25 per cent. Nais, 16 per cent. Sonars, 15 per cent. Tarkhans, 13 per cent. Telis and 12 per cent. Jhinwars are dependent upon agriculture. Of the artizan castes, more than 81 per cent. Kumhars, 85 per cent. Lohars, 88 per cent. Jolabas, 75 per cent. Tarkhans, 75 per cent. Telis, 71 per cent. Mochis, 82 per cent. Dhobis, 88 per cent. Rangrez, 82 per cent. Darzis are still faithful to their traditional occupation. No mechanical appliance has yet replaced the barber, but the adoption of Western system of shaving one's self, particularly with the safety razor, has reduced considerably the demand for barbers, of whom now 599 per mille are following their hereditary calling, the others striking out new lines for themselves. With the rise in the price of food-grains, agriculture has become more profitable, while most of the industrial occupations have become less so, owing to the competition of machine made goods. It is comparatively rare to find persons taking to a non-agricultural occupation, that is already the badge of a particular caste; ordinarily none but a Nai takes to shaving or cutting hair and none but a Jolaha will weave. The trading castes of Aroras and Khatri cannot, however, be absorbed by their traditional occupation; they have consequently taken to other pursuits, such as industry and Government service. The menials and scavengers have been anxious to better their position in society, by adopting more honourable and lucrative professions such as agriculture. The castes sharing most in Government service are Brahman 164 per mille, Sheikh 118, Penjara 99, Khatri 73, Jat 69, Tanaoli 67, Arora 54, Qureshi 52 and Turk 40 per mille.

Transport has mostly attracted Baluch 67 per mille, Bhatia 62, Lohar and Tarkhan 54, Jat 36, Khojas 38, Saiads 33 and Nai 30 per mille.

Caste.	Traditional occupation.	Actual workers per mille following traditional occupations.	Caste.	Traditional occupation.	Actual workers per mille following traditional occupations.
Arain ...	Agriculturists ...	807	Mallar ...	Agriculturists ...	898
Arora ...	Traders ...	704	Mallah ...	Boatmen ...	808
Awan ...	Agriculturists ...	894	Mirai ...	Ministrals and genealogists ...	855
Bhaghban ...	Do. ...	794	Mishwan ...	Agriculturists ...	679
Baluch ...	Do. ...	748	Mochi ...	Shoe-makers ...	711
Bhatia ...	Traders ...	668	Moghal ...	Agriculturists ...	886
Bhatiara ...	Bakers ...	874	Nai ...	Barbers ...	599
Brahman ...	Priests ...	500	Paracha ...	Traders ...	894
Chamar ...	Leather-workers ...	941	Pathan ...	Agriculturists ...	878
Chuhra ...	Sweepers and scavengers ...	751	Penjara ...	Cotton ginners ...	867
Darzi ...	Tailors ...	824	Qassab ...	Butchers ...	527
Dhobi ...	Washermen ...	827	Qureshi ...	Agriculturists and priests ...	806
Dhund ...	Agriculturists ...	852	Rajput ...	Agriculturists and military service ...	807
Gakkhar ...	Do. ...	925	Rangrez ...	Dyers ...	877
Gujar ...	Raisers of live-stock and milkmen ...	882	Saiads ...	Agriculturists and priests ...	840
Gurkha ...	Military servants ...	976	Sarara ...	Agriculturists ...	927
Jat ...	Agriculturists ...	707	Sonar ...	Goldsmiths ...	745
Jhinwar ...	Water-carriers and bakers ...	867	Swathi ...	Agriculturists ...	910
Jolaha ...	Weavers ...	877	Tanaoli ...	Do. ...	865
Karal ...	Agriculturists ...	950	Tarkhan ...	Carpenters ...	754
Kashmiri ...	Traders ...	802	Teli ...	Oil-pressers ...	753
Khatri ...	Do. ...	679	Turk ...	Agriculturists ...	920
Khoja ...	Do. ...	895			
Kumhar ...	Potters ...	808			
Lohar ...	Blacksmiths ...	849			

379. Taking all occupations together, there are 87 actual workers and 63 dependents for every 100 of the total population. The occupations, which show a larger percentage of dependents, are given in the margin. The breeders of cattle are materially helped by their children who usually tend the cattle at home or take them out for grazing, and consequently the percentage of actual workers in Order 1 (d) is 45. Women and children do not, as a rule, help in agriculture, trade or industries which explains why the occupations noted in the margin show small increases in the number of dependents as compared with the provincial average. Generally speaking, the proportion of dependents is low in occupations connected with unskilled manual labour, where children of the working classes augment the family income by working along with the male adults.

Workers and dependents.

Number of dependents per cent. of total workers and dependents.

Pasture and agriculture ...	67
Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	67
Furniture industries ...	67
Transport by road ...	65
Trade in textiles ...	65
Trade in skins... ..	64
Trade in wood... ..	64
Trade in metals ...	68
Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	73
Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	67
Trade in building materials ...	65
Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and the sciences ...	68
Law ...	70
Medicine ...	67

number of dependents as compared with the provincial average. Generally speaking, the proportion of dependents is low in occupations connected with unskilled manual labour, where children of the working classes augment the family income by working along with the male adults.

380. The total number of workers has risen from 734,570 (689,277 males and 45,293 females) to 850,068 (824,554 males and 25,514 females).

Occupations of females.

Group.	Occupation.	Number of females per 1,000 male workers.
1	Income from rent of agricultural land ...	45
5	Field labourers ...	149
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	45
26	Cotton spinning ...	23,088
38	Lace, crepe, embroideries, etc. ...	1,165
45	Basket-makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves	575
65	Rice pounders, huskers and flour grinders ...	527
67	Grain-parchers ...	57
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	68
103	Sweepers, scavengers... ..	205
147	Dealers in firewood, cowdung, etc....	83
167	Catechists, readers, church and Mission service ...	239
173	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc. ...	256
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners ...	122
181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen, other indoor servants...	377
187	Labourers and workers otherwise unspecified ...	82
189	Beggars, etc. ...	170
190	Prostitutes and procurers ...	3,285

During the last decade, the number of male workers has risen by 19 per cent., but that of females, who work, has declined by 43 per cent. Of the actual workers there is only 1 female to every 32 males, and while 65 males out of every 100 work for their livelihood, the similar proportion amongst females is 1 in 50. The occupations in which females work in any appreciable degree are noted in the margin.

Cotton spinning and the making of lace, crêpe (Groups 26 and 38) is, as was to be expected, entirely monopolized by females, while more than half the persons working as rice pounders and flour grinders as well as basket makers (Groups 65 and 45) belong to the same sex. In the group of compounders, midwives and vaccinators, etc., there are 256 female workers against every 1,000 men. The occupations of females may be divided into three main classes :—

- (1) Occupations in which females work independently of males—
Under this class would fall "income from rent of land," "food industries," such as of "flour grinders," "grain parchers," "midwifery," "dancing and singing."
- (2) Occupations in which females assist the males as in scavenging, selling special products of land such as vegetable, betel leaves, etc., or grass, by the wives of Chamars, grass-cutters, etc.
- (3) Occupations in which males and females work together and earn independent wages, such as field labourers.

The proportion of females to 1,000 male workers, for each district, is :—

By locality.

Hazara 14, Peshawar 31, Kohat 74,
Bannu 17, Dera Ismail Khan 61.

The map printed in the margin shows the proportion of female workers in each district.

Females and children working in factories.

The factory Census has shown that out of 1,465 operatives working in 39 industrial establishments of the Province employing at least 10 persons, not one was a female and only 17 were male children.

THE INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.

Reference to Statistics.

381. The industrial statistics, gathered at the present Census, refer only to those factories in which 10 or more persons were employed on the date of the Census. They are tabulated in the Imperial Table XXII, Parts I, II, III, VI (1) and (2). Part I gives the Provincial summary of the industrial establishments and classifies the persons employed in them. Part II gives the distribution by districts of the statistics shown in Part I, while Part III shows the industrial establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers. Part VI (1) gives the details of power employed for establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc., and Part VI (2) furnishes similar information for establishments using electric power generated on the premises. Detailed information based on these Imperial Tables is contained in the following Subsidiary Tables:—

I.—Distribution of industries and persons employed.

II.—Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

III.—Organisation of establishments. Subsidiary Tables IV, V and VI have not been prepared for the North-West Frontier Province.

VII.—Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

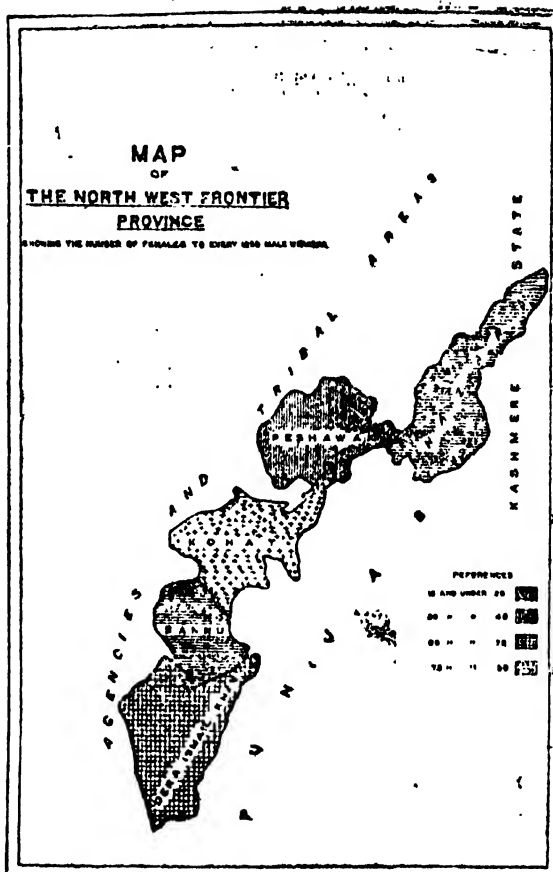
VIII.—Distribution of power.

General Statistics.

382. Industrially the Province is still in its infancy and except in the case of Government factories, it has hardly made any industrial improvement during the last decade. There are in the whole of the Province only 39 industrial establishments, in which 10 or more persons are employed. They find work for only 1,465 males including 39 managers (14 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 25 Indians), 53 supervisors and technical experts (15 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 38 Indians), 43 clerks (all Indians), 663 Indian skilled workmen and 667 unskilled labourers including 14 male children.

Factories using mechanical power.

Only 18 factories employing 484 men use mechanical power and the remaining 21 establishments, in which 981 persons work, use no mechanical power at all. Of those which use mechanical power, 1 is a cotton ginning factory, 2 saw mills, 1 walnut, 2 flour, ice, ginning and soda water, 1 motor car, carriage and general repairing of vehicles workshop, 5 ice, 1 ice and cotton ginning, 2 electric power factories, 1 printing press, 1



mechanical workshop and one waterworks. They employ 17 steam engines, 7 oil engines and 1 water engine of 529, 127½ and 12½ horse-power respectively. Only 3 factories use electric power generated on the premises. Of these 1 is an ice and cotton ginning factory and 2 electric power-houses, the total number of dynamos employed by them being 157, with a power of 215 Kilowatts.

Of the 21 establishments not using mechanical power 4 are connected with Kohat salt mines, 4 are brick and tile kilns, 3 are dairy farms, 3 printing presses, 2 motor car, carriage and general repairing of vehicles workshops, 1 saw mill, 1 bakery, 1 fodder compressing works, 1 tailoring firm and 1 railway workshop.

**Factories
not using
mechanical
power.**

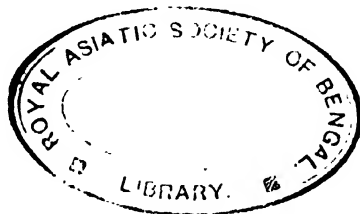
Of the 39 factories 18 are owned by Government, 7 by Musalmans, 10 by Hindus, 3 by Sikhs and 1 by a Parsi. Europeans and Anglo-Indians manage 14, Musalmans and Hindus 10 each, Sikhs 4 and Parsis 1.

**Ownership
and manage-
ment.**

383. Of the 39 establishments 4 (3 saw mills and 1 walnut factory) are located in Hazara, 17 (including 4 brick kilns, 3 printing presses, 1 cotton ginning, 1 bakery, 1 dairy farm, 1 tailoring, 1 motor car, carriage and general repairing of vehicles workshop, 1 ice and cotton ginning factory, 1 electric power factory and 3 ice factories) in Peshawar, 10 in Kohat, 5 in Bannu and 3 in Dera Ismail Khan. Industrial establishments connected with salt mines are confined to Kohat, while the textile industry in the Province is represented by a cotton ginning factory at Peshawar. Wood industry, represented by 3 saw mills and 1 walnut factory, is confined to Hazara.

**Distribution
by districts.**

Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu have got 1 dairy farm each. There are 3 ice factories in Peshawar and 1 each at Kohat and Bannu. Dera Ismail Khan has 2 flour, ice, ginning and soda water factories and 1 printing press.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—General distribution by occupation.

No. of Order.	CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of	
		Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ALL OCCUPATIONS	10,000	3,705	37	63
	A.—Production of raw materials	6,548	2,143	33	67
	I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION ...	6,548	2,142	33	67
1	Pasture and agriculture	6,544	2,141	33	67
1 (a)	Ordinary cultivation	6,483	2,117	33	67
1 (b)	Growers of special products and market gardening... ..	6	1	21	79
1 (c)	Forestry	13	5	38	67
1 (d)	Raising of farmstock	42	18	45	55
1 (e)	Raising of small animals	0.10	0.00	59	41
2	Fishing and hunting	2	1	49	51
	II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	2	1	41	59
5	Salt, etc.	2	1	41	59
	B.—Preparation and supply of material substances ...	2,059	803	39	61
	III.—INDUSTRY	1,259	500	40	60
6	Textiles	132	86	45	55
7	Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	14	6	41	59
8	Wood	152	61	40	60
9	Metals	123	45	37	63
10	Ceramics	98	32	37	63
11	Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	42	14	33	67
12	Food industries... ..	119	44	41	59
13	Industries of dress and the toilet	372	138	37	63
14	Furniture industries	5	2	33	67
15	Building industries	32	15	47	53
16	Construction of means of transport	2	1	43	57
17	Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive powers, etc.)	0.05	0.03	64	36
18	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	118	52	44	56
	IV.—TRANSPORT	174	65	37	63
20	Transport by water	14	5	37	63
21	Transport by road	127	45	35	65
22	Transport by rail	22	10	46	54
23	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	11	5	41	59
	V.—TRADE	626	238	38	62
24	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ...	19	7	39	61
25	Brokerage, commission and export	19	8	40	60
26	Trade in textiles	52	18	35	65
27	Trade in skins	7	2.6	38	62

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—concluded.—General distribution by occupation.

No. of Order.	CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of	
		Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Trade in wood	21	7.5	36	64
29	Trade in metals	1	0.5	33	66
30	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	2	1	27	73
31	Trade in chemical products	1	0.4	43	57
32	Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	23	10	33	61
33	Other trade in food-stuffs	206	79	38	62
34	Trade in clothing and toilet articles	17	6	33	67
35	Trade in furniture	3	1	40	60
36	Trade in building materials	1	0.4	35	65
37	Trade in means of transport	10	4	39	61
38	Trade in fuel	8	3	39	61
39	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and the sciences	5	1.6	32	68
40	Trade of other sorts	228	88	39	61
	C.—Public administration and liberal arts	911	544	60	40
	VI.—PUBLIC FORCE	463	366	79	21
41	Army	381	328	86	14
43	Air force	1	1	100	...
44	Police	81	37	46	54
	VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	124	50	41	59
45	Public administration	124	50	41	59
	VIII.—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS	324	128	39	61
46	Religion	194	78	40	60
47	Law	9	3	30	70
48	Medicine	40	13	33	67
49	Instruction	21	8	38	62
50	Letters and arts and sciences	60	26	43	57
	D.—Miscellaneous	482	215	45	55
	IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	37	14	38	62
51	Persons living principally on their income	37	14	38	62
	X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	93	46	49	51
52	Domestic service... ..	93	46	49	51
	XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	243	105	43	57
53	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	243	105	43	57
	XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	109	50	46	54
54	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	11	11	100	...
55	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	98	39	40	60

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—*Distribution by occupation in Natural Divisions.*

Sub-class No.	OCCUPATION (CLASS AND SUB-CLASS).	Number per mille of total population supported in	
		Hazara.	Trans-Indus District.
1	2	3	4
	A.—Production of raw materials	772	627
I	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	772	627
II	Exploitation of minerals ... ..	...	...
	B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	155	229
III	Industry	117	132
IV	Transport	5	22
V	Trade	33	75
	C.—Public administration and liberal arts	37	90
VI	Public Force	15	37
VII	Public Administration	3	15
VIII	Professions and Liberal Arts	19	33
	D.—Miscellaneous	36	54
IX	Persons living on their income	3	1
X	Domestic service	10	9
XI	Insufficiently described occupations	13	29
XII	Unproductive	10	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—*Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in Natural Divisions and Districts.*

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	AGRICULTURE.				INDUSTRY (INCLUDING MINES).				COMMERCE.			
	Population supported by agriculture.	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage on agricultural population of		Population supported by industry.	Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage on industrial population of		Population supported by commerce.	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage on commercial population of	
			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N.-W. F. P. (Total Districts) ..	1,488,229	661	33	67	288,208	128	40	60	181,849	81	38	62
Hazara ..	476,507	760	38	62	73,228	118	39	61	23,381	37	32	68
Trans-Indus Districts	1,011,722	621	32	68	214,985	132	40	60	158,468	97	38	62
Peshawar ..	623,425	667	32	68	100,554	121	40	60	72,505	80	37	63
Kohat ..	124,014	579	32	68	40,202	188	32	68	17,722	83	40	60
Bannu ..	123,745	501	34	66	23,320	119	41	59	33,971	138	39	61
Dera Ismail Khan ..	141,538	533	33	67	35,909	138	48	52	34,270	131	39	61

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	PROFESSIONS.				OTHERS.			
	Population supported by the professions.	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage on professional population of		Population supported by all other occupations not included under heads agriculture, industry, commerce and the professions.	Proportion per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage on population of	
			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
N.-W. F. P. (Total Districts)...	74,045	33	39	61	219,009	97	51	49
Hazara ..	11,608	19	43	57	37,690	60	48	52
Trans-Indus Districts	62,437	38	38	62	181,379	112	53	47
Peshawar ..	25,427	28	38	62	76,456	84	53	47
Kohat ..	6,421	30	43	57	25,761	120	51	49
Bannu ..	23,667	93	31	69	36,081	143	43	57
Dera Ismail Khan ..	6,922	27	47	53	43,128	165	61	39

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).*

Order No.	OCCUPATION (CLASS OR SUB-CLASS).	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturists.			
		N.-W. F. Province (including Agencies)	Hazara.	Trans-Indus districts.	Trans-frontier posts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A.—Production of raw materials	2	0.4	3	...
	I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	2	0.4	3	...
1(a)	Ordinary cultivation	0.9	...	1	...
1(c)	Forestry	204	81	412	...
1(d)	Raising of farm-stock	90	13	132	...
	II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	104	...	104	...
	B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	97	66	105	114
	III.—INDUSTRY	88	58	98	144
6	Textiles	79	23	104	...
7	Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	43	71	35	...
8	Wood	99	126	90	...
9	Metals	188	110	149	111
12	Food industries	48	16	53	...
13	Industries of dress and the toilet	91	42	107	304
10, 11, 14 to 18	Others	86	62	95	...
	IV.—TRANSPORT	94	62	98	...
	V.—TRADE	117	102	119	107
26	Trade in textiles	81	261	68	69
27	Trade in wood	81	...	85	...
32	Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	6	81	2	30
	Others	127	94	132	111
	C.—Public administration and liberal arts	96	64	131	35
	VI.—PUBLIC FORCE...	57	24	79	37
	VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	120	147	134	...
	VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	197	92	222	...
	D.—Miscellaneous	61	75	53	363
	IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	182	338	150	...
	X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	28	2	34	309
	XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	79	93	69	374
	XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	20	73	6	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation), North-West Frontier Province including Agencies.

Land-lords (rent receivers).		Cultivators (rent payers).		Farm servants, field labourers and agents, etc.	
Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total ...	1,767	Total ...	1,323	Total ...	1,702
Rent-payees ...	818	Rent-receivers ...	76	Rent-receivers ...	33
Field-labourers ...	408	Labourers (agricultural) ...	115	Rent payees ...	28
Service of State ...	346	General labourers ...	455	General labourers ...	680
Money-lenders and wheat-sellers.	129	Government servants of all kinds.	24	Village watchmen ...	61
Other traders of all kinds ...	110	Money-lenders and grain dealers.	48	Cattle-breeders and milkmen	69
Priests, ministers, etc. ...	126	Other traders of all kinds ...	71	Fishermen and boatmen ...	54
Clerks of all kinds ...	71	Cattle-breeders and milkmen	78	Rice-pounders ...	56
Schoolmasters ...	42	Village watchmen ...	86	Weavers ...	289
Lawyers ...	...	Weavers ...	90	Potters ...	211
Estate agents and managers	7	Barbers ...	82	Leather-workers ...	151
Medical practitioners ...	28	Potters ...	68	Washermen ...	4
Artisans ...	177	Blacksmith and carpenters ...	104	Blacksmiths and carpenters ...	45
Others ...	5	Others ...	86	Others ...	41

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.*

Group No.	OCCUPATION (SUB-CLASS AND ORDER).	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	ALL OCCUPATIONS	824,554	25,514	31
	I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	480,829	10,951	23
	1.—PASTURES AND AGRICULTURE	480,370	10,951	23
	1 (a)—ORDINARY CULTIVATION	474,842	10,931	23
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	231,226	10,384	45
2	Ordinary cultivators	239,526	...	...
5	Field labourers	8,668	547	149
	1 (c)—FORESTRY	1,018	...	...
	1 (d)—RAISING OF FARM STOCK	4,221	20	5
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	3,924	20	5
	II.—Exploitation of minerals	183	...	...
	III.—Industry	106,858	7,847	73
	6.—TEXTILES	18,998	2,642	155
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	2,358	167	45
26	Cotton spinning	96	2,316	23,083
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	10,969	171	16
29	Rope, twine and string	88	...	...
30	Other fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	181	...	...
35	Silk weavers	219	...	...
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	2,302	56	23
38	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	79	92	1,166
	7.—HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM	1,295	17	13
	8.—WOOD	12,545	1,519	121
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar material	2,644	1,510	676
	10.—CERAMICS	7,214	198	27
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	5,946	198	33
	11.—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO-CALLED AND ANALOGOUS	3,115	75	24
62	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	2,857	75	26
	12.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	9,598	1,453	151
65	Rice-pounders and huskers and flour grinders	2,474	1,303	527
67	Grain parchers, etc.	2,557	145	57
	13.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	30,747	926	30
76	Hat, cap and turban makers	784	...	...
77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers on linen	5,266	71	13
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	10,508	719	68
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	5,290	186	26
	15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES	3,374	80	24
83	Brick-layers and masons	2,738	80	29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—(continued).—Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	OCCUPATION (SUB-CLASS AND ORDER).	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	18.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES ...	10,945	937	86
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc....	4,566	937	205
	IV.—Transport ...	14,795	13	1
	21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD ...	10,313	3	0.3
	22.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL ...	2,307	10	4
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance coolies and porters employed on railway premises ...	297	10	34
	V.—Trade ...	54,410	242	4
	24.—BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE ...	1,698	4	2
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money-changers and brokers and their employees ...	1,698	4	2
	26.—TRADE IN TEXTILES ...	4,138	...	...
	28.—TRADE IN WOOD ...	1,724	...	...
	32.—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC. ...	2,240	34	15
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees	1,805	34	19
	33.—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS ...	18,079	63	3
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oils, salt and other condiments ...	8,028	35	4
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	1,560	27	17
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf vegetables, fruits and arcanut sellers ...	2,416	20	8
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	2,051	1	0.5
	37.—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT ...	872	7	3
143	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	730	7	2
	38.—TRADE IN FUEL ...	683	57	53
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	683	57	53
	39.—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTIERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES ...	359	1	3
149	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	193	1	5
	40.—TRADE OF OTHER SORTS... ...	20,125	56	3
152	General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified ...	19,009	50	3
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc. ...	977	6	6
	VI.—Public force ...	83,971	...	...
	VII.—Public administration ...	11,565	...	...
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts ...	28,614	657	23
	46.—RELIGION ...	17,693	155	9
165	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	7,769	81	10
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ...	9,887	53	5
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ...	48	11	229
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors ...	439	10	20
	49.—MEDICINE ...	2,751	267	97
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	1,763	14	8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—(concluded)—Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	OCCUPATION (SUB-CLASS AND ORDER).	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	988	253	266
	40.—INSTRUCTION ...	1,707	127	74
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	1,634	127	78
	50.—LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES ...	5,794	168	19
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers ...	4,537	107	24
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals ...	339	1	3
	IX.—Persons living on their income ...	2,837	347	122
	51.—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME ...	2,837	347	122
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners ...	2,837	347	122
	X.—Domestic service ...	8,349	2,199	263
	52.—DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	8,349	2,199	263
181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants...	5,838	2,199	377
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	22,340	1,704	76
	53.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION ...	22,340	1,704	76
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	20,893	1,704	82
	XII.—Unproductive ...	10,003	1,554	155
	54.—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS ...	2,554	82	32
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses ...	2,554	82	32
	55.—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES ...	7,449	1,472	198
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	7,381	1,252	170
190	Procurers and prostitutes ...	68	230	3,235

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Selected occupations.*

Group No.	OCCUPATION (SUB-CLASS AND ORDER).	Population exported in.			Percentage of variation in	
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	1,501,855	1,492,128	1,377,195	+ 0.7	+ 8
	1.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE ...	1,501,823	1,491,639	1,376,771	+ 0.6	+ 8
1	Income from rent of agricultural land ...	745,857	804,102	43,963	—7	+ 1684
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	726,472	617,013	1,279,439	+ 18	—52
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. ...	854	528	* 2	—32	+ 26,050
4	Farm servants ...	1,013	49,081	37,905	—70	+ 32
5	Field labourers ...	13,734				
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanuts, etc., growers ...	1,305	2,783	1,391	—53	+ 95
9	Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	2,557	1,092	* 1,613	+ 51	+ 5
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	827	179	* 4,161	+ 83	—96
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	347	364	2,089	—5	—83
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) ...	32	16	* 25	+ 100	—86
14	Herdsman, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ...	8,819	13,513	* 11,708	—35	+ 15
	2.—FISHING AND HUNTING ...	532	489	424	+ 9	+ 15
17	Fishing ...	469	423	* 406	+ 11	+ 4
19	Hunting ...	63	66	* 18	—5	+ 267
	II.—Exploitation of minerals ...	447	285	889	+ 57	—67
	3.—MINES ...	...	45	815	...	—94
	4.—SALT, etc. ...	447	240	54	+ 86	+ 344
	III.—Industry ...	238,849	253,557	243,008	+ 14	+ 4
	6.—TEXTILES ...	43,994	47,929	61,704	—8	—22
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	6,411	3,432	6,482	+ 87	—47
26	Cotton spinning ...	2,808	34,599	41,002	—21	—17
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	21,614				
29	Rope, twine and string ...	244	258	* 570	—4	—56
31	Wool carding and spinning ...	231	485	* 773	+ 193	—37
32	Weaving of woollen blankets ...	616				
33	Weaving of woollen carpets ...	573				
35	Silk weavers ...	655	373	288	+ 76	+ 32
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ...	6,979	7,590	7,410	—8	+ 2
	7.—HIDES, SKINS, AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM... ...	3,236	4,304	4,159	—25	+ 3
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc. ...	1,117	1,774	* 1,901	—37	—7
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water-bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	1,977	2,472	* 550	—20	+ 249
41	Furriers ...	...	58	* 52	...	+ 8
43	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button) ...	142	2	* 1,083	+ 7,000	—100

* Approximate figures only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—(continued)—Selected occupations.

Group No.	OCCUPATION (SUB-CLASS AND ORDER).	Population supported in			Percentage of variation in	
		1931.	1911.	1931.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8.—WOOD	34,818	20,012	18,398	+19	+63
43	Sawyers	3,191	27,855	*15,529	-1	+79
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	24,449				
45	Basket-makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar material	7,178	2,157	* 2,675	+233	-25
	9.—METALS	28,303	25,046	28,085	+13	-11
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	26,575	23,508	* 27,303	+13	-14
49	Workers in brass copper and bell metal	867	470	103	-22	+856
	10.—CERAMICS	20,288	15,043	13,358	+35	+13
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	17,192	12,994	11,657	+32	+11
	11.—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO-CALLED AND ANALOGOUS	9,597	5,645	4,298	+70	+31
62	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	8,840	5,094	3,831	+74	+33
	12.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	27,207	25,928	33,004	+5	-21
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	6,772	9,061	11,445	-25	-21
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	227	162	6,255	+40	-97
67	Grain parchers, etc.	6,693	4,980	5,851	+24	-7
68	Butchers	9,515	8,627	7,167	+10	+20
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	364	91	* 11	+300	+727
72	Sweetmeat-makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	2,930	2,465	1,804	+21	+37
73	Brewers and distillers ... ..	...	207	33	...	+527
	13.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	85,423	71,020	60,717	+20	+17
77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers on linen	18,369	11,097	8,048	+66	+38
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	26,226	29,805	26,516	-12	+12
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	18,559	6,485	6,089	+109	+6
81	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers	24,723	21,944	18,368	+13	+19
	14.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES	1,160	1,381	...	-16	...
	15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES	7,403	8,016	8,689	-8	-8
85	Lime burners, cement workers... ..	152	100	80	+52	+25
83	Excavators and well sinkers	283	91	114	+162	-20
	16.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT	417	837	...	-50	...
	17.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES (HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, MOTIVE POWERS, etc.)	11	14	...	-21	...
	18.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	26,992	18,345	10,686	+47	+72
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments	528	303	* 114	+73	+166
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	16,008	10,137	* 9,542	+58	+6
101	Other including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race-course service, huntsmen, etc.	219	288	85	-24	+239

* Approximate figures only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—(continued)—Selected occupations.

Group No.	OCCUPATION (SUB-CLASS AND ORDER).	Population supported in			Percentage of variation in	
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc. ...	31	7,181	...	+ 34	...
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ...	9,509				
	IV.—Transport ...	39,887	47,774	40,180	-17	+19
	20.—TRANSPORT BY WATER ...	3,201	2,621	4,310	+22	-39
107	Ship-owners and their employees, ship-brokers, ship-officers, engineers, mariners and firemen ...	60	33	6	+ 82	+ 450
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals including construction ...	1,183	931	* 1,810	+ 23	- 83
110	Boat-owners, boatmen and towmen ...	1,958	1,627	3,494	+ 20	- 35
	21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD ...	29,250	40,166	33,142	-27	+21
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ...	3,083	2,405	* 1,056	+ 24	+ 23
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically-driven vehicles including trams ...	684	8,390	3,112	-11	+169
114	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles ...	6,747				
115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners ...	221	360	408	-39	-12
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers ...	13,439	24,184	27,282	-44	-11
117	Porters and messengers ...	5,077	4,747	882	+ 7	+1,148
	22.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL ...	4,994	3,259	1,509	+ 53	+116
118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	4,855	2,915	* 1,300	+ 49	+124
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance, coolies and porters employed on railway premises ...	639	844	* 210	+ 88	+ 64
	23.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES ...	2,442	1,728	1,199	+ 41	+ 44
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ...	2,442	1,728	1,199	+ 41	+ 44
	V.—Trade ...	148,738	143,241	107,242	+0.3	+34
	24.—BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE ...	4,309	3,037	2,879	+ 42	+ 5
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	4,309	3,037	2,879	+ 42	+ 5
	25.—BROKERAGE COMMISSION AND EXPORT ...	4,424	2,058	2,877	+115	-3
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse-owners and employees ...	4,424	2,058	* 2,877	+115	-3
	26.—TRADE IN TEXTILES ...	11,887	13,056	8,895	-9	+47
123	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	11,887	13,056	8,895	-9	+47
	27.—TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHER AND FURS ...	1,659	2,071	1,713	-20	+21
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horns, etc., and articles made from these ...	1,659	2,071	* 1,713	-20	+21
	28.—TRADE IN WOOD ...	4,758	6,095	6,121	-22	-0.4
	29.—TRADE IN METALS ...	362	229	227	+ 59	+ 0.9
126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. ...	362	229	* 227	+ 59	+ 0.9
	30.—TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES ...	604	284	221	+113	+28
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tile ...	604	284	221	+113	+28

* Approximate figures only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—(continued)—Selected occupations.

Group No.	OCCUPATION (SUB-CLASS AND ORDER).	Population supported in			Percentage of variation in	
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	31.—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS ...	197	337	* 553	-42	-39
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc) ...	197	337	* 553	-42	-39
	32.—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC. ...	5,881	6,120	1,321	-4	+363
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	1,160	611	* 873	+81	-27
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employes ...	4,721	5,479	* 510	-14	+9,74
	33.—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS ...	47,188	49,072	33,828	-4	+45
131	Fish dealers ...	19	14	300	+36	-95
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	20,491	25,078	8,052	-18	+211
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	4,891	6,056	* 1,150	-19	+423
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	1,545	1,430	* 1,393	+6	+7
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arcca nut sellers ...	5,878	6,388	8,656	-7	-27
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	8,353	3,655	6,451	+129	-43
137	Tobacco, opium, gauje, etc., sellers ...	901	674	* 1,377	+34	-51
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	502	232	* 1,792	+116	-87
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	4,658	5,570	4,405	-17	+26
	34.—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES.	3,965	3,237	* 2,088	+22	+55
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ...	3,965	3,237	* 2,088	+22	+55
	35.—TRADE IN FURNITURE ...	707	725	2,057	-2	-65
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	833	89	* 1,002	+754	-96
	36.—TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS ...	275	88	66	+213	+33
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials ...	275	88	66	+213	+33
	37.—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT ...	2,228	1,553	* 1,658	+43	-6
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	1,891	1,553	* 1,658	+22	-6
	38.—TRADE IN FUEL ...	1,919	1,069	* 107	+80	+900
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	1,919	1,069	* 107	+80	+900
	39.—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES ...	1,111	1,093	1,264	+2	-13
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	644	* 403	* 524	+60	-23
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	89	427	* 598	-77	-20
	40.—TRADE IN OTHER SORTS ...	52,264	53,117	40,171	-2	+32
151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc. ...	371	86	...	+331	...
152	General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified ...	49,042	51,160	37,072	-4	+38
154	Other traders (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets) ...	124	142	366	-13	-61

* Approximate figures only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—(continued)—Selected occupations.

Group No.	OCCUPATION (SUB-CLASS AND ORDER).	Population supported in			Percentage of variations in	
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	VI.—Public force	106,248	55,829	59,858	+90	-6
	41.—ARMY	87,508	40,555	45,918	+116	-12
155	Army (Imperial)	87,508	40,555	45,918	+116	-12
	43.—AIR FORCE	258	...	...	...	...
	44.—POLICE	18,422	15,274	13,715	+21	+11
159	Police	11,253	8,631	*8,234	+30	+4
160	Village watchmen	7,220	6,643	*6,457	+9	+8
	VII.—Public administration	28,381	24,634	11,057	+15	+123
	45.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	28,381	24,634	11,057	+15	+123
161	Service of the State	22,043	17,588	*2,001	+25	+508
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States	170	1,689	1,781	-80	-8
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service	2,084	2,191	2,719	-5	-19
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	4,084	8,266	*8,690	+25	-12
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	74,392	51,795	38,973	+44	+33
	46.—RELIGION	44,471	38,923	26,470	+14	+47
165	Priests and ministers	29,849	22,972	7,499	-9	+206
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	21,988	12,854	407	+71	+3,058
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	97	71	*15,679	+87	-99
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors	1,537	8,026	*2,834	-49	+49
	47.—LAW	2,229	1,141	1,283	+95	-11
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including kazi, law agents and mukhtars	435	210	*158	+81	+57
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition-writers, etc.	1,794	991	1,130	+99	-20
	48.—MEDICINE	9,174	2,555	2,755	+259	-7
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	5,827	1,901	*1,697	+207	+14
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, massoures, etc.	3,347	654	1,058	+412	-40
	49.—INSTRUCTION	4,807	2,432	2,872	+98	-15
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	4,594	2,432	*2,872	+98	-15
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	223				
	50.—LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES	13,711	6,744	5,593	+103	+21
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	848	165	*140	+111	+11
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers	10,752	5,140	4,253	+109	+21
	IX.—Persons living on their income	8,464	5,750	13,191	+47	-56
	51.—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME	8,464	5,750	13,191	+47	-56
180	Proprietors (other than agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners	8,464	5,750	*13,191	+47	-56

* Approximate figures only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—(concluded)—Selected occupations.

Group No. 1	OCCUPATION (SUB-CLASS AND ORDER). 2	Population supported in			Percentage of variation in	
		1921. 3	1911. 4	1901. 5	1911-1921. 6	1901-1911. 7
	X.—Domestic service	21,315	39,208	38,313	-46	+2
	52.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	21,315	39,208	38,313	-46	+2
181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants	16,482	35,076	38,902	-54	-8
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	4,303	3,532	4,708	+24	-25
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	55,665	73,643	90,073	-24	-18
	53.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION	55,665	73,643	90,073	-24	-18
184	Manufacturers, business-men and contractors otherwise unspecified	3,697	2,830	1,158	+30	+145
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ... ..	...	424	*4,100	...	-90
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	51,968	70,023	84,815	-26	-17
	XII.—Unproductive	25,022	22,627	43,583	+11	-48
	54.—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS	2,636	1,551	1,388	+70	+12
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	2,636	1,551	1,388	+70	+12
	55.—DEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES	22,386	21,076	42,195	+6	-50
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	22,050	21,076	42,195	+6	-50
190	Procurers and prostitutes	336				

* Approximate figures only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—Occupations of selected Castes.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
ARAIN.			BHATIA.		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	818	1	Industry ...	67	31
Ordinary cultivation ...	807	1	Transport ...	63	...
Others ...	9	...	Trade ...	668	3
Transport ...	20	...	Public administration ...	25	...
Public force ...	25	...	Professions and liberal arts ...	56	...
Public administration ...	26	...	Persons living on their income ...	102	4
Professions and liberal arts ...	60	...	Others ...	20	...
Domestic service ...	29	...	BHATIARA.		
Others ...	24	...	Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	24	9
ARORA.			Industry ...	874	2
Industry ...	108	14	Public administration ...	20	...
Transport ...	20	...	Labourers otherwise unspecified ..	51	2
Trade ...	704	0.8	Others ...	31	...
Public administration ...	54	...	BRAHMAN.		
Professions and liberal arts ...	64	2	Industry... ..	30	130
Persons living on their income ...	23	15	Trade ...	113	...
Others ...	26	4	Public force ...	164	...
AWAN.			Professions and liberal arts ...	585	4
Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	907	1	Religions ...	550	4
Ordinary cultivation ...	894	1	Others ...	35	3
Others ...	13	6	Persons living on their own income	29	9
Public force ...	27	...	Unproductive (inmates of jails, hospitals, beggars, etc.) ...	32	...
Others ...	66	17	Others ...	47	0.4
BAGHBAN.			CHAMAR.		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	819	0.6	Industry ...	941	1
Ordinary cultivation ...	794	0.6	Unproductive (inmates of jail, hospitals, beggars, etc.) ...	34	...
Others ...	25	...	Others ...	25	...
Industry ...	99	...	CHUHRA.		
Labourers otherwise unspecified...	53	...	Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	29	...
Others ...	29	3	Industry ...	751	20
BALUCH.			Labourers otherwise unspecified ...	60	19
Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	767	1	Unproductive (inmates of jail, hospitals, beggars, etc.) ...	131	74
Ordinary cultivation ...	743	0.7	Others ...	29	...
Others ...	24	65			
Transport ...	67	1			
Public force ...	95	...			
Public administration ...	20	...			
Others ...	51	21			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(continued).—Occupations of selected Castes.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
DARZI.			JAT.		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	49	5	Exploitation of animals and vegetation... ..	726	3
Industry	824	1	Cultivation	707	4
Public administration	46	...	Others	19	...
Professions and liberal arts	35	...	Transport	36	...
Others	46	98	Public force	69	...
DHOBI.			Professions and liberal arts	19	11
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	70	...	Labourers otherwise unspecified... ..	102	18
Industry	827	1	Others	48	11
Labourers otherwise unspecified	45	...	JHINWAR.		
Others	58	...	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	115	...
DHUND.			Domestic service	867	2
Exploitation of animals and vegetation... ..	899	1	Others	18	...
Cultivation	852	1	JOLAHA.		
Others	47	8	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	31	16
Transport	35	...	Industry	877	0·3
Public force	30	...	Professions and liberal arts	33	...
Others	36	89	Labourers otherwise unspecified	27	...
GAKKHAR.			Others	32	10
Exploitation of animals and vegetation... ..	946	2	KARAL.		
Cultivation	925	2	Exploitation of animals and vegetation... ..	968	...
Others	21	24	Cultivation	950	...
Public force	21	...	Others	18	...
Others	33	7	Others	32	...
GUJAR.			KASHMIRI.		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation... ..	908	2	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	52	...
Cultivation	16	5	Trade... ..	802	0·5
Raisers of live-stock and milkmen	882	1	Professions and liberal arts	43	...
Others	10	5	Labourers otherwise unspecified	59	...
Public force	24	...	Unproductive (inmates of jails, hospitals, beggars, etc.)	28	2
Others	68	3	Others	21	...
GURKHA.			KHATRI.		
Public force (army)	975	...	Industry	97	5
Labourers otherwise unspecified... ..	22	...	Transport	28	...
Others	3	...	Trade	679	0·5
			Public force	46	...
			Public administration	27	...
			Professions and liberal arts	46	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(continued).—Occupations of selected Castes.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
KHATRI—concluded.			MIRASI.		
Persons living on their income ...	45	7	Professions and liberal arts	855	1
Others ...	32	4	Labourers otherwise unspecified...	33	6
KHOJA.			Unproductive (inmates of jails, hospitals, beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.) ...	76	9
Transport ...	38	...	Others ...	37	36
Trade... ..	895	...	MISHWANI.		
Persons living on their income ...	29	...	Exploitation of animals and vegetation... ..	720	...
Others ...	38	40	Cultivation	679	...
KUMHAR.			Others	41	...
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	59	1	Public force	280	...
Industry	808	0.1	MOCHI.		
Professions and liberal arts ..	27	571	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	221	0.6
Labourers otherwise unspecified ...	67	1	Industry	711	2
Unproductive (inmates of jails, hospitals, beggars, etc.) ...	20	39	Trade	21	...
Others	19	...	Labourers otherwise unspecified...	30	7
LOHAR.			Others	17	33
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	23	4	MOGHAL.		
Industry	849	...	Exploitation of animals and vegetation... ..	882	...
Transport	54	...	Cultivation	866	...
Labourers otherwise unspecified...	35	...	Others	16	...
Others	39	...	Transport	51	...
MACHHI.			Professions and liberal arts ...	50	...
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	573	2	Others	17	...
Domestic service	258	193	NAL.		
Labourers otherwise unspecified...	85	...	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	354	0.3
Unproductive (inmates of jails, hospitals, beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.) ...	84	...	Industry	599	0.1
MALIAR.			Transport	30	...
Exploitation of animals and vegetation... ..	919	...	Professions and liberal arts ...	29	...
Cultivation	893	...	Labourers otherwise unspecified, and contractors etc	37	...
Others	26	...	Unproductive (inmates of jails, hospitals, beggars, vagrants and prostitutes)	23	14
Public force	40	...	Others	28	15
Others	41	70	PARACHA.		
MALLAH.			Industry	25	...
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	94	...	Trade... ..	894	0.4
Transport	803	...	Public administration	31	...
Trade	23	...	Others	50	...
Professions and liberal arts ...	46	...			
Others	35	21			

SUSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(continued).—Occupations of selected Castes.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
PATHAN.			RANGREZ.		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	885	3	Industry ...	877	0.3
Cultivation and military service ...	873	3	Professions and liberal arts ...	30	...
Others ...	12	8	Labourers otherwise unspecified...	62	...
Industry ...	24	133	Others ...	31	...
Labourers otherwise unspecified ...	27	8	SAIAD.		
Others ...	64	7	Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	853	1
PENJARA.			Cultivation and priests ..	840	1
Industry ...	867	...	Others ...	13	4
Public force ...	35	...	Transport ...	33	...
Public administration ...	61	...	Public force ...	22	...
Others ...	34	...	Unproductive (inmates of jails, hospitals, beggars, vagrants and prostitutes) ...	44	0.1
QASSAB.			Others ...	48	7
Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	277	1	SARARA.		
Industry ...	527	0.3	Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	971	...
Trade ...	61	...	Cultivation ...	927	...
Public force ...	26	...	Others ...	44	...
Public administration ...	43	...	Unproductive ...	24	...
Insufficiently described occupation and labourers otherwise unspecified ...	43	4	Others ...	5	78
Others ...	23	57	SHEIKH.		
QURESHI.			Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	345	0.1
Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	823	1	Transport ...	34	...
Cultivation and priests ...	809	1	Trade... ..	311	2
Others ...	14	...	Public force ...	91	...
Public force ...	28	...	Public administration ...	27	...
Public administration ...	24	...	Professions and liberal arts ...	19	...
Insufficiently described occupations ...	35	...	Insufficiently described occupation	67	...
Unproductive inmates of jails, hospitals, beggars, vagrants and prostitutes ...	50	...	Unproductive (inmates of jails, beggars, etc.) ...	92	...
Others ...	40	3	Others ...	14	15
RAJPUT.			SONAR.		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	819	1	Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	156	...
Cultivation and military service ...	807	1	Industry ...	745	...
Others ...	12	9	Trade ...	23	...
Industry ...	71	50	Public administration ...	33	...
Trade ...	63	...	Others ...	38	...
Others ...	47	4			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(concluded).—Occupations of selected Castes.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupa- tion.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
SWATHI.			ANGLO-INDIANS—concluded.		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation...	917	0.4	Trade	23	...
Cultivation	910	0.4	Public force	193	...
Others	7	1	Public administration	193	...
Others	83	8	Professions and liberal arts	204	...
TANAOLI.			Others	23	...
Exploitation of animals and vegetation...	874	1	ARMENIANS.		
Cultivation	865	0.4	Trade	1,000	...
Others	9	25			
Public force	67	...			
Others	59	14			
TARKHAN.					
Exploitation of animals and vegeta- tion	149	2			
Industry	754	0.3			
Transport	54	...			
Others	40	9			
TELI.					
Exploitation of animal and vegeta- tion	126	2			
Industry	753	1			
Trade	31	...			
Insufficiently described occupation ...	27	...			
Unproductive (inmates of jails, hospitals, etc)	38	1,567			
Others	25	...			
TURK.					
Exploitation of animals vegetation	943	...			
Cultivation and military service	920	...			
Others	23	...			
Public administration	40	...			
Others	17	...			
EUROPEANS.					
Transport	83	...			
Public force	924	...			
Professions and liberal arts	29	19			
Others	14	...			
ANGLO-INDIANS.					
Industry	80	...			
Transport	284	...			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX, PART I—Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 and 10th March 1911 on Railways and in the Irrigation Department.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		REMARKS.
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	
RAILWAYS.					
Total persons employed	36	23	14,136	4,224	
Persons directly employed	36	23	7,161	2,529	
Officers	14	7	7	...	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem ...	22	15	219	17	
" " from Rs. 20 to 75 per mensem ...	...	1	3,700	333	
" " under Rs. 20 per mensem ...	...	...	3,225	2,174	
Persons indirectly employed ... ..	...	...	6,955	1,635	
Contractors ... ..	...	...	117	83	
Contractors' regular employees ... ..	...	...	208	102	
Coolies ... ..	...	...	6,630	1,510	
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.					
Total persons employed	6	26	2,918	11,283	
Persons indirectly employed	6	26	1,340	2,906	
Officers	5	13	13	5	
Upper subordinates ... ..	...	13	24	20	
Lower "	1	...	98	208	
Clerks ... ..	...	...	75	70	
Peons and other servants ... ..	...	...	1,002	745	
Coolies ... ..	...	...	128	1,158	
Persons indirectly employed ... ..	...	...	1,578	9,077	
Contractors ... ..	...	...	101	250	
Contractors' regular employees ... ..	...	...	91	307	
Coolies ... ..	...	...	1,386	* 8,520	* 4,623 of these were employed on the Upper Swat River Canal in the Malakand Agency.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—PART II (concluded)—Number of persons employed in the Post Office and Telegraph Department on the 18th March 1921 and 10th March 1911.

Class of persons employed.	POST OFFICE.				TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.				REMARKS.
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	
Total persons employed	8	6	1,124	974	36	52	166	253	
(1) POST AND TELEGRAPHS	8	6	1,000	866	36	52	128	168	
Supervising officers (including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these)...	4	2	15	4	2	1	...	...
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	4	4	119	89	...	...	...	...
Signalling establishment, including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employees	...	...	...	...	34	51	8	12	
Miscellaneous agents, School masters, Station masters, etc.	...	...	137	181	...	...	...	...
Clerks of all kinds	...	...	284	95	...	...	29	4	
Postmen	...	...	252	363	...	...	...	...
Skilled labour establishment including foremen, instrument-makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, linemen and line-riders and other employees	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	63	
Unskilled labour establishment, including line coolies, cable guards, battery-men, telegraph messengers, peons and other employees	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	89	
Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen, bearers and others	...	...	158	184	...	...	...	...
(2) RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE	...	...	6	22	...	...	...	...
Supervising Officers (including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerks of all kinds	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Sorters	...	...	5		...	...	...	...
Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...
(3) COMBINED OFFICES	...	...	58	86	...	...	38	85	
Signallers	...	...	8	59	...	...	...	...
Messengers and other servants	...	...	50	27	...	...	35	85	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*Distribution of Industries and persons employed.*

General distribution of Industries and persons employed.																
Industrial establishment.	Total number of establishments.	Districts, where chiefly located	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.													
			Total.						Direction, supervision and clerical.		Skilled workmen.		Unskilled labourers.			
			Europeans or Anglo-Indians.		Indians.						Adults.		Children.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
N.-W. F. P.	39	N.-W. F. P.	1,465	...	29	...	108	...	663	...	650	...	17	...	...	26
2. Mines	4	Kohat	327	...	2	...	12	...	283	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
4. Textile connected Industries	1	Peshawar	33	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	24	...	2	...	...	23
6. Wood, etc., Industries	4	Hazara	109	...	3	...	9	...	13	...	84	...	...	...	...	...
8. Glass and earthenware Industries	4	Peshawar	100	...	...	...	4	...	69	...	25	...	2	...	...	80
10. Food Industries	8	Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu	237	...	7	...	22	...	49	...	166	...	1	...	...	5
11. Industries of dress	1	Peshawar	16	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
14. Construction of means of transport	4	Peshawar and Kohat	251	...	4	...	11	...	90	...	144	...	2	...	...	14
15. Production, application and transmission of physical forces	8	Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu	225	...	7	...	23	...	76	...	113	...	6	...	...	53
16. Industries of luxury	5	Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan	167	...	6	...	19	...	81	...	57	...	4	...	...	70

* SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.*

Women and children.	Principal Industries of employment.										REMARKS.
	Total number employed.	II.—Mines.	IV.—Textiles connected Industries.	VI.—Wood, etc., Industries.	VIII.—Glass and earthen ware Industries.	X.—Food Industries.	XI.—Industries of dress.	XIV.—Construction of means of transport.	XV.—Production application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of luxury.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children ...	1,000	...	118	...	118	59	...	117	353	235	
Male ...	1,000	...	118	...	118	59	...	117	353	235	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Subsidiary Tables IV, V and VI have not been prepared for the North-West Frontier Province.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—*Distribution of Power.*

Type of power used.	Industrial establishment.							REMARKS.
	Total Establishment.	IV.—Textile Industries.	VI.—Wood, etc., Industries.	X.—Food Industries.	XIV.—Construction of means of transport.	XV.—Production and transmission of physical forces.	XVI.—Industries of luxury.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
North-West Frontier Province ...	18	1	3	3	1	3	2	
Steam ...	13	1	3	2	...	6	1	
Oil ...	5	...	...	1	1	2	1	
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	
(a) Generated in the premises ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	
(b) Supplied from without ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

PART II—TABLES.

No. of Page.	No. of Tables.	No. of Column.	No. of Line.	For	Read.
iii	I	8	31	1,084,915	1,084,015
vi	II	4	1	2,215,496	2,125,496
xii	IV	4	30	+7,603	7,603
xii	IV	4	33	+5,589	5,589
xii	IV	4	34	+5,092	5,092
xvi	V	4	23	79,129	19,129
xxvii	VII	2	11	591,058	591,058
xxviii	VII	3	12	65	645
xxviii	VII	2	39	5,020	5,920
xxxv	VIII	6	5	41,500	14,500
xxxvi	VIII	5	5	128,131	281,181
xxxvi	VIII	9	2	66,488	66,848
xxxvi	VIII	9	29	829	11,829
xxxix	VIII	9	17	1	15
xxxix	VIII	18	15	09	209
xl	VIII	3	19	1,899	8,919
xl	VIII	9	9	41,390	43,399
liv	XI	3	28	9	6
lxxii	XIV	4	29	8,022	28,022
xc	XVII	...	16	ears-stead	ear-stead.
xel	"	...	17	talo	talo.
xciv	"	1	28	camles	camels.
cii	"	1	3	parcelain	porcelain.
cxix	"	44	15	7,192	10,492
"	"	44	16	5,122	8,122
"	"	44	17	"	"
"	"	44	23	10,637	7,637
"	"	44	24	"	"
"	"	44	25	9,278	6,278
"	"	49	15	2,232	5,232
"	"	49	16	1,183	4,183
"	"	49	17	"	"
"	"	49	23	6,325	3,325
"	"	49	24	"	"
"	"	49	25	5,381	2,381
"	"	49	25	,482	6,482
cxliii	XX	4	3		
cxiv	"	1	12	area nut	aroca nut.
cxlvi	"	4	26	296	203
cxvii	"	1	33	wheel wright	wheel wrights.
"	"	1	35	Fowers	Forces.
cxlviii	"	1	9	publle	public
cxlviii	"	1	33 & 34	other colliess	(other than colliess).
clxxiii	XXII	18	1	71	17
	Part—II				
clxxix	XXII	9	1	20	10
	Part—III				
"	"	9	9	3	2
"	"	9	10	3	2
"	"	9	26	11	2
"	"	9	27	11	2

PART II.

TABLE 1.

Area, Houses and Population.

Districts and Administered Territories.

1. The difference between the areas of the Districts shown in this Table and those given in the corresponding Table of 1911 is insignificant and is due to the revision of Revenue records that has since taken place.

2. The distribution of population by Tahsils will be found in the Provincial Tables I and II at the end of this Volume.

Agencies and Tribal Areas.

3. There has been no change in the area during the past decade and the old figures have been reproduced.

4. The Table includes besides the enumerated population of British posts in the trans-border territory, the estimated population of the whole trans-frontier area, the estimated and enumerated figures being shown separately.

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TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

DISTRICT, AGENCY, ETC.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	OCCUPIED HOUSES.		
				Total.	In towns.	In villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N.-W. F. P. ...	38,919	19	3,356	436,818	63,585	373,233
Districts ...	13,419	19	3,356	436,818	63,585	373,233
1. HAZARA ...	2,985	4	1,515	125,287	5,364	119,923
2. PESHAWAR ...	2,607	9	787	173,459	37,793	135,666
3. KOHAT ...	2,694	1	284	40,025	4,437	35,588
4. BANNU ...	1,675	2	378	47,174	6,398	40,776
5. DERA ISMAIL KHAN ...	3,458	3	392	50,873	9,593	41,280
Agencies and Tribal Areas ...	25,500	...	...	...	...	{ Total ... Enumerated ... Estimated ...
Agencies.						
1. MALAKAND (Dir, SWAT & CHITRAL) ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Total ... Enumerated ... Estimated ...
2. KHYBER ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Total ... Enumerated ... Estimated ...
3. KURRAM ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Total ... Enumerated ... Estimated ...
4. TOCHI ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Total ... Enumerated ... Estimated ...
5. WANO ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Total ... Enumerated ... Estimated ...
Tribal area under the political control of the Deputy Com- missioner of—						
1. HAZARA ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Total ... Enumerated ... Estimated ...
2. PESHAWAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Total ... Enumerated ... Estimated ...
3. KOHAT ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Total ... Enumerated ... Estimated ...
4. BANNU ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Total ... Enumerated ... Estimated ...
5. DERA ISMAIL KHAN ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Total ... Enumerated ... Estimated ...

* Includes 11,547 troops on move who were

TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

POPULATION.									
Persons.			Males.			Females.			Serial No.
Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
5,076,476	335,849	4,740,627	2,747,107	215,041	2,532,066	2,329,369	120,808	2,208,561	
2,251,340	335,849	1,915,491	1,229,316	215,041	1,014,275	1,022,024	120,808	901,216	
622,319	32,001	590,145	328,592	19,550	309,042	293,757	12,651	281,103	1
907,367	187,973	719,394	502,803	120,356	382,437	404,564	67,607	336,957	2
214,123	27,853	186,270	115,677	19,129	96,548	98,146	8,724	89,422	3
216,734	20,737	216,997	133,594	19,155	114,439	113,140	10,582	102,558	4
200,767	68,082	202,685	148,650	36,811	111,800	112,117	21,241	90,876	5
2,825,136	...	2,825,136	1,517,791	...	1,517,791	1,307,345	...	1,307,345	
*54,470	...	*54,470	53,407	...	53,407	1,063	...	1,063	
2,770,666	...	2,770,666	1,464,384	...	1,464,384	1,306,282	...	1,306,282	
865,860	...	865,860	448,254	...	448,254	417,606	...	417,606	1
6,060	...	6,060	5,726	...	5,726	334	...	334	
869,900	...	869,900	442,528	...	442,528	417,272	...	417,272	
227,109	...	227,109	125,082	...	125,082	102,027	...	102,027	2
9,054	...	9,054	9,054	...	9,054	...	...	...
219,055	...	219,055	116,028	...	116,028	102,027	...	102,027	
103,142	...	103,142	57,062	...	57,062	46,080	...	46,080	3
4,072	...	4,072	3,375	...	3,375	697	...	697	
99,070	...	99,070	53,687	...	53,687	45,383	...	45,383	
138,859	...	138,859	77,678	...	77,678	61,181	...	61,181	4
6,559	...	6,559	6,540	...	6,540	19	...	19	
132,300	...	132,300	71,138	...	71,138	61,162	...	61,162	
150,612	...	150,612	91,477	...	91,477	59,135	...	59,135	5
*22,782	...	22,782	22,772	...	22,772	10	...	10	
127,830	...	127,830	68,705	...	68,705	59,125	...	59,125	
146,656	...	146,656	79,086	...	79,086	67,570	...	67,570	1
...	
146,656	...	146,656	79,086	...	79,086	67,570	...	67,570	
1,034,015	...	1,034,015	550,204	...	550,204	483,811	...	483,811	2
...	
1,034,915	...	1,034,015	550,204	...	550,204	483,811	...	483,811	
116,600	...	116,600	63,501	...	63,501	53,099	...	53,099	3
...	
116,600	...	116,600	63,501	...	63,501	53,099	...	53,099	
11,034	...	11,034	5,919	...	5,919	5,086	...	5,086	4
34	...	34	34	...	34	...	...	...
11,000	...	11,000	5,915	...	5,915	5,086	...	5,086	
31,249	...	31,249	19,498	...	19,498	11,751	...	11,751	5
5,900	...	5,900	5,906	...	5,906	3	...	3	
25,340	...	25,340	13,592	...	13,592	11,748	...	11,748	

enumerated by religions only but not on the General Schedule.

TABLE II.

Variation in population since 1881.

1. There have been no changes of boundaries during the last decade except that in September 1916, approximately 2 square miles of unpopulated hill land were transferred from the Haangu Tahsil of the Kohat District to the Kurram Agency.

2. No Census was taken in this Province in 1872, and consequently the columns relating to the Census of 1872 have been omitted from the Table.

3. An estimate of the population of the trans-frontier areas was, for the first time, given in the 1911 Census. The figures given for the Malakand, Tochi and Wano Agencies in 1901 represent only the population of British posts. The figures for posts in the Khyber in that year are included in the population of Peshawar. The figures for the Kurram in 1901 show the population of the revenue paying portion of the agency only. Previous to 1901 no part of the trans-frontier population was estimated or enumerated with the exception of troops and followers in the Khyber Pass in 1881, who are included (*vide* footnote to table) in the population of the Peshawar District for that year.

TABLE II.

Variation in population since 1881.

DISTRICT, AGENCY, ETC.	PERSONS.					VARIATION, INCREASE (+),		
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N.-W. F. P.	5,076,476	3,819,027	2,215,496	1,857,519	1,575,943	+1,257,449	+1,693,531	+267,977
Districts	2,251,340	2,196,933	2,041,534	1,857,519	1,575,943	+54,407	+155,399	+184,015
1. Hazara	622,349	603,028	560,288	516,288	407,075	+19,321	+42,740	+44,000
2. Peshawar	907,367	865,009	788,707	711,795	\$607,625	+12,358	+76,302	+76,912
3. Kohat	214,123	*222,690	217,865	195,148	174,762	-8,567	+4,825	+22,717
4. Bannu	246,734	250,086	*226,801	204,469	182,740	-3,352	+23,285	+22,332
5. Dera Ismail Khan	260,767	256,120	†247,873	†229,819	203,741	+4,647	+8,247	+18,064
Agencies and Tribal Areas.	2,825,136	1,622,094	83,962	...	...	+1,203,042	+1,538,132	...
Agencies.								
1. Malakand (Dir, Swat & Chitral)	865,860	576,433	8,126	...	...	+289,427	+568,305	...
2. Khyber	227,109	181,134	...	...	...	+45,975	...	...
3. Kurram	103,142	98,692	54,257	...	...	+4,450	+44,435	...
4. Tochi	138,859	144,379	4,684	...	...	-5,520	+139,695	...
5. Wano	150,612	101,416	4,522	...	...	+49,196	+96,894	...
Tribal area under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of—								
1. Hazara	146,656	98,302	...	...	...	+48,354	...	...
2. Peshawar	1,034,015	240,250	...	...	...	+793,765	...	...
3. Kohat	116,600	144,000	...	...	...	-27,400	...	...
4. Bannu	11,034	17,884	...	...	...	-6,850	...	...
5. Dera Ismail Khan	31,249	19,604	12,371	...	...	+11,645	+7,233	...

* Excludes a population of 4,684 (4,669 males and 15 females) enumerated in the Tochi Agency. It has been shown against the.

† Excludes a population of 4,522 (males) enumerated in the Wano Agency and includes 16 persons (11 males and 5 females) population.

‡ Includes 15 persons (10 males and 5 females) population of Narangi in 1891. The village was uninhabited in 1881.

§ Includes 8,173 persons (7,970 males and 203 females) enumerated in the Khyber Pass.

TABLE II.

Variation in population since 1881.

DECREASE (-)		MALES					FEMALES					Serial No.
1881 to 1891	Net variation in period 1881-1921. Increase (+) Decrease (-)	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
+ 281,576	+ 3,500,533	2,747,107	2,046,978	1,159,317	1,007,653	866,333	2,329,369	1,772,049	986,179	849,866	709,610	
+ 281,576	+ 675,397	1,229,316	1,152,102	1,105,703	1,007,653	866,333	1,022,024	1,014,631	935,825	849,866	709,610	
+ 109,213	+ 215,274	328,592	320,465	293,708	273,265	219,616	293,757	282,563	160,590	333,023	188,459	1
+ 104,170	+ 209,742	502,503	470,421	423,582	387,211	341,115	404,564	394,588	369,125	324,581	266,510	2
+ 20,386	+ 39,361	115,677	119,081	122,174	108,625	97,748	98,440	103,600	95,691	86,523	77,014	3
+ 21,729	+ 63,994	133,694	133,707	121,991	109,989	99,441	113,140	116,370	104,810	94,490	83,399	4
+ 26,078	+ 57,026	148,650	135,428	133,254	123,560	109,413	112,117	117,692	114,619	106,259	94,328	5
...	...	1,517,791	864,876	53,608	...	...	1,307,345	757,218	30,354	...	...
...	...	448,251	300,710	8,037	...	...	417,006	275,723	91	...	...
...	...	125,082	97,077	...	...	...	102,027	84,037	...	...	...
...	...	57,062	54,271	20,731	...	...	46,080	41,121	24,523	...	...
...	...	77,678	78,477	4,069	...	...	61,181	65,902	15	...	...
...	...	91,477	55,350	4,522	...	...	59,135	46,066	...	...	...
...	...	79,085	52,351	...	...	...	67,570	43,951	...	...	...
...	...	550,204	127,838	...	...	...	483,811	112,412	...	...	...
...	...	63,501	78,423	...	...	...	53,099	65,577	...	...	...
...	...	5,949	9,631	...	...	...	5,085	8,253	...	...	...
...	...	10,438	10,719	6,616	...	...	11,751	8,856	5,725	...	...

Tochi Agency.

in 1901 of Narangi village transferred to Dera Ismail Khan from Dera Ghazi Khan, in 1902. The figure 4,522 (males) has been shown against

TABLE III.

Towns and villages classified by population.

1. No statistics are available of the number of villages situated in the trans-border area. The Table deals therefore with the five settled Districts only.

2. According to the Revenue Records the total number of villages in the Administered Districts is 3,513 of which 138 are uninhabited. The total number of inhabited towns and villages according to this Table comes to 3,375. The increase is practically confined to the Hazara District where at the 1911 Census, the number of villages in the Tanawal states was reduced considerably by treating a large number of groups of villages as single villages.

3. In this Table as in Tables I and IV Cantonments and Civil lines have been treated as forming parts of the adjoining towns.

4. In this Table the persons enumerated in encampments, boats, trains, etc., are separately shown, and the figures in the case of Kohat District do not, therefore, agree with those shown in Tables IV and V.

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages classified by population.

Inhabited towns and villages.				Total Districts N.-W. F. P.	DISTRICTS.				
					Hazara.	Peshawar.	Kohat.	Bannu.	D. I. Khan
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number				3,375	1,519	796	285	380	395
Population				2,251,340	622,349	907,367	214,123	246,734	260,767
Number and population of towns and villages.	Under 500.	Number	...	2,235	1,163	363	171	239	279
		Population	...	893,312	163,841	92,692	36,045	56,914	53,820
	500—1,000.	Number	...	599	206	189	59	78	68
		Population	...	423,068	142,837	138,543	37,772	56,878	47,038
	1,000—2,000.	Number	...	331	100	119	36	47	29
		Population	...	457,246	140,351	165,083	45,982	64,762	41,068
	2,000—5,000.	Number	...	173	44	85	16	13	13
		Population	...	528,613	134,638	259,536	47,478	32,952	54,009
	5,000—10,000.	Number	...	28	5	16	3	2	3
		Population	...	181,318	37,062	98,157	18,487	12,967	14,645
	10,000—20,000.	Number	...	4	1	2	...	...	1
		Population	...	45,628	13,620	21,162	...	...	10,846
	20,000—50,000.	Number	...	4	...	1	1	1	1
		Population	...	116,856	...	27,742	27,512	22,261	39,341
	100,000 and over	Number	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Population	...	104,452	...	104,452	...	...	...
Encampments, boats, and Railway population unclassified.				847	...	...	847	...	...

TABLE IV.

*Towns classified by population with variation
since 1881.*

No Census took place in this Province in 1872 and consequently the columns relating to it have been omitted.



TABLE IV.

Towns classified by population with variation since 1881.

TOWN.	District.	Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonments, etc.	POPULATION.				
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Urban	Population N.-W.	F. Province	335,849	291,714	258,930	233,485	194,490
CLASS I.—100,000 AND OVER.							
1. PESHAWAR ...	Peshawar ...	Total ...	104,452	97,935	95,147	84,191	79,982
		Municipality ...	79,427	74,062	73,343	63,079	59,392
		Cantonment ...	25,025	23,973	21,804	21,112	20,690
CLASS II.—50,000—100,000—Nil.							
CLASS III.—20,000—50,000.							
2. DERA ISMAIL KHAN ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Total ...	39,341	35,131	31,737	26,584	22,164
		Municipality ...	33,885	29,401	28,287	23,246	18,988
		Cantonment ...	5,456	5,730	3,450	3,638	3,176
3. KOHAT ...	Kohat ...	Total ...	27,853	22,654	30,762	27,003	18,179
		Municipality ...	18,547	16,697	18,092	14,347	13,490
		Cantonment ...	9,306	5,957	12,670	12,656	4,689
4. NOWSHERA ...	Peshawar ...	Total ...	27,742	25,498	9,518	6,885	5,473
		Notified Area...	11,107	10,955	...	...	...
		Cantonment ...	16,635	14,543	9,518	6,885	5,473
5. EDWARDSABAD ...	Bannu ...	Total ...	22,261	16,865	14,291	8,817	8,960
		Municipality ...	16,361	11,751	10,070	6,550	5,260
		Cantonment ...	5,900	5,114	4,221	2,267	3,700
CLASS IV.—10,000—20,000.							
6. ABBOTTABAD ...	Hazara ...	Total ...	13,620	11,506	7,764	10,163	4,189
		Municipality ...	5,360	4,003	3,395	2,413	1,808
		Cantonment ...	8,260	7,503	4,369	7,750	2,381
7. MARDAN ...	Peshawar ...	Total ...	10,930	8,929	3,572	3,537	2,766
		Cantonment ...	3,497	2,795	3,572	3,537	2,766
		Notified Area...	7,433	6,134	...	...	...
8. TANK ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Total ...	10,846	5,050	4,402	...	...
		Notified Area...	0,363	5,050	4,402	...	...
		Cantonment ...	4,483	...	...	...	...
9. CHARSADDA ...	Peshawar ...	Total ...	10,232	9,178	9,119	10,619	8,363
CLASS V.—5,000—10,000.							
10. PRANG ...	Peshawar ...	Total ...	9,886	10,982	10,235	12,327	8,874
11. TANGI ...	Do. ...	Total ...	9,843	9,907	9,095	9,909	9,087
12. RISALPUR ...	Do. ...	Cantonment ...	8,499	3,167	...	...	...
13. KULACHI ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Municipality ...	7,895	10,179	9,125	9,447	7,834
14. BAFFA ...	Hazara ...	Notified Area...	+7,603	7,384	7,029	7,437	5,410
15. LAKKI ...	Bannu ...	Do. ...	7,476	4,923	5,218	4,488	4,068
16. JAMEUD ...	Peshawar ...	Cantonment ...	6,128	1,452	1,848	744	...
17. HABIPUR ...	Hazara ...	Municipality ...	+5,889	6,193	5,578	5,419	4,884
18. NAWANSHAHR ...	Do. ...	Notified Area...	+5,092	4,661	4,114	5,298	4,807
CLASS VI.—UNDER 5,000.							
19. Oherat ...	Peshawar ...	Cantonment ...	261	120	376	817	...

TABLE IV.

Towns classified by population with variation since 1881.

VARIATION : INCREASE (+), DECREASE (-).				Variation in period 1881 to 1921. Increase (+), Decrease (-).	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total No.
1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.		1921	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
+44,135	+32,784	+25,445	+38,995	+141,359	215,041	179,449	159,724	120,808	112,265	99,206	
+6,517	+2,788	+10,956	+4,209	+24,470	64,892	59,680	57,526	39,560	38,255	37,621	1
+5,365	+719	+10,264	+3,787	+20,135	45,384	40,993	40,870	34,043	33,069	32,473	
+1,152	+2,069	+692	+122	4,335	19,508	18,687	16,656	5,517	5,186	5,148	
+4,210	+3,394	+4,853	+4,720	+17,177	24,440	21,844	18,526	14,901	13,287	13,211	2
+4,484	+1,114	+5,041	+4,258	+14,897	19,446	16,829	15,545	14,430	13,572	12,742	
-274	+2,280	-188	+462	+2,280	4,904	5,015	2,981	462	715	469	
+5,199	-8,108	+3,759	+8,824	+9,674	19,129	14,429	22,492	8,724	8,225	8,270	3
+1,850	-1,395	+3,715	+857	+5,057	10,858	9,295	10,508	7,691	7,403	7,584	
+3,319	-6,713	+14	+7,967	+4,617	8,273	5,134	11,984	1,033	823	686	
+2,244	+15,980	+2,633	+1,412	+22,269	19,106	16,829	7,198	8,636	8,609	2,320	4
+152	...	...	...	...	5,953	5,761	...	5,154	5,194	...	
+2,092	+5,025	+2,633	+1,412	+11,162	13,153	11,068	7,198	3,482	3,475	2,320	
+5,396	+2,574	+5,474	-143	+13,301	15,115	11,561	9,791	7,146	5,304	4,500	5
+4,610	+1,681	+3,520	+1,200	+11,101	9,657	6,908	6,036	6,704	4,843	4,034	
+786	+893	+1,951	-1,433	+2,200	5,458	4,653	3,755	442	451	461	
+2,114	+3,742	-2,399	+5,974	+9,431	9,673	8,491	5,400	3,947	3,015	2,364	6
+1,357	+608	+982	+605	+3,552	3,457	2,620	2,271	1,003	1,883	1,124	
+757	+3,134	-3,381	+5,369	5,979	6,216	5,871	3,129	2,044	1,632	1,240	
+2,001	+5,357	+35	+771	+8,161	7,339	6,012	2,854	3,591	2,917	718	7
+702	-777	+35	+771	+731	2,904	2,177	2,854	593	618	718	
+1,299	...	...	...	...	4,435	3,835	...	2,998	2,299	...	
+5,796	+648	...	...	...	8,656	2,980	2,561	2,190	2,070	1,841	8
+1,313	+645	...	...	...	4,233	2,980	2,561	2,130	2,070	1,841	
+4,483	...	...	...	...	4,423	...	...	60	...	...
+1,054	+59	-1,500	+2,256	+1,869	5,538	5,115	1,887	4,694	4,063	4,232	9
-1,096	+747	-2,092	+3,453	+1,012	5,116	5,869	5,362	4,470	5,113	4,873	10
-64	+812	-814	+872	+806	5,991	5,178	4,760	4,752	4,729	4,335	11
+5,332	...	...	...	...	6,622	2,639	...	1,877	528	...	12
-2,284	+1,054	-322	+1,613	+61	3,745	5,071	4,471	4,150	5,108	4,654	13
+219	+355	-468	+2,027	+2,193	3,995	3,892	3,774	3,608	3,492	3,255	14
+2,553	-295	+730	+420	+3,408	4,040	2,565	2,791	3,436	2,358	2,427	15
+4,676	-396	+1,107	...	...	6,147	1,268	1,711	1	184	137	16
-304	+615	+159	+535	+1,005	3,238	3,477	3,039	2,651	2,716	2,539	17
+431	+547	-1,184	+991	+785	2,644	2,453	2,222	2,448	2,204	1,892	18
+141	-256	+59	...	...		235	96	359	26	24	17
											19

TABLE V.

Towns arranged territorially with population by Religion.

1. In the case of Municipalities with Cantonments adjoining them, the whole area has been treated as a single town but separate figures have been given below the total in smaller type for the Municipality and Cantonment.

2. There are no persons belonging to unspecified religions in any town.

3. "Others" include 20 Parsis (14 males and 6 females), and 8 Jains (all males).

TABLE V.

Towns arranged territorially with population by Religion.

District.	Town, Municipality, Cantonment, etc.	POPULATION.			MUSALMANS.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION N.W. F. P. ...		335,849	215,041	120,808	212,511	130,113	82,398
HAZARA	1. Baffa	7,603	3,995	3,608	6,703	3,505	3,198
	2. Nawansbahr	5,092	2,644	2,448	3,794	1,951	1,843
	3. Abbottabad	13,620	9,673	3,947	5,007	3,565	1,442
	Municipality	5,360	3,457	1,903	3,448	2,240	1,208
	Cantonment	8,260	6,216	2,044	1,559	1,325	234
PESHAWAR	4. Haripur	5,889	3,238	2,651	2,907	1,608	1,299
	5. Tangi	9,843	5,091	4,752	9,528	4,917	4,611
	6. Mardan	10,930	7,339	3,591	5,890	3,870	2,020
	Cantonment	3,497	2,904	593	1,456	1,255	201
	Notified Area	7,433	4,435	2,998	4,434	2,615	1,819
	7. Charsadda	10,232	5,538	4,694	9,710	5,236	4,474
	8. Prang	9,886	5,416	4,470	9,869	5,404	4,465
	9. Rossalpur Cantonment	8,499	6,622	1,877	2,721	2,217	504
	10. Nowshera	27,742	19,106	8,636	18,335	11,815	6,520
	Cantonment	16,685	13,153	3,482	7,589	6,215	1,374
	Notified Area	11,107	5,953	5,154	10,496	5,600	4,886
	11. Peshawar	104,452	64,892	39,560	73,882	44,216	29,666
	Municipality	79,427	45,384	34,043	63,202	35,763	27,439
	Cantonment	25,025	19,508	5,517	10,680	8,453	2,227
	12. Jamrud	6,128	6,127	1	1,507	1,507	...
KOHAT	13. Chorot	261	235	26	173	167	6
	14. Kohat	27,853	79,129	8,724	18,898	12,226	6,672
	Municipality	18,547	10,850	7,691	14,505	8,387	6,118
	Cantonment	9,306	8,273	1,033	4,393	3,839	554
DANNU	15. Edwardesabad	22,261	15,115	7,146	6,376	4,786	1,590
	Municipality	16,361	9,657	6,704	4,578	3,134	1,444
	Cantonment	5,900	5,458	442	1,798	1,652	146
Dera ISMAIL KHAN	16. Lakki	7,476	4,040	3,436	4,463	2,511	1,952
	17. Tank	10,846	8,656	2,190	6,043	4,748	1,295
	Notified Area	6,363	4,233	2,130	4,199	2,924	1,275
	Cantonment	4,483	4,423	60	1,844	1,824	20
	18. Kulachi	7,895	3,745	4,150	5,649	2,705	2,944
	19. Dera Ismail Khan	39,341	24,440	14,901	21,056	13,159	7,897
	Municipality	33,885	19,440	14,439	19,182	11,458	7,724
	Cantonment	5,456	4,994	462	1,874	1,701	173

TABLE V.

Towns arranged territorially with population by Religion.

HINDUS.			SIKHS.			CHRISTIANS.			* OTHERS.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
94,662	63,104	31,558	18,737	13,440	5,297	9,916	8,367	1,549	23	17	6	
861	463	398	39	27	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1,052	557	495	246	136	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7,346	5,173	2,173	879	667	212	388	268	120	...	...	...	3
1,308	838	470	461	301	160	143	78	65	...	...	...
6,038	4,335	1,703	418	366	52	245	190	53	...	...	...
2,636	1,435	1,201	346	195	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
814	173	141	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,220	2,280	940	1,679	1,093	586	141	96	45	...	...	...	6
1,853	1,129	224	555	429	126	133	91	42	...	...	...
1,867	1,151	716	1,124	604	460	8	5	3	...	...	...
484	277	207	30	20	10	8	5	3	...	...	...	7
16	12	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3,369	2,367	1,002	601	517	84	1,808	1,521	287	...	...	...	9
6,192	4,510	1,682	1,319	1,116	203	1,896	1,665	231	...	...	...	10
5,604	4,174	1,430	1,296	1,099	197	1,596	1,665	281	...	...	...
588	330	252	23	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,981	13,710	7,271	6,152	4,120	2,032	3,414	2,829	585	23	17	6	11
12,220	7,289	4,931	3,815	2,314	1,601	190	118	73	...	...	...
8,761	6,421	2,340	2,337	1,906	431	3,224	2,711	513	23	17	6	
3,114	3,114	...	1,254	1,254	...	253	252	1	...	...	...	12
80	60	20	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
5,796	4,243	1,553	2,139	1,735	404	1,020	925	95	...	...	...	14
3,263	2,010	1,253	777	457	320	2	2	...	...	...	...
2,533	2,233	300	1,862	1,278	84	1,018	923	95	...	...	...
13,222	8,670	4,552	2,421	1,471	950	242	188	51	...	...	...	15
9,542	5,237	4,305	2,164	1,234	930	77	52	25	...	...	...
3,680	3,433	247	257	237	20	165	136	29	...	...	...
2,543	1,302	1,241	470	227	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
4,197	3,363	834	344	313	31	262	232	30	...	...	...	17
2,068	1,246	822	90	59	31	6	4	2	...	...	...
2,129	2,117	12	254	254	...	256	228	28	...	...	...
2,162	1,001	1,161	81	39	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
17,077	10,394	6,683	724	501	223	484	386	98	...	...	...	19
14,107	7,621	6,486	516	311	205	80	56	21	...	...	...
2,970	2,773	197	208	100	18	401	330	74	...	...	...

TABLE VI.

Religion.

1. The statement below gives the detail of those persons who returned religions other than those specified in this Table and shows the religions into which they were thrown :—

District.	Religion re- turned.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Religion into which thrown.
Hazara	Bhangi and Chubra.	208	127	81	Hindu,
Peshawar	"	1,225	770	455	"
Kohat	"	294	225	69	"
Bannu	"	256	142	114	"
Dera Ismail Khan	"	551	394	157	"
Districts	"	2,534	1,658	876	"
Malakand	"	145	114	31	"
Khyber	"	59	59	...	"
Kurram	"	53	45	8	"
Tochi	"	116	115	1	"
Wano	"	69	69	...	"
Tribal Area Dera Ismail Khan...	"	33	33	...	"
Agencies and Tribal Area.	"	475	435	40	"
Grand Total	"	3,009	2,093	916	"

2. For 11,547 males enumerated in the Wano Agency no other details than that of religion were recorded hence the total numbers shown in this table exceed those shown in subsequent tables by this number.

TABLE VI.

Religion.

DISTRICT OR AGENCY.	POPULATION.			MUSSALMANS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N.-W. F. Province	2,505,810	1,282,723	1,023,087	2,084,123	1,126,124	957,999
Districts	2,251,340	1,229,316	1,022,024	2,062,766	1,105,265	957,521
Hazara	622,349	328,592	293,757	591,058	309,927	281,131
Poshavar	907,367	502,803	404,564	836,222	453,235	382,987
Kohat	214,123	115,677	98,446	197,496	103,669	93,827
Bannu	246,734	133,594	113,140	219,695	117,335	102,360
Dera Ismail Khan	260,767	148,650	112,117	218,315	121,099	97,216
Agencies and tribal areas. Population of posts only	54,470	53,407	1,063	21,337	20,159	478
Agencies.						
Malakand (Dir, Swat and Chitral)	6,060	5,726	334	1,684	1,519	165
Khyber	9,054	9,054	...	2,672	2,672	...
Kurram	4,072	3,375	697	2,781	2,473	308
Tochi	6,559	6,540	19	3,039	3,039	...
Wano	22,782	22,772	10	8,191	8,189	2
Tribal area under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of—						
Bannu	34	34	...	34	34	...
Dera Ismail Khan	5,909	5,906	3	2,936	2,933	3

TABLE VI.

Religion.

HINDUS.			SIKHS.			CHRISTIANS.			OTHERS.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
174,734	120,503	54,231	32,898	23,690	9,208	13,916	12,273	1,643	139	183	6
149,881	96,151	53,730	28,040	18,884	9,146	10,610	8,989	1,621	*23	17	6
26,038	15,553	10,485	4,850	2,835	2,015	403	277	126	...	...	...
48,144	32,556	15,588	15,326	10,540	4,786	7,652	6,455	1,197	*23	17	6
12,879	3,880	3,999	2,674	2,155	519	1,074	973	101	..	...	...
23,509	14,165	9,344	3,286	1,904	1,382	244	190	54	...	...	...
39,311	24,997	14,314	1,104	1,460	444	1,237	1,094	143	...	...	...
24,853	24,352	501	4,858	4,796	62	3,306	3,284	22	† 116	116	...
3,933	3,794	139	295	281	14	148	132	16	...	...	...
3,277	3,277	...	1,922	1,922	...	1,069	1,069	...	114	114	...
1,087	749	338	180	133	47	24	20	4	...	...	...
2,699	2,682	17	688	688	...	133	131	2	...	...	...
12,060	12,053	7	1,353	1,352	1	1,176	1,176	...	2	2	...
...
1,797	1,797	...	420	420	...	756	756	...	...	...	...

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
* Includes Parsis	20	14	6
* Jains	3	3	...
† Includes Buddhist	116	116	...

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

PART I.—Provincial Summary.

1. This Table is a summary of Table VII, Part II, and shows the distribution for the Province as a whole, of the total population (all religions) and of each main religion, by age, sex and civil condition.

2. The age shown in this part represents the number of years completed and not the current year of age. Divorced persons have been entered as "Widowed".

PART II.—Details for Districts.

This Table shows the distribution by age, sex and civil condition of the total population (all religions) and of the 4 principal religions (Musalman, Hindu, Sikh and Christian) in each District and in Trans-Frontier Posts.

PART III.—Details for Cities.

This table shows the distribution by age, sex and civil condition of the total population (all religions) and of the 4 principal religions (Musalman, Hindu, Sikh and Christian), in Peshawar, the only city of the Province.

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.—Part I.—Provincial Summary.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

ALL RELIGION.

0 and under 1	...	68,434	35,023	33,411	68,434	35,023	33,411	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 2	...	38,949	19,553	19,396	38,949	19,553	19,396	...	...	...	...	...
2 do. 3	...	60,275	29,979	30,296	60,275	29,979	30,296	...	...	...	...	...
3 do. 4	...	67,770	33,515	34,255	67,770	33,515	34,255	...	...	...	...	...
4 do. 5	...	74,847	37,440	37,407	74,847	37,440	37,407	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0 and under 5	...	303,275	155,510	152,765	303,275	155,510	152,765	...	...	...	...	...
5 and under 10	...	358,030	191,617	166,413	357,520	191,504	166,016	485	161	324	25	13
10 do. 15	...	244,341	122,525	121,816	227,302	113,210	114,092	15,545	3,200	12,345	404	379
15 do. 20	...	175,502	103,314	72,188	111,299	66,634	44,665	62,197	15,808	46,389	2,066	1,281
20 do. 25	...	206,307	118,292	88,015	71,319	65,830	7,489	126,165	49,277	76,878	6,823	3,176
25 do. 30	...	203,245	115,199	87,946	139,010	40,317	3,693	142,344	70,941	71,393	10,091	4,934
30 do. 35	...	205,019	111,588	93,431	22,665	20,025	2,640	165,673	84,391	81,282	16,681	7,172
35 do. 40	...	116,740	60,731	56,009	7,719	6,180	1,539	96,125	55,198	41,227	12,602	5,053
40 do. 45	...	140,967	73,849	67,118	7,767	6,155	1,612	109,079	60,322	48,757	24,121	7,372
45 do. 50	...	72,115	41,956	30,259	3,055	2,441	514	54,116	31,359	20,957	14,664	5,060
50 do. 55	...	96,824	52,819	43,975	2,913	2,278	635	66,184	42,526	23,658	27,607	8,045
55 do. 60	...	32,511	18,676	13,835	1,217	757	460	21,486	14,570	6,916	9,778	3,349
60 do. 65	...	68,794	38,483	30,311	1,828	1,414	57	38,795	28,434	10,361	28,163	8,747
65 do. 70	...	15,539	8,444	6,625	38	232	14	8,12	5,871	2,238	6,561	2,278
70 and over	...	50,538	20,300	21,238	1,574	1,209	344	24,016	18,236	5,810	24,918	9,864
Total N.-W. F. P.	...	2,294,263	1,271,176	1,023,087	1,171,739	721,971	449,818	937,445	443,303	454,537	184,629	65,897

MUSALMAN.

0 and under 1	...	63,539	32,481	31,058	63,539	32,481	31,058	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 2	...	36,450	18,285	18,165	36,450	18,285	18,165	...	...	...	...	...
2 do. 3	...	56,116	27,990	28,126	56,116	27,990	28,126	...	...	...	...	...
3 do. 4	...	63,866	31,564	32,302	63,866	31,564	32,302	...	...	...	...	...
4 do. 5	...	69,848	34,359	35,489	69,848	34,359	35,489	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0 and under 5	...	250,118	125,676	124,440	250,118	125,676	124,440	...	...	...	...	...
5 and under 10	...	339,267	183,599	155,718	338,886	183,778	155,508	358	126	232	13	6
10 do. 15	...	226,952	132,782	94,170	112,638	129,783	82,825	13,907	2,894	11,013	437	104
15 do. 20	...	155,155	88,585	66,570	98,816	75,368	23,508	54,624	12,608	41,916	1,755	609
20 do. 25	...	164,170	83,093	81,077	52,862	45,737	7,125	105,852	35,193	70,659	5,156	2,163
25 do. 30	...	171,397	99,612	80,785	33,808	39,610	3,298	129,160	56,341	72,819	8,429	3,701
30 do. 35	...	184,601	96,819	87,782	18,741	16,255	2,486	151,034	71,403	79,631	14,823	6,161
35 do. 40	...	104,970	58,288	46,732	6,311	5,069	1,242	87,638	48,411	39,227	11,121	4,328
40 do. 45	...	130,145	67,010	63,105	6,740	5,190	1,550	101,127	55,299	45,828	21,978	6,551
45 do. 50	...	66,270	38,010	28,264	2,610	2,064	576	50,182	31,548	18,634	13,148	4,434
50 do. 55	...	90,399	49,012	41,381	2,631	1,993	638	67,255	39,721	22,564	25,474	7,298
55 do. 60	...	30,117	17,157	12,960	1,113	644	479	20,151	13,622	6,629	8,833	2,981
60 do. 65	...	64,984	30,237	28,717	1,855	1,139	516	36,993	27,028	9,955	26,346	8,070
65 do. 70	...	14,002	7,784	6,218	338	238	100	7,652	5,608	2,144	6,012	2,038
70 and over	...	4,786	2,756	2,090	1,430	1,074	358	23,127	17,501	5,626	23,289	9,181
Total N.-W. F. P.	...	2,080,378	1,122,379	957,999	1,068,684	644,131	424,653	844,580	420,534	424,046	167,114	57,714

HINDU.

0 and under 1	...	4,049	2,019	1,950	4,049	2,009	1,950	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 2	...	2,007	1,016	991	2,007	1,016	991	...	...	...	...	...
2 do. 3	...	3,188	1,613	1,575	3,188	1,613	1,575	...	...	...	...	...
3 do. 4	...	3,189	1,577	1,612	3,189	1,577	1,612	...	...	...	...	...
4 do. 5	...	3,352	1,744	1,608	3,352	1,744	1,608	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0 and under 5	...	15,785	8,054	7,731	15,785	8,054	7,731	...	...	...	...	...
5 and under 10	...	15,558	8,666	7,173	15,418	8,531	7,047	99	27	72	11	4
10 do. 15	...	13,579	8,021	5,568	12,262	7,759	4,503	1,264	252	1,014	61	10
15 do. 20	...	16,121	11,295	4,826	9,515	8,627	988	6,380	2,665	3,715	226	103
20 do. 25	...	31,178	25,367	5,810	13,235	12,924	311	16,780	11,589	5,191	1,158	854
25 do. 30	...	24,472	19,346	5,126	6,767	6,623	244	16,397	11,906	4,431	1,868	917
30 do. 35	...	16,728	11,120	4,608	2,666	2,560	106	11,500	7,744	3,756	1,662	816
35 do. 40	...	8,865	6,161	2,704	617	844	78	6,711	4,728	1,983	1,237	589
40 do. 45	...	8,702	5,309	3,393	672	692	40	6,206	3,985	2,221	1,824	692
45 do. 50	...	4,742	3,012	1,730	318	306	18	3,085	2,167	918	1,339	540
50 do. 55	...	5,406	3,179	2,227	234	217	17	3,246	2,314	932	1,926	648
55 do. 60	...	2,027	1,273	754	95	84	11	1,185	879	300	797	310
60 do. 65	...	3,107	1,852	1,275	131	128	8	1,453	1,152	301	1,523	557
65 do. 70	...	861	534	327	30	38	3	340	279	61	435	222
70 and over	...	2,247	1,254	998	118	102	14	727	675	152	1,404	577
Total N.-W. F. P.	...	109,353	114,122	54,231	78,177	57,018	21,159	75,265	50,262	25,009	14,911	6,842

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.—Part I.—Provincial Summary.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

SIKH.

0 and under	1	...	677	347	330	677	347	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do.	2	...	382	189	193	382	189	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 do.	3	...	547	298	249	547	298	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 do.	4	...	580	293	287	580	293	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 do.	5	...	550	273	277	550	273	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0 and under	5	...	2,736	1,400	1,336	2,736	1,400	1,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 and under	10	...	2,790	1,525	1,271	2,790	1,525	1,271	27	7	20	1	...	...	...
10 do.	15	...	2,487	1,495	992	2,487	1,495	992	333	34	299	6	...	...	...
15 do.	20	...	3,298	2,121	787	3,298	2,121	787	89	1,163	475	18	...	...	...
20 do.	25	...	4,799	4,865	933	4,799	4,865	933	23	2,820	1,966	863	161	114	47
25 do.	30	...	4,891	3,991	903	4,891	3,991	903	18	2,879	2,050	823	239	177	62
30 do.	35	...	3,230	2,117	819	3,230	2,117	819	26	2,288	1,591	694	250	167	98
35 do.	40	...	2,162	1,093	627	2,162	1,093	627	6	1,619	1,269	350	218	116	108
40 do.	45	...	1,798	1,171	534	1,798	1,171	534	8	1,184	837	347	293	114	179
45 do.	50	...	906	611	292	906	611	292	2	697	527	170	158	68	90
50 do.	55	...	907	566	341	907	566	341	6	580	439	147	207	79	188
55 do.	60	...	332	217	115	332	217	115	...	176	149	27	143	55	88
60 do.	65	...	642	372	270	642	372	270	3	336	236	100	271	104	167
65 do.	70	...	154	103	51	154	103	51	1	91	78	13	54	17	87
70 and over		...	492	251	141	492	251	141	3	173	145	28	310	100	110
Total N.-W. F. P.		...	32,369	23,161	9,203	32,369	23,161	9,203	3,451	14,381	9,812	4,569	2,239	1,109	1,190

CHRISTIAN.

0 and under 1	...	168	96	72	168	96	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 2	...	109	62	47	109	62	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 do. 3	...	124	75	46	124	75	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 do. 4	...	133	79	54	133	79	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 do. 5	...	96	59	37	96	59	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0 and under 5	...	630	374	256	630	374	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 and under 10	...	133	273	160	133	273	160	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	...	423	221	96	423	221	96	76	39	19	20	...	...	...	...
15 do. 20	...	1,017	912	105	1,017	912	105	33	129	59	70	7	6	...	...
20 do. 25	...	5,081	4,882	199	5,081	4,882	199	30	673	508	165	45	41	...	...
25 do. 30	...	2,452	1,200	259	2,452	1,200	259	33	855	635	220	48	42	...	...
30 do. 35	...	1,410	1,111	226	1,410	1,111	226	19	846	617	199	46	38	...	...
35 do. 40	...	711	624	120	711	624	120	18	457	360	97	26	21	...	...
40 do. 45	...	497	321	85	497	321	85	14	258	198	60	26	15	...	...
45 do. 50	...	193	150	43	193	150	43	3	151	116	35	19	14	...	...
50 do. 55	...	118	92	26	118	92	26	1	67	52	15	30	20	...	...
55 do. 60	...	35	29	6	35	29	6	...	24	20	4	5	3	...	...
60 do. 65	...	61	42	19	61	42	19	...	26	19	7	28	16	...	...
65 do. 70	...	42	13	29	42	13	29	...	29	9	20	10	1	...	...
70 and over	...	43	29	14	43	29	14	1	19	15	4	15	6	...	...
Total N.-W. F. P.	...	13,028	11,393	1,613	13,028	11,393	1,613	644	3,574	2,658	916	305	222	83	...

PARSI.

0 and under 1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 do. 3	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 do. 4	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 do. 5	5	3	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0 and under 5	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 and under 10	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	5	3	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 do. 20	4	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 do. 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 do. 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 do. 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 do. 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 do. 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total N.-W. F. P.	20	14	6	20	14	6	8	5	3	12	9	3

BUDHIST.

20 and under 25	83	83	...	50	50	...	30	30	...	8	3	...
25 do. 30	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
30 do. 35	15	15	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 do. 40	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 do. 45	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 do. 50	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total N.-W. F. P.	114	114	...	74	74	...	30	30	...	10	10	...

JAIN.

15 and under 20	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
20 do. 25	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
25 do. 30	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total N.-W. F. P.	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.—Part II.—Details for Districts.—(All religions).

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

HAZARA.

0 and under 1	19,366	9,975	9,391	19,366	9,975	9,391	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	70,030	35,489	34,541	70,030	35,489	34,541	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	103,438	54,867	48,571	103,311	54,822	48,489	124	44	80	8	1	2
10 do. 15	70,600	40,468	30,137	66,236	39,798	26,438	4,220	636	3,584	144	29	115
15 do. 20	45,497	23,789	21,708	26,613	20,363	6,250	18,403	3,266	15,117	481	140	341
20 do. 30	92,243	42,883	49,363	19,958	17,834	2,124	68,855	23,671	45,184	3,433	1,378	2,055
30 do. 40	86,712	45,265	41,447	5,693	4,845	848	74,070	37,642	36,428	6,949	2,778	4,171
40 do. 50	54,920	30,349	24,571	2,299	1,803	496	44,113	25,730	18,383	8,508	2,816	5,692
50 do. 60	34,559	19,036	15,523	836	671	165	24,926	15,541	9,385	8,797	2,624	5,973
60 and over	44,981	26,478	18,505	1,138	908	230	25,160	18,452	6,706	18,683	7,116	11,567
Total	622,349	323,592	293,757	315,490	186,508	128,972	259,871	125,002	134,869	46,998	17,062	29,916

PESHAWAR.

0 and under 1	27,233	13,923	13,310	27,233	13,923	13,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	95,093	47,660	48,103	95,093	47,660	48,103	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	132,412	73,162	59,250	132,212	73,101	59,111	185	57	128	15	4	11
10 do. 15	98,053	58,808	39,245	92,305	58,023	34,282	5,595	761	4,834	153	24	129
15 do. 20	72,010	42,175	29,835	48,243	36,705	11,538	23,104	5,246	17,858	663	224	439
20 do. 30	160,110	90,490	69,620	50,982	45,877	5,105	103,026	42,190	60,836	6,102	2,423	3,679
30 do. 40	124,009	68,183	55,826	13,304	11,554	1,750	90,798	52,475	47,313	10,917	4,154	6,763
40 do. 50	86,650	46,239	40,411	4,613	3,527	1,086	66,682	38,175	28,507	15,356	4,537	10,818
50 do. 60	55,187	30,419	24,778	1,947	1,197	750	37,035	24,858	13,077	15,315	4,364	10,951
60 and over	56,030	31,844	24,186	1,513	1,038	475	36,200	22,784	7,416	24,317	8,022	16,295
Total	907,367	502,803	404,564	468,015	292,550	175,510	366,515	186,546	179,969	72,837	23,752	49,065

KOHAT.

0 and under 1	6,382	3,179	3,203	6,382	3,179	3,203	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	24,500	12,126	12,374	24,500	12,126	12,374	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	37,181	19,897	17,284	36,994	19,847	17,147	135	48	87	2	2	...
10 do. 15	23,631	13,686	10,045	21,375	12,687	8,688	2,171	870	1,301	85	29	56
15 do. 20	16,206	9,200	7,006	9,649	7,639	2,010	6,481	1,496	4,786	276	66	211
20 do. 30	37,243	20,999	16,253	10,390	8,777	1,613	25,011	11,389	13,622	1,842	824	1,018
30 do. 40	28,930	15,438	13,492	2,143	1,805	338	23,850	12,491	11,359	2,937	1,142	1,795
40 do. 50	18,452	9,695	8,757	662	523	139	14,125	8,121	6,004	3,665	1,051	2,614
50 do. 60	11,269	6,221	5,048	241	191	50	7,231	4,916	2,255	3,797	1,054	2,743
60 and over	10,979	6,345	5,034	222	176	46	4,714	3,553	1,161	5,443	1,616	3,827
Total	214,123	115,677	98,446	112,553	66,950	45,608	83,518	42,944	40,574	18,047	5,783	12,264

BANNU.

0 and under 1	7,110	3,630	3,480	7,110	3,630	3,480	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	26,123	13,077	13,046	26,123	13,077	13,046	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	44,417	23,725	20,692	44,373	23,709	20,664	39	11	28	5	5	...
10 do. 15	25,480	14,618	10,882	23,448	14,081	9,367	1,979	519	1,460	53	18	35
15 do. 20	17,065	10,467	6,595	10,739	8,175	2,564	6,085	2,168	3,917	241	124	117
20 do. 30	40,922	22,388	18,534	10,390	9,114	1,276	28,409	12,176	16,233	2,123	1,098	1,026
30 do. 40	35,920	19,170	16,750	3,568	2,964	604	28,531	14,487	14,044	3,821	1,719	2,102
40 do. 50	25,511	13,316	12,195	1,420	1,104	316	18,559	10,279	8,280	5,582	1,933	3,599
50 do. 60	13,766	7,655	6,111	649	517	132	8,336	5,622	2,714	4,781	1,516	3,265
60 and over	10,420	5,548	4,872	509	325	184	4,977	3,374	1,603	4,934	1,849	3,085
Total	246,734	133,594	113,140	128,329	76,696	51,633	96,915	48,636	48,279	21,490	8,262	13,223

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

0 and under 1	8,274	4,275	3,999	8,274	4,275	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	24,177	12,029	12,148	24,177	12,029	12,148	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	40,232	21,790	18,442	40,230	21,789	18,441	2	1	7	...	...	...
10 do. 15	25,194	14,761	10,433	23,594	14,351	9,243	1,541	395	1,146	59	15	44
15 do. 20	19,169	12,126	7,043	11,669	9,437	2,232	7,199	2,561	4,638	301	128	173
20 do. 30	54,104	33,086	21,018	14,895	13,948	947	36,748	17,693	19,055	2,461	1,445	1,016
30 do. 40	37,895	22,090	15,805	3,707	3,376	331	30,039	16,787	13,252	4,149	1,927	2,222
40 do. 50	25,897	14,021	11,376	1,409	1,240	169	18,474	10,885	7,589	5,514	1,896	3,618
50 do. 60	13,980	7,667	6,313	467	409	58	18,810	5,689	3,121	4,703	1,569	3,134
60 and over	12,345	6,805	5,540	384	314	70	5,759	4,251	1,508	6,202	2,240	3,962
Total	260,767	148,650	112,117	128,506	81,168	47,638	108,572	58,262	50,310	23,369	9,220	14,169

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.

0 and under 1	69	41	28	69	41	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	348	206	142	348	206	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	400	236	164	400	236	164	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	383	289	94	344	270	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 do. 20	5,555	5,457	98	4,386	4,362	24	1,125	1,051	74	44	44	...
20 do. 30	24,917	24,647	270	10,614	10,597	17	13,350	13,109	241	953	941	12
30 do. 40	8,299	8,173	116	1,969	1,961	8	5,820	5,707	113	510	505	5
40 do. 50	2,152	2,085	67	399	399	...	1,642	1,491	51	211	195	16
50 do. 60	564	527	37	50	50	...	432	410	22	82	67	15
60 and over	286	199	37	22	22	...	146	131	15	68	48	22
Total	42,223	41,860	1,063	18,801	18,144	457	22,454	21,918	536	1,864	1,798	70

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part II—Details for Districts—(Musalman).

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

HAZARA.

0 and under 1	18,808	9,422	8,880	18,808	9,422	8,880	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	67,869	34,067	33,802	67,869	34,067	33,802	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	100,138	53,096	47,037	100,059	53,067	46,992	74	29	45	...	...	...
10 do. 15	67,478	38,744	28,734	63,498	38,136	25,363	3,847	580	3,867	188	39	104
15 do. 20	42,102	21,638	20,464	24,693	18,612	6,081	16,954	2,899	14,055	455	127	888
20 do. 30	84,843	38,008	46,835	17,565	15,489	2,076	64,122	21,265	42,857	3,156	1,254	1,908
30 do. 40	83,307	42,602	39,705	5,151	4,824	827	70,760	35,716	35,044	6,890	2,568	3,834
40 do. 50	52,260	28,776	23,484	2,138	1,048	490	43,231	24,533	17,678	7,891	2,575	5,316
50 do. 60	32,961	18,092	14,869	724	570	154	24,046	14,921	9,125	8,191	2,601	5,590
60 and over	43,397	25,482	17,815	1,046	821	225	24,454	17,892	6,562	17,797	6,769	11,028
Total	591,058	309,927	281,131	300,551	176,155	124,396	246,488	117,855	128,633	44,019	15,917	28,103

PESHAWAR.

0 and under 1	25,560	13,023	12,543	25,560	13,023	12,543	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	90,707	45,024	45,683	90,707	45,024	45,683	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	126,516	69,787	56,729	120,344	69,783	56,611	161	51	110	11	8	6
10 do. 15	92,602	55,269	37,333	87,452	54,688	32,864	5,010	662	4,348	140	19	121
15 do. 20	65,171	37,296	27,875	43,770	32,801	11,169	20,880	4,508	16,322	571	187	594
20 do. 30	130,144	71,131	59,013	39,309	34,502	4,807	91,558	34,730	56,823	5,382	1,899	3,383
30 do. 40	113,186	60,516	52,670	11,279	9,640	1,639	92,085	47,296	44,702	9,819	3,580	6,339
40 do. 50	80,959	42,547	38,412	4,127	3,082	1,045	62,831	35,404	27,257	14,171	4,061	10,110
50 do. 60	52,125	28,461	23,664	1,781	1,049	732	36,027	23,437	12,590	14,817	3,978	10,848
60 and over	53,240	30,181	23,059	1,381	925	456	28,931	21,788	7,143	22,934	7,468	15,466
Total	836,222	453,235	382,987	431,716	284,167	167,549	337,261	167,876	169,385	67,245	21,192	46,058

KOHAT.

0 and under 1	6,040	3,022	3,027	6,040	3,022	3,027	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	23,370	11,559	11,811	23,370	11,559	11,811	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	35,469	19,076	16,393	35,344	19,028	16,316	123	46	77	2	2	53
10 do. 15	22,410	12,813	9,597	20,233	11,927	8,306	2,095	857	1,238	82	29	121
15 do. 20	14,593	7,916	6,677	8,617	6,656	1,961	5,710	1,197	4,513	1,066	63	303
20 do. 30	31,374	15,956	15,418	7,672	6,120	1,552	22,130	9,198	12,932	1,072	628	984
30 do. 40	26,437	13,527	12,910	1,741	1,437	304	22,029	11,102	10,927	2,607	988	1,679
40 do. 50	17,332	8,942	8,390	583	445	138	13,358	7,562	5,796	3,391	935	2,456
50 do. 60	10,904	5,838	4,768	230	180	50	6,784	4,665	2,123	2,588	993	2,593
60 and over	9,858	5,020	4,838	212	166	46	4,498	3,380	1,118	5,148	1,474	3,674
Total	197,496	103,669	93,827	104,051	60,540	43,511	76,731	39,007	38,724	16,714	5,123	11,568

BANNU.

0 and under 1	6,330	3,231	3,099	6,330	3,231	3,099	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	23,820	11,933	11,887	23,820	11,933	11,887	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	40,786	21,810	18,976	40,786	21,810	18,976	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	22,556	12,930	9,620	20,806	12,469	8,337	1,706	445	1,261	44	16	28
15 do. 20	14,868	9,043	6,823	9,437	7,073	2,364	5,225	1,863	3,362	206	109	97
20 do. 30	34,173	17,739	16,434	8,174	7,029	1,145	24,228	9,828	14,400	1,771	889	899
30 do. 40	32,084	16,701	15,383	3,134	2,570	558	25,599	12,927	12,672	3,351	1,498	1,853
40 do. 50	23,041	11,974	11,067	1,244	944	300	16,831	9,272	7,559	4,966	1,758	3,208
50 do. 60	12,977	6,917	5,580	609	481	128	7,620	5,086	2,534	4,268	1,850	2,418
60 and over	9,540	5,055	4,485	467	284	179	4,628	3,099	1,529	4,445	1,669	2,777
Total	219,695	117,335	102,360	114,807	67,834	46,973	85,837	42,220	43,617	19,061	7,281	11,770

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

0 and under 1	7,261	3,768	3,493	7,261	3,768	3,493	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	21,122	10,488	10,634	21,122	10,488	10,634	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	36,168	19,628	16,540	36,168	19,628	16,540	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	21,706	12,874	5,832	20,439	12,523	7,916	1,229	340	889	38	11	2
15 do. 20	15,203	9,516	5,687	9,499	7,573	1,921	5,467	1,888	3,629	237	108	184
20 do. 30	40,717	22,682	18,035	10,332	9,496	836	28,677	12,194	16,383	1,808	993	810
30 do. 40	31,575	17,801	13,775	2,897	2,602	295	25,228	13,594	11,634	8,450	1,604	1,844
40 do. 50	21,819	11,874	9,945	1,185	1,032	153	16,024	9,275	6,749	4,610	1,567	3,044
50 do. 60	11,974	6,534	5,440	389	333	56	7,645	4,879	2,866	3,900	1,322	2,571
60 and over	10,770	5,935	4,835	309	243	66	5,166	3,801	1,365	5,295	1,891	3,404
Total	218,315	121,099	97,218	109,601	67,688	41,913	89,376	45,921	43,455	19,338	7,490	11,524

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.

0 and under 1	25	15	10	25	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	192	127	66	192	127	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	185	112	73	185	112	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	200	152	48	180	141	39	20	11	9	...	...	...
15 do. 20	3,218	3,174	44	2,860	2,851	9	338	308	35	20	20	...
20 do. 30	8,316	8,219	97	3,618	3,611	7	4,402	4,319	83	296	289	...
30 do. 40	3,982	3,911	71	753	745	8	2,969	2,909	59	261	257	...
40 do. 50	1,004	972	31	103	108	...	804	781	23	97	89	...
50 do. 60	349	327	22	34	24	...	270	255	15	45	38	...
60 and over	121	104	17	8	8	...	85	77	8	28	19	...
Total	17,592	17,114	478	7,868	7,747	311	8,857	8,658	232	747	712	...

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part II—Details for Districts—(Hindu).

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

HAZARA.

0 and under 1	917	482	435	917	482	435	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	2,185	1,160	1,025	2,165	1,160	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	2,706	1,420	1,277	2,677	1,421	1,251	32	7	26	2	...	...
10 do. 15	2,510	1,407	1,103	2,189	1,352	837	312	55	257	9	...	...
15 do. 20	2,083	1,395	1,088	1,633	1,336	147	1,278	347	931	22	12	10
20 do. 30	6,274	4,143	2,131	2,025	1,989	36	4,019	2,061	1,958	230	93	137
30 do. 40	3,600	2,181	1,419	430	440	16	2,671	1,567	1,114	473	174	299
40 do. 50	2,176	1,265	911	133	130	3	1,508	926	580	535	207	328
50 do. 60	1,333	788	545	100	89	11	704	499	204	533	200	333
60 and over	1,371	803	568	79	75	4	553	415	110	737	288	454
Total	28,038	15,553	10,485	12,419	8,674	3,745	11,078	5,933	5,189	2,541	970	1,571

PESHAWAR.

0 and under 1	1,182	65	537	1,182	615	537	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	3,518	1,710	1,742	3,518	1,770	1,742	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	4,238	2,132	1,906	4,211	2,425	1,866	23	6	17	4	...	...
10 do. 15	4,045	2,648	1,347	3,636	2,572	1,114	337	72	265	12	1	3
15 do. 20	4,692	3,259	1,442	3,024	2,799	315	1,591	513	1,079	77	28	8
20 do. 30	14,494	11,213	3,271	6,044	5,612	237	7,816	5,012	2,804	619	389	43
30 do. 40	7,437	5,188	2,249	1,206	1,243	63	5,318	3,543	1,779	813	403	230
40 do. 50	4,171	2,711	1,461	318	333	25	2,915	2,012	893	908	366	407
50 do. 60	2,324	1,453	811	115	91	14	1,414	1,014	390	775	308	542
60 and over	2,061	1,341	823	88	75	13	914	739	173	1,061	426	467
Total	48,144	32,558	15,593	23,517	17,671	5,846	20,333	12,957	7,401	4,233	1,923	2,341

KOHAT.

0 and under 1	296	134	158	296	138	158	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	985	486	499	985	486	499	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	1,320	689	647	1,327	687	640	9	2	7	...	...	...
10 do. 15	1,042	650	392	971	610	331	68	10	58	...	...	...
15 do. 20	1,232	930	293	714	674	40	509	263	246	6	2	3
20 do. 30	4,493	3,631	772	1,706	1,646	60	2,462	1,824	638	235	161	74
30 do. 40	1,683	1,182	501	185	153	30	1,260	896	364	238	131	107
40 do. 50	899	680	319	47	46	1	607	429	1,8	245	105	140
50 do. 60	599	338	261	11	11	...	389	267	122	199	60	139
60 and over	404	247	157	8	8	...	132	113	19	264	126	138
Total	12,879	8,880	3,999	6,250	4,491	1,759	5,436	3,804	1,632	1,193	585	608

BANNU.

0 and under 1	648	330	316	648	390	316	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	2,027	1,065	1,022	2,027	1,005	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	3,168	1,641	1,517	3,130	1,615	1,505	33	11	22	5	...	...
10 do. 15	2,462	1,398	1,064	2,234	1,341	893	222	65	167	6	2	4
15 do. 20	1,923	1,256	667	1,156	983	194	734	279	455	38	16	18
20 do. 30	5,299	4,173	1,747	1,952	1,833	119	3,644	2,136	1,508	324	204	120
30 do. 40	3,245	2,107	1,178	378	331	42	2,495	1,576	919	417	200	317
40 do. 50	2,198	1,167	1,031	172	156	16	1,502	849	653	524	162	362
50 do. 60	1,095	654	441	30	29	1	654	491	163	411	134	277
60 and over	786	434	351	40	35	5	311	248	65	434	153	281
Total	23,509	14,165	9,344	11,760	7,647	4,113	9,595	5,643	3,952	2,154	876	1,279

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

0 and under 1	970	484	486	970	484	486	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	2,909	1,464	1,445	2,909	1,464	1,445	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	3,903	2,067	1,836	3,901	2,066	1,835	2	1	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	3,363	1,795	1,568	3,034	1,739	1,295	308	52	266	21	4	17
15 do. 20	3,739	2,434	1,305	2,021	1,731	190	1,655	679	976	68	24	39
20 do. 30	11,955	9,099	2,856	3,747	3,652	95	7,600	5,019	2,571	608	418	190
30 do. 40	5,707	3,782	1,925	654	626	28	4,399	2,865	1,534	654	291	363
40 do. 50	3,352	1,983	1,361	200	192	8	2,298	1,488	816	854	313	551
50 do. 60	1,903	1,059	846	67	65	2	1,065	762	319	773	232	541
60 and over	1,608	830	678	63	60	3	585	427	138	880	343	537
Total	39,311	24,997	14,314	17,566	12,079	5,487	17,892	11,303	6,589	3,653	1,615	2,236

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.

0 and under 1	28	20	18	28	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	132	64	68	132	64	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	187	107	80	187	107	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	167	123	44	148	115	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 do. 20	1,552	1,521	81	917	915	2	618	584	29	22	...	...
20 do. 30	12,609	12,454	155	4,538	4,515	8	7,676	7,438	148	510	506	4
30 do. 40	2,881	2,841	40	619	619	...	2,058	2,019	39	304	203	...
40 do. 50	648	618	28	80	80	...	471	445	25	97	89	...
50 do. 60	174	160	14	16	16	...	196	120	6	33	24	...
60 and over	84	66	18	5	5	...	43	36	7	26	26	...
Total	18,472	17,971	501	6,985	6,456	209	10,905	10,546	200	801	589	...

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.—Part II.—Details for Districts.—(Sikh).

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

HAZARA.

0 and under 1	134	69	65	134	69	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	461	243	218	461	243	218	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	577	331	246	569	324	235	17	7	10	1	...	...
10 do. 15	602	307	295	540	306	234	60	1	59	2	...	...
15 do. 20	402	250	152	227	200	18	171	40	131	4	1	...
20 do. 30	954	592	362	249	243	6	662	321	341	48	28	18
30 do. 40	729	429	300	71	69	2	582	332	260	76	38	38
40 do. 50	435	277	158	20	19	1	339	226	118	76	32	44
50 do. 60	250	148	102	12	12	...	165	113	52	78	23	50
60 and over	306	189	117	13	12	1	150	114	36	148	63	80
Total	4,850	2,835	2,015	2,288	1,508	780	2,146	1,144	1,002	418	180	288

PESHAWAR.

0 and under 1	351	181	170	351	181	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	1,084	543	541	1,084	543	541	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	1,331	735	596	1,330	735	595	1	...	1	...	...	...
10 do. 15	1,176	728	448	948	705	243	227	22	205	1	...	...
15 do. 20	1,510	1,050	454	891	850	35	608	195	413	11	5	6
20 do. 30	5,185	4,189	996	2,276	2,352	24	2,746	1,835	911	169	102	61
30 do. 40	2,216	1,506	650	343	321	22	1,627	1,105	622	246	140	106
40 do. 50	1,201	752	449	70	66	4	879	691	288	252	95	167
50 do. 60	649	433	216	36	33	3	415	332	83	198	68	130
60 and over	623	357	266	32	27	5	311	223	88	280	107	178
Total	15,326	10,540	4,786	7,381	5,719	1,662	6,814	4,303	2,511	1,151	518	688

KOHAṬ.

0 and under 1	27	12	15	27	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	114	62	52	114	62	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	285	104	181	292	105	178	3	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	158	109	49	152	106	46	6	3	3	...	...	...
15 do. 20	240	209	31	183	174	9	56	35	21	1	...	1
20 do. 30	919	875	44	503	503	...	324	289	35	32	23	8
30 do. 40	605	539	66	112	109	3	467	418	54	26	17	9
40 do. 50	108	124	44	7	7	...	132	106	26	29	11	18
50 do. 60	64	43	21	...	...	...	52	42	10	19	1	12
60 and over	94	78	16	2	2	...	63	60	3	29	16	13
Total	2,674	2,155	519	1,442	1,139	303	1,103	948	155	129	68	61

BANNU.

0 and under 1	130	65	65	130	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	276	139	137	276	139	137	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	451	268	183	445	268	177	6	...	6	...	...	...
10 do. 15	435	264	171	396	250	137	36	5	31	2	...	2
15 do. 20	259	160	90	139	135	4	120	25	95	...	...	...
20 do. 30	720	389	331	183	175	8	516	208	308	21	6	15
30 do. 40	404	317	177	35	35	3	408	264	142	50	18	52
40 do. 50	254	161	93	...	...	...	212	148	64	42	13	23
50 do. 60	172	82	90	10	7	3	62	45	17	100	30	70
60 and over	95	59	36	2	2	...	38	29	9	55	28	27
Total	3,286	1,904	1,382	1,619	1,085	534	1,396	724	672	271	95	178

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

0 and under 1	33	18	15	33	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	107	57	50	107	57	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	135	80	55	135	80	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	104	77	27	100	74	26	4	3	1	...	...	...
15 do. 20	152	110	42	95	78	17	57	32	25	...	...	...
20 do. 30	748	657	91	309	308	3	403	323	80	38	28	8
30 do. 40	331	267	64	63	61	2	233	182	51	35	24	11
40 do. 50	152	108	49	13	8	5	99	76	23	40	19	21
50 do. 60	84	58	26	9	9	...	51	40	11	24	9	15
60 and over	58	33	25	10	9	1	23	18	5	25	6	19
Total	1,904	1,460	444	874	700	174	870	674	198	160	86	74

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.

0 and under 1	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	17	9	8	17	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	20	10	10	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	12	10	2	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 do. 20	645	636	9	492	486	6	151	148	3	2	3	...
20 do. 30	2,170	2,158	12	1,008	1,008	...	1,057	1,046	11	105	104	1
30 do. 40	1,017	1,002	15	390	390	...	592	577	15	35	35	...
40 do. 50	404	401	3	173	172	...	230	217	3	12	12	...
50 do. 60	30	19	1	...	...	...	17	16	1	3	3	...
60 and over	23	20	3	4	4	...	15	19	...	5	1	2
Total	4,329	4,267	69	2,117	2,091	26	2,062	2,019	33	162	157	3

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.—Part II.—Details for Districts—(Christian).

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

HAZARA.

0 and under 1	7	2	5	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	35	19	16	35	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	22	11	11	21	10	11	1	1	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	10	5	5	9	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
15 do. 20	10	6	4	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 do. 30	175	140	35	119	113	6	52	24	28	4	3	1
30 do. 40	78	53	25	15	12	3	57	37	20	4	4	...
40 do. 50	49	31	18	8	6	2	35	23	12	6	2	4
50 do. 60	12	8	4	...	...	...	12	8	4	...	...	...
60 and over...	7	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	1	5
Total	403	277	126	224	173	51	159	94	65	20	10	10

PESHAWAR.

0 and under 1	133	74	59	133	74	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	350	214	136	350	214	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	324	206	118	324	206	118	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	240	163	77	219	155	61	21	5	16	...	...	...
15 do. 20	636	672	64	558	539	19	74	29	45	...	...	...
20 do. 30	4,293	3,953	340	3,848	3,311	37	907	609	298	38	38	5
30 do. 40	1,165	910	255	886	360	26	740	522	218	39	28	11
40 do. 50	314	225	89	58	46	12	232	164	68	24	15	9
50 do. 60	99	72	27	25	24	1	49	35	14	25	13	12
60 and over...	98	66	32	12	11	1	44	34	10	42	21	21
Total	7,652	6,455	1,197	5,413	4,943	470	2,067	1,398	689	172	114	58

KOHA T.

0 and under 1	10	7	3	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	31	19	12	31	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	41	28	13	41	28	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	31	14	7	19	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 do. 20	141	136	5	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 do. 30	547	528	19	440	448	1	95	78	17	3	2	1
30 do. 40	205	190	15	105	104	1	94	80	14	6	6	...
40 do. 50	53	49	4	25	25	...	28	24	4	...	...	...
50 do. 60	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
60 and over...	23	...	23	...	...	...	21	...	21	2	...	2
Total	1,074	973	101	815	780	35	248	185	63	11	8	3

BANNU.

0 and under 1	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	12	6	6	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	27	26	1	12	12	...	15	14	1	...	...	...
15 do. 20	15	6	9	7	6	2	6	1	5	...	...	...
20 do. 30	109	87	22	81	77	4	21	4	17	7	6	1
30 do. 40	57	45	12	23	22	1	31	20	11	3	3	...
40 do. 50	18	14	4	4	4	...	14	10	4	...	...	...
50 do. 60	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 and over...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	244	190	54	143	130	13	87	49	38	14	11	3

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

0 and under 1	10	5	5	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	39	20	19	39	20	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	26	15	11	26	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	21	15	6	21	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 do. 20	75	68	9	54	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 do. 30	684	645	36	507	494	18	168	147	21	9	7	2
30 do. 40	282	241	41	93	87	6	179	146	33	10	8	2
40 do. 50	74	61	13	11	8	3	53	46	7	10	7	...
50 do. 60	17	16	1	2	2	...	9	8	1	6	6	...
60 and over...	9	7	2	2	2	...	5	5	...	2	...	...
Total	1,237	1,094	143	765	701	64	434	364	70	38	29	6

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.

0 and under 1	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	7	6	1	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	8	7	1	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 do. 20	140	126	14	117	110	7	23	16	7	...	...	...
20 do. 30	1,733	1,728	6	1,415	1,418	2	285	281	4	32	32	...
30 do. 40	399	399	...	187	187	...	202	202	...	10	10	...
40 do. 50	92	92	...	40	40	...	47	47	...	5	5	...
50 do. 60	21	21	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	2	2	...
60 and over...	9	9	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	1	1	...
Total	2,415	2,324	22	1,757	1,779	11	572	568	11	50	50	...

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part III—Details for the Peshawar City.

AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

PESHAWAR CITY.												
0 and under 1	2,831	1,470	1,361	2,831	1,470	1,361	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	7,147	3,750	3,397	7,147	3,750	3,397	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	9,685	5,576	4,109	9,685	5,576	4,109	5	4	1	...	...	11
10 do. 15	9,472	5,824	3,648	8,045	5,712	3,233	513	109	404	14	...	88
15 do. 20	9,848	6,248	3,598	6,695	5,348	1,347	8,068	883	2,188	88	...	488
20 do. 30	26,148	18,043	8,106	10,129	9,181	948	14,960	8,381	6,705	1,088	581	868
30 do. 40	16,525	10,594	5,931	2,332	2,122	210	12,484	7,633	4,855	1,708	339	868
40 do. 50	10,653	6,330	4,317	735	658	77	7,435	4,957	2,878	2,083	731	1,368
50 do. 60	6,410	3,787	2,623	353	316	37	4,085	2,805	1,380	1,972	680	1,306
60 and over	5,735	3,261	2,471	214	185	20	2,843	2,205	638	2,678	874	1,304
All ages	104,452	64,892	39,560	49,061	34,314	14,747	45,821	26,877	18,944	9,570	3,701	5,999

MUSALMAN.												
0 and under 1	2,053	1,070	983	2,053	1,070	983	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	5,059	2,682	2,377	5,059	2,682	2,377	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	7,149	4,094	3,055	7,149	4,094	3,055	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	7,057	4,262	2,795	6,782	4,225	2,557	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 do. 20	6,882	4,244	2,638	4,890	3,740	1,150	265	87	328	10	...	10
20 do. 30	16,472	10,567	5,905	6,130	5,371	759	1,950	501	1,410	42	...	89
30 do. 40	11,841	7,134	4,507	1,543	1,390	153	9,704	4,861	4,843	638	335	308
40 do. 50	8,019	4,043	3,976	625	467	58	8,949	5,200	3,749	1,149	544	605
50 do. 60	4,967	2,915	2,052	273	248	25	5,956	3,656	2,300	1,588	530	1,018
60 and over	4,583	2,605	1,978	155	137	15	3,216	2,181	1,035	1,478	486	992
All ages	73,882	44,216	29,666	34,559	23,424	11,135	32,374	18,217	14,157	6,949	2,576	4,374

HINDU.												
0 and under 1	555	285	270	555	285	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	1,524	759	765	1,524	759	765	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	1,835	1,083	752	1,830	1,079	751	5	4	1	...	...	...
10 do. 15	1,813	1,190	623	1,654	1,134	520	155	58	102	4	...	...
15 do. 20	2,086	1,305	691	1,282	1,122	160	768	263	505	36	...	...
20 do. 30	5,923	4,336	1,587	2,028	1,877	151	3,590	2,274	1,322	299	185	114
30 do. 40	3,338	2,296	1,042	450	419	31	2,402	1,673	789	426	304	223
40 do. 50	1,922	1,226	606	145	131	14	1,852	934	418	435	161	264
50 do. 60	1,113	664	440	49	38	11	686	488	198	378	138	240
60 and over	872	476	396	44	34	10	369	802	67	459	140	319
All ages	20,981	13,710	7,271	9,561	6,878	2,683	9,393	5,991	3,402	2,037	841	1,188

SIKH.												
0 and under 1	166	80	86	166	80	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	379	185	194	379	185	194	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	531	290	241	531	290	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	478	294	184	404	278	126	74	16	58	...	...	...
15 do. 20	670	438	241	351	327	24	323	109	214	5	...	...
20 do. 30	1,934	1,495	439	644	610	10	1,203	808	395	82	48	34
30 do. 40	953	690	263	156	141	15	689	474	215	108	75	33
40 do. 50	529	331	198	30	28	2	396	273	123	103	30	73
50 do. 60	270	166	104	13	13	...	160	122	38	97	31	66
60 and over	233	151	82	10	9	1	116	102	14	107	40	67
All ages	6,152	4,120	2,032	2,699	1,990	699	2,961	1,904	1,057	502	226	276

CHRISTIAN.												
0 and under 1	56	35	21	56	35	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	181	121	60	181	121	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	167	107	60	167	107	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	124	78	46	105	76	30	19	8	16	...	...	...
15 do. 20	198	170	28	172	159	13	24	9	15	2	...	...
20 do. 30	1,815	1,641	174	1,322	1,294	28	479	334	145	14	18	...
30 do. 40	588	471	117	183	172	11	383	283	100	22	16	...
40 do. 50	178	132	46	35	32	3	126	90	36	17	10	...
50 do. 60	60	42	18	18	17	1	23	14	9	19	11	...
60 and over	47	32	15	5	5	...	24	20	4	18	7	...
All ages	3,414	2,829	585	2,244	2,017	227	1,078	753	325	92	59	...

PARSI.												
0 and under 1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 do. 5	4	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 do. 10	3	3	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
10 do. 15	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 do. 20	5	3	2	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
20 do. 30	5	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
30 do. 40	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 do. 50	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	20	14	6	8	5	3	12	9	3	...	...	...

JAIN.												
0 and under 20	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
20 do. 30	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
30 do. 40	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
All ages	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age.

PART I.—General Table.

1. This part shows the total literate population of the Province—(a) for all religions (b) for each religion.

2. The figures for Christians (total literate) include 611 Indian Christians (468 males and 143 females), of whom 323 (233 males and 90 females) are literate in English.

PART II.—Details for Districts.

In this part are shown the figures for all religions and for each of the main religions only.

PART III.—Details for the Peshawar City.

This part gives the same statistics for the Peshawar City as are given in Part I of this table for the whole Province.

TABLE VIII:

Education by Religion and Age—Part I—General Table.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	0 & under 10	667,305	349,187	318,118	2,682	2,227	455	664,623	346,960	317,663	491	393	98
	10 do. 15	243,341	142,525	100,816	7,820	6,717	1,103	235,521	135,838	99,713	903	711	192
	15 do. 20	175,592	103,214	72,288	13,243	11,802	1,441	162,259	91,412	70,817	2,852	2,748	104
	20 & over ...	1,208,115	676,259	531,865	74,705	63,717	5,988	1,133,410	617,533	525,877	15,915	15,001	914
	Total ...	2,234,283	1,271,173	1,023,037	93,450	83,433	8,337	2,135,813	1,181,713	1,014,100	23,161	18,853	1,308
MUSALMAN	0 & under 10	629,376	322,188	307,188	1,199	1,133	66	628,177	321,055	307,122	37	37	...
	10 do. 15	226,952	132,782	94,170	4,125	3,816	279	222,827	128,936	93,871	298	285	3
	15 do. 20	155,155	88,585	66,570	5,129	4,761	368	150,026	83,822	66,204	1,059	1,059	...
	20 & over ...	1,063,815	571,824	467,071	23,418	21,531	834	1,040,477	547,210	493,237	2,608	2,598	10
	Total ...	2,089,378	1,122,373	957,939	33,771	32,323	1,545	2,015,507	1,030,052	888,454	3,932	3,973	13
HINDU ...	0 & under 10	31,323	16,419	14,904	651	491	160	30,672	15,928	14,744	17	17	...
	10 do. 15	13,579	8,021	5,558	2,797	2,232	565	12,782	5,753	4,993	206	193	13
	15 do. 20	16,121	11,295	4,826	5,856	5,011	845	10,265	6,284	3,981	919	887	32
	20 & over ...	107,330	78,347	28,943	31,990	29,014	2,985	75,331	47,373	25,958	4,094	3,981	113
	Total ...	189,353	114,122	54,231	41,303	33,743	4,555	127,050	77,374	49,676	5,236	5,078	158
SIKH ...	0 & under 10	5,535	2,928	2,607	261	233	28	5,274	2,655	2,579	2	2	...
	10 do. 15	2,487	1,495	992	631	458	173	1,856	1,037	819	44	44	...
	15 do. 20	3,208	2,421	787	1,465	1,313	152	1,743	1,108	635	134	129	5
	20 & over ...	21,149	16,317	4,822	10,236	8,856	1,380	10,903	7,461	3,442	810	788	31
	Total ...	32,389	23,161	9,203	12,593	10,830	1,733	19,778	12,301	7,475	999	963	36
CHRISTIAN	0 & under 10	1,063	617	446	570	370	199	493	277	216	434	337	97
	10 do. 15	323	227	96	267	181	86	56	40	10	365	189	176
	15 do. 20	1,017	912	105	792	714	78	225	198	27	739	672	67
	20 & over ...	10,623	9,597	1,026	8,978	8,192	786	1,645	1,405	240	8,383	7,623	757
	Total ...	13,026	11,383	1,643	10,607	9,457	1,150	2,419	1,926	493	9,918	8,821	1,097
PARSİ ...	0 & under 10	8	5	3	1	...	1	7	5	2	1	...	1
	10 do. 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 do. 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 & over ...	12	9	3	13	9	3	...	...	...	12	9	3
	Total ...	20	14	6	13	9	4	7	5	2	13	9	4
BUDDHIST	0 & under 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 do. 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 do. 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 & over ...	114	114	...	60	60	...	54	54	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	114	114	...	60	60	...	54	54	...	...	...	...
JAIN ...	0 & under 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 do. 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 do. 20	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	20 & over ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	Total ...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age—Part II—District Tables—All Religions.

DISTRICT, ETC.	AGE	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HAZARA	0 & under 10	192,834	100,331	92,503	326	225	101	192,508	100,106	92,402	14	14	...
	10 do. 15	70,600	40,453	30,137	1,140	881	259	69,460	39,582	29,878	64	55	9
	15 do. 20	45,497	23,789	21,708	1,852	1,461	391	43,645	22,328	21,317	143	139	14
	20 and over	313,418	164,000	149,410	11,182	10,417	765	302,236	153,592	148,644	823	750	73
	Total	622,349	328,592	293,757	41,500	12,964	1,516	607,849	315,808	292,241	1,044	948	96
PESHAWAR	0 & under 10	255,308	134,645	120,663	1,763	1,450	307	253,545	133,190	120,356	399	315	84
	10 do. 15	98,053	58,808	39,245	3,012	2,613	399	95,041	56,195	38,846	554	387	167
	15 do. 20	72,010	42,175	29,835	4,508	4,038	470	67,502	38,137	29,365	1,235	1,177	58
	20 and over	481,990	267,175	214,821	27,042	23,906	3,136	454,054	243,160	211,685	8,102	7,492	610
	Total	907,367	502,803	404,564	36,325	32,013	4,312	871,042	470,790	400,252	10,290	9,371	919
KOHAT	0 & under 10	68,013	35,202	32,811	271	230	41	67,741	34,972	32,769	66	52	14
	10 do. 15	23,631	13,586	10,045	603	539	64	23,028	13,047	9,981	66	61	5
	15 do. 20	16,216	9,200	7,006	1,023	800	223	15,193	8,400	6,793	241	229	12
	20 and over	106,273	57,689	48,584	6,943	6,367	576	99,330	51,329	48,001	917	826	91
	Total	214,123	115,677	98,446	8,841	7,923	912	205,282	107,745	97,534	1,290	1,168	122
BANNU	0 & under 10	77,656	40,131	37,218	140	138	2	77,516	40,204	37,210	4	4	...
	10 do. 15	25,480	14,618	10,862	1,541	1,331	210	23,939	13,287	10,652	56	56	...
	15 do. 20	17,065	10,467	6,598	2,001	1,829	172	15,064	8,638	6,426	347	343	4
	20 and over	1,65,399	88,077	68,467	5,655	5,277	378	120,894	62,800	58,094	722	703	19
	Total	246,734	133,594	113,140	9,337	8,575	762	237,397	125,019	112,378	1,129	1,106	23
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	0 & under 10	72,683	38,094	34,589	165	162	3	72,518	37,932	34,586	...	...	...
	10 do. 15	25,194	14,761	10,433	1,478	1,307	171	23,716	13,454	10,262	158	147	11
	15 do. 20	19,169	12,126	7,043	2,807	2,627	180	16,362	9,499	6,863	680	675	11
	20 and over	143,721	81,665	60,052	13,669	12,487	1,113	130,121	71,182	58,939	2,561	2,442	119
	Total	260,767	148,650	112,117	18,050	16,583	1,467	242,717	132,067	110,650	3,405	3,264	141
TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS	0 & under 10	817	489	334	16	16	...	801	467	334	8	8	...
	10 do. 15	383	289	94	46	46	...	337	243	94	5	5	...
	15 do. 20	5,555	5,457	98	1,052	1,047	5	4,503	4,410	93	200	195	5
	20 and over	36,106	35,631	537	10,283	10,270	13	25,825	25,361	524	2,790	2,788	2
	Total	42,923	41,860	1,063	11,397	11,379	18	31,526	30,481	1,045	3,003	2,996	7

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age—Part II—District Tables—Musalman.

DISTRICT, ETC.	AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HAZARA	0 and under 10...	185,810	96,585	89,225	86	83	3	185,724	96,502	89,222	...	...	...
	10 do. 15...	67,478	38,744	28,734	630	563	67	66,488	38,181	28,667	33	32	1
	15 do. 20...	42,102	21,638	20,461	714	653	61	41,388	20,985	20,403	57	57	...
	20 and over ...	295,668	152,900	142,708	4,231	4,138	98	291,437	148,827	142,610	206	208	3
	Total ...	591,058	309,927	128,131	5,681	5,432	229	585,397	304,495	280,902	386	382	4
PESHAWAR	0 and under 10...	242,789	127,831	114,955	796	760	36	241,993	127,074	114,919	7	7	...
	10 do. 15...	92,602	55,269	37,333	1,569	1,467	102	91,033	53,802	37,231	140	140	...
	15 do. 20...	65,171	37,296	27,875	2,101	2,120	71	62,870	35,176	27,804	459	459	...
	20 and over ...	435,600	232,836	202,824	9,090	8,608	482	426,510	224,228	202,342	1,153	1,147	6
	Total ...	836,222	453,235	382,987	13,543	12,955	691	822,576	440,280	382,266	1,759	1,753	6
KONAT	0 and under 10...	64,888	33,657	31,231	173	146	27	64,715	33,511	31,204	29	29	...
	10 do. 15...	22,410	12,813	9,597	287	247	40	22,123	12,566	9,557	40	40	...
	15 do. 20...	14,593	7,916	6,677	496	311	185	14,097	7,605	6,492	90	90	...
	20 and over ...	95,605	49,283	46,322	3,279	3,202	77	92,326	46,081	46,245	202	202	...
	Total ...	197,496	103,669	93,827	4,235	3,906	329	193,261	99,763	93,498	361	361	...
BANNU	0 and under 10...	70,936	36,974	33,962	15	15	...	70,921	36,959	33,962	1	1	...
	10 do. 15...	22,556	12,940	9,626	1,146	1,087	59	21,410	11,843	9,567	42	42	...
	15 do. 20...	14,868	9,045	5,823	614	584	30	14,254	8,461	5,793	291	291	...
	20 and over ...	111,335	58,386	52,949	1,394	1,343	51	109,941	57,043	52,898	129	129	...
	Total ...	219,695	117,335	102,360	3,169	3,029	140	216,526	114,306	102,220	463	463	...
DEERA ISMAIL KHAN	0 and under 10...	64,551	33,881	30,667	124	124	...	64,427	33,760	30,667	...	...	...
	10 do. 15...	21,706	12,874	8,832	460	449	11	21,246	12,425	8,821	38	31	2
	15 do. 20...	15,203	9,516	5,687	896	877	19	14,307	8,639	5,668	151	151	...
	20 and over ...	116,855	64,825	62,030	3,481	3,355	126	113,374	61,470	51,904	496	495	1
	Total ...	218,315	121,099	97,216	4,961	4,805	156	213,354	116,294	97,060	680	677	3
TRANS-FRONTIER PORTS.	0 and under 10...	402	254	148	5	5	...	397	249	148	...	...	...
	10 do. 15...	200	152	48	33	33	...	167	119	48	...	...	...
	15 do. 20...	3,218	3,174	44	218	218	...	3,000	2,956	44	11	11	...
	20 and over ...	13,772	13,634	238	1,043	1,043	...	829	11,591	238	832	332	...
	Total ...	17,592	17,114	478	2,199	2,199	...	15,393	14,915	478	943	943	...

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age—Part II—District Tables—Hindu.

DISTRICT, ETC.	AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HAZARA	0 and under 10...	5,788	3,071	2,717	198	102	96	5,590	2,969	2,631	...	...	...
	10 do. 15...	2,510	1,407	1,103	453	266	187	2,057	1,141	916	25	17	8
	15 do. 20...	2,083	1,895	1,083	944	622	322	2,039	1,273	766	61	48	13
	20 and over ...	14,757	9,180	5,577	5,703	5,132	571	9,054	4,048	5,006	256	235	21
	Total ...	26,038	15,553	10,485	7,233	6,122	1,176	18,740	9,431	9,309	342	300	42
PESHAWAR	0 and under 10...	8,938	4,853	4,085	319	256	63	8,619	4,597	4,022	9	9	...
	10 do. 15 ..	4,035	2,648	1,387	938	874	104	3,037	1,844	1,193	53	58	...
	15 do. 20...	4,692	3,250	1,442	1,039	805	234	3,653	2,445	1,208	167	160	7
	20 and over ...	30,479	21,803	8,674	7,171	6,320	1,151	23,008	15,485	7,523	1,263	1,244	18
	Total ...	48,144	32,558	15,583	9,827	8,185	1,642	33,317	24,371	13,946	1,491	1,466	25
KOHAT	0 and under 10	2,617	1,313	1,304	63	63	...	2,554	1,250	1,304	8	8	...
	10 do. 15	1,042	650	392	216	199	17	826	451	375	14	14	...
	15 do. 20	1,232	939	293	295	265	30	937	674	263	90	85	5
	20 and over ...	7,988	5,978	2,010	2,331	1,979	352	5,657	3,999	1,658	419	394	25
	Total ...	12,879	8,880	3,999	2,905	2,506	399	9,974	6,374	3,600	531	501	30
BANKU	0 and under 10	5,841	2,976	2,865	49	40	...	5,801	2,936	2,865	...	...	...
	10 do. 15	2,462	1,398	1,064	138	120	18	2,324	1,278	1,046	6	6	...
	15 do. 20	1,923	1,256	667	1,214	1,107	107	709	140	569	15	15	...
	20 and over ...	13,283	8,535	4,748	2,821	2,799	22	10,462	5,736	4,726	363	361	2
	Total ...	23,509	14,165	9,344	4,213	4,066	147	19,296	10,099	9,197	384	382	2
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	0 and under 10	7,782	4,015	3,767	29	28	1	7,753	3,987	3,766	...	...	...
	10 do. 15	3,363	1,795	1,568	983	834	149	2,380	961	1,419	107	102	5
	15 do. 20	3,739	2,434	1,305	1,822	1,670	152	1,917	764	1,153	493	486	7
	20 and over ...	24,427	16,753	7,674	8,741	7,864	877	15,686	8,889	6,797	1,293	1,247	45
	Total ...	33,311	24,997	14,314	11,575	10,396	1,179	27,736	14,601	13,135	1,893	1,835	55
TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.	0 and under 10	357	191	166	2	2	...	355	189	166	...	...	...
	10 do. 15	167	123	44	9	9	...	158	114	44	1	1	...
	15 do. 20	1,552	1,521	31	542	542	...	1,010	979	31	98	93	...
	20 and over ...	16,396	16,136	260	4,932	4,920	12	11,464	11,216	248	501	500	1
	Total ...	18,472	17,971	501	5,465	5,473	12	12,987	12,498	489	595	594	1

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age—Part II—District Tables—Sikh.

DISTRICT, ETC.	AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HAZARA	0 and under 10 ...	1,172	643	529	18	16	2	1,154	627	527	...	...	...
	10 do. 15 ...	602	307	295	54	51	3	548	256	292	5	5	...
	15 do. 20 ...	402	250	152	184	180	4	218	70	148	18	18	...
	20 and over ...	2,674	1,635	1,039	1,005	959	46	1,069	676	993	71	69	2
	Total ...	4,850	2,835	2,015	1,261	1,206	55	3,589	1,629	1,960	94	92	2
PESHAWAR	0 and under 10 ...	2,766	1,459	1,307	145	121	24	2,621	1,338	1,283	1	1	...
	10 do. 15 ...	1,176	728	448	221	190	31	955	538	417	28	28	...
	15 do. 20 ...	1,510	1,056	454	710	599	111	800	457	343	53	51	2
	20 and over ...	9,874	7,297	2,577	5,103	4,243	920	4,711	3,054	1,657	407	399	8
	Total ...	15,326	10,540	4,786	6,239	5,153	1,086	9,087	5,387	3,700	489	479	10
KOHAT	0 and under 10 ...	426	178	248	6	6	...	420	172	248	1	1	...
	10 do. 15 ...	158	109	49	86	86	...	72	23	49	2	2	...
	15 do. 20 ...	240	209	31	187	184	3	53	25	28	17	14	3
	20 and over ...	1,850	1,659	191	1,112	1,008	104	738	651	87	100	80	20
	Total ...	2,674	2,155	519	1,391	1,284	107	1,283	871	412	120	97	23
BANNU	0 and under 10 ...	857	472	385	80	80	...	777	392	385	...	...	...
	10 do. 15 ...	435	264	171	245	112	133	190	152	38	...	...	...
	15 do. 20 ...	259	160	99	161	132	29	98	28	70	31	31	...
	20 and over ...	1,735	1,008	727	1,276	997	279	459	11	448	148	148	...
	Total ...	3,286	1,904	1,382	1,762	1,321	441	1,524	583	941	179	179	...
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	0 and under 10 ...	275	155	120	12	10	2	263	145	118	...	...	...
	10 do. 15 ...	104	77	27	25	19	6	79	58	21	9	9	...
	15 do. 20 ...	152	110	42	56	51	5	96	59	37	9	9	...
	20 and over ...	1,373	1,118	255	546	515	31	827	603	224	38	37	1
	Total ...	1,904	1,460	444	639	595	44	1,265	865	400	56	55	1
TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS...	0 and under 10 ...	89	21	18	...	...	...	39	21	18	...	...	...
	10 do. 15 ...	12	10	2	...	...	...	12	10	2	...	...	...
	15 do. 20 ...	645	636	9	167	167	...	478	460	9	6	6	...
	20 and over ...	3,633	3,600	33	1,134	1,134	...	2,499	2,456	33	55	55	...
	Total ...	4,329	4,267	62	1,301	1,301	...	3,028	2,966	62	61	61	...

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age—Part II—District Tables—Christian.

DISTRICT, ETC.	AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HAZARA ...	0 and under 10 ...	64	32	32	24	24	...	40	8	32	14	14	...
	10 do. 15 ...	10	5	5	3	1	2	7	4	3	1	1	...
	15 do. 20 ...	10	6	4	10	6	4	...	...	...	7	6	1
	20 and over ...	319	284	85	243	193	50	76	41	35	200	153	47
	Total ...	403	277	126	280	224	56	123	53	70	222	174	48
PESHAWAR ...	0 and under 10 ...	807	494	313	502	319	183	305	175	130	381	298	83
	10 do. 15 ...	240	163	77	224	152	72	16	11	5	333	166	167
	15 do. 20 ...	636	572	64	567	513	54	69	59	10	555	506	49
	20 and over ...	5,069	5,526	743	5,304	4,724	580	665	602	163	5,266	4,691	575
	Total ...	7,652	6,455	1,197	6,597	5,708	889	1,055	747	308	6,535	5,661	874
KOHAT ...	0 and under 10 ...	82	54	28	30	15	15	52	39	13	28	14	14
	10 do. 15 ...	21	14	7	14	7	7	7	7	...	10	5	5
	15 do. 20 ...	141	136	5	45	40	5	96	96	...	44	40	4
	20 and over ...	830	769	61	221	171	50	609	598	11	196	150	46
	Total ...	1,074	973	101	310	233	77	764	740	24	278	209	69
BANNU ...	0 and under 10 ...	16	10	6	5	3	2	11	7	4	3	3	...
	10 do. 15 ...	27	26	1	12	12	...	1	14	1	8	8	...
	15 do. 20 ...	15	6	9	12	6	6	3	...	3	10	6	4
	20 and over ...	186	148	38	164	138	26	12	10	12	82	66	17
	Total ...	244	190	54	193	159	34	51	31	20	103	82	21
DERA ISMAIL KHAN ...	0 and under 10 ...	75	40	35	...	...	...	75	40	35	...	...	...
	10 do. 15 ...	21	15	6	10	5	5	11	10	1	9	5	4
	15 do. 20 ...	75	66	9	33	29	4	42	37	5	33	29	4
	20 and over ...	1,066	973	93	832	753	79	234	220	14	784	663	71
	Total ...	1,237	1,094	143	875	787	88	362	307	55	776	667	79
TRANS-FRONTIER PORTS...	0 and under 10 ...	19	17	2	9	9	...	10	8	2	8	8	...
	10 do. 15 ...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
	15 do. 20 ...	140	126	14	125	120	5	15	6	9	90	85	5
	20 and over ...	2,253	2,247	6	2,214	2,213	1	39	34	5	1,902	1,901	1
	Total ...	2,416	2,394	22	2,352	2,345	6	64	48	16	2,004	1,998	6

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age—Part III—Details for the Peshawar City.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS ...	0 and under 10 ..	19,663	10,796	8,867	492	371	121	19,171	10,425	8,746	181	137	44
	10 do. 15...	9,472	5,824	3,618	1,043	826	217	8,429	4,998	3,431	193	179	14
	15 do. 20...	9,846	6,248	3,598	1,552	1,207	345	8,294	5,041	3,253	415	387	28
	20 and over ...	65,471	42,024	23,447	9,239	7,905	1,334	56,232	34,119	22,113	3,659	3,317	342
	Total ...	104,452	64,892	39,560	12,326	10,309	2,017	92,126	54,553	37,543	4,448	4,020	428
MUSALMAN ...	0 and under 10...	14,261	7,846	6,415	144	144	...	14,117	7,702	6,415	1	1	...
	10 do. 15...	7,057	4,262	2,795	399	302	7	6,658	3,870	2,788	57	57	...
	15 do. 20...	6,882	4,244	2,638	514	530	14	6,368	3,714	2,654	123	123	...
	20 and over ...	45,681	27,864	17,818	2,283	2,151	132	41,399	25,713	17,686	554	553	1
	Total ...	73,882	44,216	29,636	3,370	3,217	153	70,512	40,999	29,513	735	734	1
HINDU ...	0 and under 10 ..	3,914	2,127	1,787	147	86	61	3,767	2,041	1,726	8	8	...
	10 do. 15...	1,813	1,190	623	413	248	165	1,400	942	458	35	35	...
	15 do. 20...	2,086	1,395	691	477	271	206	1,609	1,124	485	93	89	4
	20 and over ...	13,168	8,938	4,170	2,680	2,161	519	10,488	6,837	3,651	486	470	16
	Total ..	20,981	13,710	7,271	3,717	2,766	951	17,264	10,944	6,320	622	602	20
SIKH ...	0 and under 10...	1,076	555	521	29	13	16	1,047	542	505	...	...	...
	10 do. 15...	475	294	184	140	114	26	338	180	158	19	19	...
	15 do. 20...	679	438	241	362	264	98	317	174	143	41	39	2
	20 and over ...	1,399	2,833	1,686	1,017	1,558	359	2,602	1,275	727	296	290	6
	Total ...	6,152	4,120	2,032	2,448	1,949	499	3,704	2,171	1,533	356	348	8
CHRISTIAN ...	0 and under 10...	404	263	141	171	128	43	233	135	98	171	128	43
	10 do. 15...	124	78	46	91	72	19	33	6	27	82	68	14
	15 do. 20...	198	170	28	168	141	27	30	29	1	167	135	22
	20 and over ...	2,688	2,318	370	2,345	2,024	321	343	294	49	2,309	1,993	316
	Total ...	3,414	2,829	585	2,775	2,365	410	639	464	175	2,719	2,324	395
PARSI ...	0 and under 10...	8	5	3	1	...	1	7	5	2	1	...	1
	10 do. 15...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 do. 20...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 and over ...	12	9	3	12	9	3	...	...	...	12	9	3
	Total ...	20	14	6	13	9	4	7	5	2	13	9	4
JAIN ...	0 and under 10...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 do. 15...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 do. 20...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	20 and over ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	Total ...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...

TABLE IX.

Education by selected Tribes, Castes or Races.

This Table, the figures in which are for the whole Province, is intended to show the extent to which literacy is to be found among the different tribes and castes living therein. It deals only with those groups which were entered in Imperial Table IX at the 1911 Census as well as those which contributed more than one per mille to the total population at the present one.

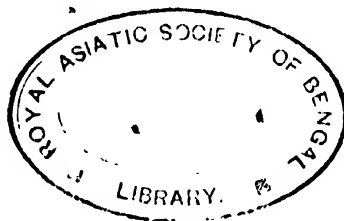


TABLE IX.

Education by selected Tribes, Castes or Races.

TRIBE, CASTE, OR RACE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arain	3,119	1,956	1,163	188	188	...	2,931	1,768	1,163	20	20	...
Arora	69,046	43,676	25,370	29,137	17,901	2,233	42,009	15,772	23,137	2,148	2,090	56
Awan	253,472	125,329	128,143	3,737	3,512	225	249,735	121,817	127,918	538	537	1
Baghban	24,095	12,671	11,424	215	183	32	23,880	12,488	11,392	24	24	...
Baloch	26,851	16,222	10,632	499	460	39	16,355	15,762	10,593	80	80	...
Bhatia	10,341	6,161	4,177	2,267	1,998	269	8,074	4,166	3,908	434	426	8
Bhatiana	7,809	4,981	2,825	393	286	107	7,416	4,698	2,718	74	74	...
Brahman	21,841	11,135	7,719	1,056	3,413	616	17,828	10,696	7,132	657	629	28
Chaman	2,949	1,703	1,246	23	28	...	2,926	1,680	1,246	...	...	...
Chuhra	21,932	14,147	7,485	391	351	40	21,541	14,096	7,445	79	71	8
Darzi	6,080	3,085	2,995	165	195	...	5,885	2,890	2,995	31	31	...
Dhobi	18,644	11,161	7,483	187	179	8	18,457	10,982	7,475	20	20	...
Dhund	27,172	13,140	14,332	270	266	4	27,202	12,874	14,328	41	41	...
Gakkhar	8,391	3,858	4,533	169	169	...	8,222	3,689	4,533	17	17	...
Gujar	85,590	47,475	38,115	808	779	29	81,782	46,696	38,086	60	60	...
Gurkha	10,342	8,453	1,887	1,519	1,414	135	8,793	7,041	1,752	148	133	15
Jat	98,413	57,165	41,248	5,011	4,093	51	93,269	52,172	41,197	361	361	...
Jbinwar	1,160	610	550	51	51	...	1,109	559	550	...	...	...
Jelaba	35,189	18,723	16,466	152	150	2	35,037	18,573	16,464	3	3	...
Karal	21,823	12,442	9,381	111	110	1	21,712	12,332	9,380	6	6	...
Kashmiri	15,918	9,536	6,382	487	481	6	15,431	9,055	6,376	47	47	...
Khattri	44,792	30,060	14,732	12,407	10,950	1,457	32,385	19,110	13,275	1,416	1,349	67
Khoja	2,134	1,181	973	22	22	...	2,132	1,169	973	2	2	...
Kumhar	21,054	12,678	11,370	151	143	8	23,903	12,535	11,368	11	11	...
Lohar	29,831	17,775	12,069	233	206	27	29,601	17,569	12,032	9	9	...
Machhi	2,251	1,043	1,208	10	9	1	2,241	1,034	1,207	...	...	...
Majhar	7,956	4,135	3,821	51	51	...	7,905	4,084	3,821	...	...	...
Mallah	4,470	2,271	2,199	9	9	...	4,461	2,262	2,199	...	...	...
Mirasi	15,459	8,726	6,733	174	173	1	15,285	8,553	6,732	7	7	...
Mishwani	4,407	2,469	1,938	34	34	...	4,373	2,435	1,938	1	1	...
Mochi	28,612	16,908	11,704	150	150	...	28,462	16,758	11,704	9	9	...
Moghal	10,075	6,446	4,229	494	490	4	10,181	5,956	4,225	81	84	...
Nai	27,335	15,982	11,353	183	176	7	27,152	15,806	11,346	8	8	...
Paracha	13,560	7,036	6,524	536	465	71	13,024	6,571	6,453	76	76	...
Pathan	889,646	480,172	409,474	11,571	11,142	429	878,075	469,030	409,045	1,447	1,441	6
Panjara	2,385	1,753	632	19	19	...	2,366	1,734	632	1	1	...
Qassab	11,755	6,143	5,612	102	99	3	11,653	6,044	5,609	26	26	...
Qureshi	26,730	14,636	12,093	1,413	1,331	82	25,326	13,305	11,971	221	219	2
Rajput	19,067	14,051	5,006	2,097	2,867	130	16,060	11,184	4,876	393	381	2
Rangrez	4,847	2,340	2,507	51	51	...	4,796	2,289	2,507	2	2	...

TABLE IX.

Education by selected Tribes, Castes or Races.

Tribe, Caste, or Race.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saind ...	90,605	47,671	42,934	2,504	2,259	245	88,101	45,412	42,689	381	379	2
Sarara ...	9,027	4,573	4,454	80	80	...	8,947	4,493	4,454	25	25	...
Sheikh ...	18,070	11,043	7,027	1,000	1,003	57	17,070	10,040	6,970	165	163	2
Sonar ...	15,798	8,339	7,459	758	681	77	15,040	7,658	7,382	83	83	...
Swathi ...	56,904	30,230	26,674	719	662	87	56,185	29,568	26,587	34	34	...
Tanaoli ...	60,560	35,597	33,663	387	378	9	60,173	35,519	33,654	22	22	...
Tarkhan ...	33,715	18,918	14,797	255	251	4	33,430	18,637	14,793	20	20	...
Toli ...	11,446	5,661	5,782	145	122	23	11,301	5,542	5,759	11	11	...
Turk ...	6,552	3,547	3,005	233	227	6	6,319	3,320	2,999	34	34	...

TABLE X.

Language.

Languages in this Table have been classified according to the locality, in which they are spoken and not by linguistic families. The names given in column 1 were returned in the Census Schedules. The bulk of the persons who returned Punjabi as their language, speak no doubt what is known as 'Lahnda' or Western Punjabi, which, according to the classification, adopted in the Linguistic Survey of Sir George A. Grierson, is distinct from true Punjabi. In the Census Schedules, 'Punjabi,' 'Hindko' and 'Hindi' are the various names by which persons speaking the same dialect have chosen to designate their language. The question is discussed in Chapter IX of the Report.

TABLE X.

Language.

LANGUAGE.	N.-W. F. P.			HAZARA.			PESHAWAR.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Languages. ...	2,294,263	1,271,176	1,023,087	622,349	328,592	293,757	907,367	502,803	404,564
A.—Provincial Vernaculars—Total.	2,258,513	1,241,939	1,016,574	617,132	325,160	291,972	892,229	490,556	401,673
Pushto ...	1,209,523	652,524	556,999	31,975	17,737	14,238	738,325	395,663	342,662
Punjabi ...	85,169	63,632	21,527	3,719	3,092	627	39,913	27,186	12,727
Hindko ...	940,972	512,942	428,030	558,579	291,490	267,089	113,991	67,707	46,284
Gujari ...	22,637	12,725	9,912	22,637	12,725	9,912	..	..	..
Kohistani ...	222	116	106	222	116	106	..	..	..
B.—Vernaculars of India—Extra Provincial—Total.	21,332	17,479	3,853	4,858	3,177	1,681	6,194	5,129	1,065
Urdu (with Hindustani) ...	12,695	10,581	2,114	445	392	53	6,041	5,069	972
Gorkhi (Naipali) ...	5,892	4,338	1,554	4,145	2,591	1,554	4	4	..
Kashmiri ...	474	369	105	267	193	74	33	2	31
Purbi ...	100	51	49	..	..	..	98	49	49
Tamil ...	758	758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telugu ...	667	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengali ...	264	238	26	1	1	..	..	..	..
Marathi ...	464	464	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Others (a) ...	18	18	5	..	..	..	7	4	3
C.—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries—Total.	2,547	1,290	1,257	4	3	1	1,817	1,023	794
Persian ...	2,469	1,247	1,222	3	3	..	1,740	980	760
Arabic ...	54	30	24	..	..	..	54	30	24
Turki ...	23	13	10	..	..	..	23	13	10
Chinese ...	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
D.—European Languages—Total.	11,871	10,468	1,403	355	252	103	7,137	6,095	1,042
English ...	11,871	10,468	1,403	355	252	103	7,137	6,095	1,042

TABLE X.

Language.

Kohat.			Bannu.			DERA ISMAIL KHAN.			TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.			REMARKS.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
214,123	115,677	98,446	246,734	133,594	113,140	260,767	143,650	112,117	42,923	41,660	1,063	
210,468	113,496	96,972	243,365	133,410	112,955	259,246	147,298	111,948	33,073	32,019	1,054	
171,223	92,141	79,082	201,592	106,804	94,788	50,211	33,365	25,856	7,107	6,824	373	
8,290	4,434	3,850	6,882	4,870	2,012	14,883	12,655	2,228	11,472	11,895	77	
30,955	16,921	14,034	37,891	21,736	16,165	185,162	101,288	83,864	14,404	13,800	604	
...	
...	
2,334	1,261	1,073	48	30	18	264	258	26	7,624	7,624	...	
2,280	1,209	1,071	48	30	18	...	...	...	3,881	3,881	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743	1,743	...	
48	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	131	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	68	68	...	690	690	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	667	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	216	190	26	47	47	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	403	...	
11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 'Sindhi' (4 males and 3 females), 'Gujrati' (9 males and 3 females).
475	144	331	134	3	131	...	...	...	117	117	...	
475	144	331	134	3	131	...	...	...	117	117	...	
...	
...	
...	
846	776	70	187	151	36	1,237	1,094	143	2,109	2,100	9	
846	776	70	187	151	36	1,237	1,094	143	2,109	2,100	9	

TABLE XI.

Birth Place.

This Table is divided into two parts, viz. :—

PART A.—Details for Districts and Trans-Frontier Posts.

PART B.—Peshawar City.

TABLE XI.

Birth Place—Part A—Details for Districts and Trans-Frontier Posts.

Serial No.	District, State, Province or Country where born.	DISTRICT, Etc., WHERE								
		N.-W. F. P.			HAZARA.			PESHAWAR.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TOTAL ...	2,294,283	1,271,176	1,023,087	622,349	328,592	293,757	907,367	502,603	404,564
(a)	Districts, Agencies and Tribal areas within the N.-W. F. P.	2,136,701	1,146,560	890,121	610,685	320,571	290,114	849,981	458,355	391,626
1	Hazara ...	612,192	322,461	289,731	604,117	316,726	287,391	3,819	2,656	1,163
2	Peshawar ...	828,159	446,890	381,269	2,139	1,826	1,313	816,584	438,792	377,792
3	Kohat ...	200,770	108,066	92,704	26	21	5	2,568	1,651	917
4	Bannu ...	234,781	125,783	108,098	32	24	8	631	453	178
5	Dera Ismail Khan ...	220,305	118,866	101,430	22	15	7	1,001	608	393
6	Agencies and Tribal areas ...	40,494	24,514	15,980	3,349	1,059	1,300	25,378	14,195	11,183
(b)	Provinces and States in India beyond N.-W. F. P.	118,395	95,696	22,699	11,427	7,844	3,563	43,687	34,152	9,535
	Provinces ...	111,497	89,517	21,960	9,917	6,622	3,295	41,151	32,015	9,136
7	Punjab ...	97,624	76,636	20,768	9,767	6,506	3,261	37,557	29,145	8,412
	Attock (Campbellpur) ...	9,610	6,726	2,884	660	405	255	5,792	4,169	1,623
	Rawalpindi ...	10,753	7,501	3,252	2,899	1,432	1,467	4,500	3,375	1,125
	Mianwali ...	4,322	2,814	1,508	8	2	6	43	32	11
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	2,120	1,195	925	...	...	...	41	36	5
	Jhelum ...	9,337	7,477	1,860	4,196	2,767	429	4,400	3,008	1,392
	Other Punjab Districts ...	61,482	51,123	10,359	2,004	900	1,104	22,781	18,525	4,256
8	Ajmer Merwara ...	24	6	18	1	1	...	9	...	9
9	Baluchistan ...	11	4	7	6	4	2	5	...	5
10	Bengal ...	917	713	204	5	5	...	27	16	11
11	Bihar & Orissa ...	129	120	9	2	2	...	...	...	...
12	Bombay (Presidency) ...	2,489	2,378	111	30	24	6	185	95	90
	Bombay ...	2,437	2,327	110	26	21	5	175	85	90
	Sind ...	52	51	1	4	3	1	10	10	...
13	Burma ...	95	80	15	4	3	1	26	11	14
14	Central Provinces and Berar ...	60	23	37	...	...	...	37	...	37
15	Assam ...	505	505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Madras ...	1,959	1,815	144	12	12	...	...	...	...
17	United Provinces of Agra & Oudh ...	7,684	7,037	647	90	65	25	3,306	2,748	558
	States ...	5,902	5,153	719	1,510	1,222	288	2,536	2,137	399
18	Punjab States ...	1,208	1,113	95	88	26	12	735	670	65
19	Baroda ...	228	228	...	...	...	...	92	92	...
20	Hyderabad ...	329	322	7	7	5	2	5	...	5
21	Kashmir ...	3,006	2,420	586	1,452	1,186	266	1,317	1,010	307
22	Mysore ...	331	324	7	9	2	7	224	224	...
23	Rajputana ...	743	719	24	4	3	1	154	132	22
24	Central Provinces States ...	32	32	...	...	...	...	9	9	...
25	Cochin State ...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Travancore ...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	India Unspecified ...	996	996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE A.

Birth Place—Part A—Details for Districts and Trans-Frontier Posts.

ENUMERATED.												Serial No.
Kohat.			Bannu.			DERA ISMAIL KHAN.			TRANS FRONTIER POSTS.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
214,123	115,677	98,446	246,734	133,594	113,140	260,767	148,650	112,117	42,923	41,860	1,063	
203,643	103,763	94,880	240,417	129,302	111,115	221,711	120,156	101,555	10,264	9,433	831	
2,231	1,430	801	864	626	238	692	607	85	469	416	53	1
2,373	1,024	1,349	1,094	693	401	2,165	1,848	317	2,804	2,707	97	2
189,883	100,443	89,440	4,630	3,087	1,543	1,036	799	237	2,627	2,005	562	3
1,985	1,199	786	229,177	121,893	107,284	1,735	1,057	678	1,221	1,157	64	4
607	334	273	1,344	820	524	216,083	115,845	100,238	1,248	1,144	4	5
6,564	4,333	2,231	3,308	2,183	1,125	...	...	...	1,895	1,814	51	6
9,787	6,258	3,529	6,262	4,257	2,005	18,424	14,602	3,822	28,808	28,583	225	
9,651	6,128	3,523	6,231	4,233	1,998	17,332	13,570	3,822	27,155	26,949	206	
9,177	5,657	3,520	5,816	4,153	1,657	15,465	11,724	3,741	19,842	19,645	197	7
2,638	1,710	928	119	48	71	..	...	...	401	394	7	
2,244	1,699	545	382	182	100	8	8	...	720	705	15	
...	...	...	2,017	1,314	703	2,049	1,261	788	205	205	...	
25	25	...	229	176	53	1,825	958	867	...	...	...
138	118	20	17	5	12	...	...	...	586	579	7	
4,132	2,105	2,027	3,052	2,334	718	11,583	9,407	2,086	17,930	17,762	168	
...	...	...	14	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
9	9	...	162	22	140	574	511	53	140	140	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	19	...	98	89	9	11
32	32	...	...	...	...	642	627	15	1,600	1,600	...	12
32	32	...	...	...	...	640	615	15	1,504	1,504	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	36	36	...	
32	32	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	24	24	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	503	503	...	15
178	178	...	136	...	136	467	459	8	1,169	1,169	...	16
223	220	3	103	47	56	180	175	5	3,782	3,782	...	17
136	130	6	31	24	7	37	37	...	1,652	1,653	19	
...	...	...	30	24	6	2	2	...	403	391	12	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	136	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	317	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	217	7	21
12	6	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	98	98	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	451	...	23
124	124	...	1	...	1	9	9	...	23	23	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	995	995	...	1	1	...	27

TABLE XI.

Birth Place—Part A—Details for Districts and Trans-Frontier Posts.

Serial No.	District, State, Province or Country where born.	DISTRICT, ETC., WHERE								
		N.-W. F. P.			HAZARA.			PESHAWAR.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(c)	Countries in Asia beyond India.	29,423	20,178	9,245	32	23	9	7,404	4,796	2,808
28	Afghanistan ...	22,098	13,052	9,046	5	5	...	5,508	3,081	2,427
29	Armenia ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
30	Bhutan ...	1,206	1,204	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	China ...	15	11	4	11	7	4	...	...	...
32	Nepal ...	5,877	5,767	110	13	8	5	1,674	1,574	100
33	Persia ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
34	Eastern Turkistan ...	187	117	70	...	...	...	187	117	70
35	Bokhara ...	35	24	11	...	...	...	35	24	11
(d)	Countries in Europe	9,703	8,688	1,015	191	147	44	6,288	5,493	795
36	United Kingdom ...	8,691	8,680	1,011	187	145	42	6,283	5,480	793
	England and Wales ...	8,517	7,683	854	182	117	35	5,597	4,886	711
	Scotland ...	405	373	32	20	16	4	24	13	12
	Ireland ...	769	644	125	15	12	3	662	592	70
37	Austria ...	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
38	France ...	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2
39	Holland ...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
40	Italy ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Switzerland ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
42	Turkey in Europe ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
(e)	Countries in Africa	16	11	5	6	1	5	6	6	...
43	Cape Colony ...	8	6	2	3	1	2	1	1	...
44	Egypt ...	3	5	3	3	...	3	5	5	...
(f)	Countries in America	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
45	Canada ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	America Unspecified ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
(g)	Countries in Australasia	20	18	2	7	5	2	1	1	...
47	Australia ...	15	14	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
48	Java ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
49	New Zealand ...	4	4	...	3	3	...	1	1	...

TABLE XI.

Birth Place—Part A—Details for Districts and Trans-Frontier Posts.

Kohat.			Bannu.			DERA ISMAIL KHAN.			TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
15	13	2	...	...	...	19,973	13,347	6,626	1,999	1,999	...	25
15	13	2	...	...	...	16,570	9,953	6,617	...	...	...	26
...	27
...	1,208	1,204	4	...	...	...	28
...	8	8	...	1	1	...	29
...	2,192	2,187	5	1,998	1,998	...	30
...	31
...	32
...	33
...	34
...	35
...	36
678	643	35	55	35	20	639	525	114	1,852	1,845	7	37
678	643	35	55	35	20	637	523	114	1,851	1,844	7	38
625	590	35	55	35	20	449	403	46	1,639	1,632	7	39
53	53	98	80	16	212	212	...	40
...	92	40	52	41
...	42
...	43
...	44
...	2	2	45
...	1	1	...	46
...	47
...	48
...	49
...	50
...	51
...	52
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TABLE XI.

Birth Place—Part B—Peshawar City.

Serial No.	District, State, Province or Country where born.	POPULATION.			REMARKS.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Peshawar City ...	104,452	64,892	39,560	
(a)	Districts, Agencies and Tribal areas within N.-W. F. P.	78,159	44,668	33,491	
1	Hasara ...	1,049	1,846	608	
2	Peshawar ...	67,074	38,672	29,302	
3	Kohat ...	1,303	603	700	
4	Bannu ...	333	185	148	
5	Dera Ismail Khan ...	851	588	263	
6	Agencies and Tribal areas ...	5,749	3,274	2,475	
(b)	Provinces and States in India beyond N.-W. F. P.	21,149	16,180	4,969	
	Provinces ...	19,522	14,872	4,650	
7	Punjab ...	16,973	12,655	4,318	
	Attock (Campbellpur) ...	2,298	1,861	437	
	Rawalpindi ...	2,207	1,564	733	
	Mianwali ...	23	19	4	
	Jhelum ...	1,961	1,318	643	
	Other Punjab Districts ...	10,894	7,893	2,501	
8	Ajmer Merwara ...	9	...	9	
9	Baluchistan ...	1	...	1	
10	Bombay ...	81	54	27	
11	Burma ...	19	5	14	
12	Central Provinces and Berar ...	29	...	29	
13	United Provinces ...	2,404	2,152	252	
14	Sindh ...	9	6	...	

TABLE XI.

Birth Place—Part B—Peshawar City.

Serial No.	District, State, Province or Country where born.	POPULATION.			REMARKS.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	States	1,627	1,308	319	
15	Punjab States	435	382	53	
16	Baroda	92	92	...	
17	Kashmir	747	481	266	
18	Mysore	212	212	...	
19	Rajputana	132	132	...	
20	Central Provinces States	9	9	...	
(c)	Countries in Asia beyond India	2,325	1,614	711	
21	Afghanistan	2,089	1,459	630	
22	Nepal	14	14	...	
23	Eastern Turkistan	187	117	70	
24	Bokhara	35	24	11	
(d)	Countries in Europe	2,816	2,427	389	
25	United Kingdom	2,811	2,424	387	
	England and Wales	2,571	2,225	346	
	Scotland ... ..	...	...	...
	Ireland	240	199	41	
26	France	2	...	2	
27	Switzerland	1	1	...	
28	Austria	2	2	...	
(e)	Countries in Africa	2	2	...	
29	Cape Colony	1	1	...	
30	Egypt	1	1	...	
(f)	Countries in Australasia	1	1	...	
31	New Zealand	1	1	...	

TABLE XII.

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Infirmities.

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PART I.—Distribution by Age.

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In this part is shown the total number of afflicted persons enumerated in the Province.

—————

PART II.—Distribution by Districts.

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No afflicted persons were enumerated in Trans-Frontier Posts.

TABLE XII.

Infirmities.

Part I.—Distribution by Age.

Age.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0 and under 1 ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	1
1 do. 2 ...	7	6	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
2 do. 3 ...	23	11	12	1	1	...	5	4	1	17	6	11	...	...	...
3 do. 4 ...	35	17	18	4	4	...	17	7	10	13	5	8	1	1	...
4 do. 5 ...	73	37	36	3	3	...	43	21	22	26	12	14	1	1	...
Total 0 and under 5 ...	142	72	70	8	8	...	68	34	34	63	28	35	3	2	1
5 and under 10 ...	542	343	199	68	46	22	317	233	84	133	53	80	24	11	13
10 do. 15 ...	651	412	239	121	90	22	357	197	160	156	109	47	17	7	10
15 do. 20 ...	500	288	212	75	50	25	241	142	99	174	91	83	10	5	5
20 do. 25 ...	364	260	104	103	88	15	111	71	40	138	93	45	12	8	4
25 do. 30 ...	440	254	195	99	59	40	151	88	63	186	95	91	13	12	1
30 do. 35 ...	514	298	216	110	74	36	164	97	67	219	112	107	21	15	6
35 do. 40 ...	284	167	117	129	71	58	69	43	26	78	49	29	8	4	4
40 do. 45 ...	510	288	222	43	31	12	115	74	41	325	169	156	27	14	13
45 do. 50 ...	240	137	103	16	11	5	47	26	21	163	90	73	14	10	4
50 do. 55 ...	478	252	221	23	12	11	67	49	18	372	182	190	11	9	2
55 do. 60 ...	111	67	44	5	5	...	29	19	10	68	35	35	9	8	1
60 do. 65 ...	425	222	203	19	13	6	87	64	23	302	134	168	17	11	6
65 do. 70 ...	176	97	79	2	1	1	18	12	6	162	81	71	4	3	1
70 and over	540	363	177	12	8	4	56	40	16	451	299	152	21	16	5
All ages	5,921	3,520	2,401	833	576	257	1,897	1,189	708	2,980	1,620	1,360	211	135	76

Part II.—Distribution by Districts.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
N.-W. F. Province ...	5,921	3,520	2,401	833	576	257	1,897	1,189	708	2,980	1,620	1,360	211	135	76
Hazara ...	1,647	1,016	631	267	178	89	771	510	261	494	241	253	115	87	28
Peshawar ...	2,466	1,493	973	333	240	93	636	385	251	1,434	837	597	63	81	32
Kohat ...	474	287	187	66	52	14	175	112	63	235	119	106	8	4	4
Bannu ...	567	342	225	103	68	35	185	122	63	268	146	122	11	6	5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	767	382	385	64	38	26	130	60	70	559	277	282	14	7	7

TABLE XII-A.

Infirmities by selected Tribes, Castes or Races.

This Table, like Table IX, has been prepared only for those tribes and castes which in 1901, contributed more than 1 per mille to the total population of the Province.

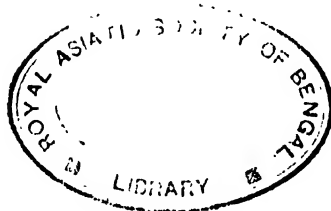


TABLE XII-A.

Infirmities by selected Tribes, Castes or Races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Arora	69,046	43,676	25,370	28	15	13	80	57	23	90	47	43	5	2	3
Awan	253,472	125,329	128,143	80	47	33	312	216	96	408	212	196	14	7	7
Baghban	24,095	12,671	11,424	3	1	2	18	10	8	21	9	12	...	...	...
Baloch	26,854	16,222	10,632	13	3	10	42	32	10	113	55	58	1	1	...
Bhatiana	7,800	4,984	2,825	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Brahman	21,884	14,136	7,748	10	10	...	15	14	1	19	15	4	...	...	...
Chuhra	21,932	14,447	7,485	...	...	...	2	2	...	27	21	6	...	...	...
Darzi	6,080	3,085	2,995	...	...	...	2	1	1	12	8	4	1	1	...
Dhobi	18,644	11,161	7,483	4	4	...	11	8	3	27	19	8	2	...	2
Dhund	27,472	13,140	14,332	10	7	3	35	17	18	25	18	7	6	6	...
Gakkhar	8,391	3,858	4,533	2	1	1	9	7	2	6	5	1	...	...	...
Gujar	85,590	47,475	38,115	58	34	24	93	63	30	97	51	46	32	25	7
Jat	98,413	57,165	41,248	2	2	...	78	56	22	43	19	24	6	1	5
Jhinwar	1,160	610	550	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	1	5	...	...	...
Jolaha	35,189	18,723	16,466	19	16	3	47	25	22	47	33	14	3	2	1
Karal	21,823	12,442	9,381	12	12	...	17	11	6	16	14	2	5	2	3
Kashmiri	15,918	9,536	6,382	9	8	1	36	25	11	29	14	15	2	1	1
Khatri	44,792	30,060	14,732	16	13	3	18	16	2	47	21	26	3	3	...
Khoja	2,154	1,181	973	2	1	1	6	6	...	12	11	1	...	...	...
Kumbar	24,054	12,678	11,376	2	1	1	17	7	10	22	6	16	1	...	1
Lohar	29,834	17,775	12,059	5	3	2	42	23	19	19	8	11	...	...	...
Machhi	2,251	1,043	1,208	16	10	6	7	7	...	23	19	4	...	...	...
Maliar	7,956	4,135	3,821	9	5	4	23	18	5	48	31	17	...	...	...
Mallah	4,470	2,271	2,199	3	1	2	3	3	...	9	2	7	...	...	...
Mirasi	15,459	8,726	6,733	4	3	1	5	3	2	32	18	14	...	...	...
Mishwani	4,407	2,469	1,938	...	...	...	13	6	7	10	9	1	2	1	1
Mochi	28,612	16,908	11,704	17	4	13	25	20	5	62	48	14	3	3	...
Moghal	10,675	6,446	4,229	4	3	1	12	6	6	12	7	5	5	5	...
Nai	27,335	15,982	11,353	13	5	8	13	8	5	18	12	6	...	...	...
Paracha	13,560	7,036	6,524	4	2	2	9	7	2	15	4	11	2	...	2
Pathan	889,646	480,172	409,474	337	253	84	646	358	288	1,217	630	587	72	44	28
Qasab	11,755	6,143	5,612	5	4	1	4	1	2	22	20	2	1	1	...
Qureshi	26,739	14,686	12,053	4	4	...	10	13	6	33	20	13	2	2	...
Rajput	19,067	14,051	5,006	4	4	...	6	3	3	2	...	2	1	1	...

TABLE XII-A

Infirmities by selected Tribes, Castes or Races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			LUNATIC.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPROS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1															
Bangrez	4,847	2,340	2,507	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	4	1	...	...	...
Salad	90,605	47,671	42,934	45	32	13	61	36	25	159	79	80	7	5	2
Sarara	9,027	4,573	4,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Sheikh	18,070	11,043	7,027	16	11	5	4	3	1	26	11	15	2	1	1
Sonar	15,798	8,339	7,459	6	5	1	3	2	1	16	14	2	...	...	...
Swathi	56,904	30,230	26,674	22	19	3	43	27	16	29	18	11	15	14	1
Tanaoli	69,560	35,897	33,663	28	18	10	80	46	34	67	36	31	15	7	3
Tarkhan	33,715	18,918	14,797	11	8	3	27	21	6	60	38	22	1	...	1
Teli	11,446	5,664	5,782	2	1	1	...	...	...	9	8	6	...	...	...
Turk	6,352	3,547	3,005	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

1. This Table includes figures for the total population which was enumerated on the regular Schedule. The more numerically important of the various Pathan Tribes are shown separately. Of other tribes and castes separate figures are given only for those groups which in 1901 or 1921 contributed more than one per mille to the population of the Province, the remainder being included under the head "Minor" or "Unspecified."

2. The following castes have been grouped together under the head "Minor":—

DETAILS OF MINOR CASTES.

Caste or Tribe.	Males.	Females.	Caste or Tribe.	Males.	Females.
MUSALMANS.			HINDUS.		
1. Mulla	349	176	1. Labana	543	734
2. Pothwari	572	731	2. Dogra	1,717	18
3. Gadraya	185	72	3. Purbi	2	...
4. Chhachhi	90	6	4. Laba	188	...
5. Kahar	25	112	5. Kori	407	...
6. Tarawar	210	225	6. Agarwal	71	...
7. Khakkha	207	...	7. Ode	260	162
8. Pir	152	...	8. Marhatta	1,381	16
9. Kasalbash	230	131	9. Kahar	57	28
10. Kharal	88	61			
Total	2,126	1,514	Total	4,634	953

3. Those whose caste was not returned or who returned a sect like "Akali," "Arya," etc., in the caste column, have been included under the head "Unspecified."

4. Europeans and Anglo-Indians are excluded from this table.

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

CASTE OR TRIBE.	N.-W. F. P.		HAZARA.		PESHAWAR.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N.-W. F. P. (excluding Europeans and Anglo-Indians).	1,261,616	1,021,944	328,353	293,651	497,494	403,784
ARAIN (Musalman) ...	1,956	1,163	...	...	...	...
ARORA ...	43,676	25,370	1,740	1,653	11,360	7,421
Hindu ...	39,551	23,030	1,493	1,457	8,747	5,389
Sikh ...	4,125	2,340	247	196	2,613	2,032
AWAN (with Klokhar) Musalman ...	125,329	128,143	51,829	57,751	60,209	61,337
BAGHDAN (Musalman) ...	12,671	11,424	...	...	9,636	8,762
BALUCH (Musalman) ...	16,222	10,632	51	58	108	79
BHATIA ...	6,164	4,177	266	234	132	423
Hindu ...	6,120	4,166	264	233	90	413
Sikh ...	44	11	2	1	42	10
BHATTARA ...	4,984	2,825	...	...	2,566	2,057
Musalman ...	3,772	2,636	...	...	2,354	1,868
Hindu ...	144	160	...	...	144	160
Sikh ...	68	29	...	...	68	29
BRAHMAN (with Bhat and Acharij) ...	14,136	7,748	2,966	1,846	3,938	2,644
Hindu ...	13,119	7,166	2,557	1,497	3,470	2,460
Sikh ...	1,017	582	409	349	468	184
CHAMAR ...	1,703	1,246	175	52	352	95
Musalman ...	1,583	1,214	175	52	330	95
Hindu ...	119	32	...	...	21	...
Sikh ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
CHUHRA (with Mohtar and Mussali) ...	14,447	7,485	2,068	1,171	7,677	3,248
Musalman ...	10,323	6,369	1,941	1,090	5,222	2,628
Hindu ...	3,879	999	127	81	2,239	511
Sikh ...	5	3	...	...	5	3
Christian ...	240	114	...	...	211	106
DARZI (Musalman) ...	3,085	2,995	1,366	1,238	1,158	419
DHOBI ...	11,161	7,483	2,337	1,569	4,963	3,126
Musalman ...	10,931	7,442	2,337	1,569	4,774	3,090
Hindu ...	230	41	...	...	209	30
DIUND (Musalman) ...	13,140	14,332	13,140	14,332	...	...
GAKKHAR (Musalman) ...	3,858	4,533	3,613	4,203	245	330
GUJAR ...	47,475	38,115	38,378	30,872	8,430	6,673
Musalman ...	47,339	37,908	38,378	30,872	8,359	6,466
Hindu ...	136	207	...	...	71	207
GURKHA (Hindu) ...	8,455	1,887	2,602	1,554	1,660	...
JAT ...	57,165	41,248	52	36	3,421	614
Musalman ...	53,175	41,057	52	36	595	423
Hindu ...	1,945	55	...	...	781	55
Sikh ...	2,045	136	...	...	2,045	136
JHINWAR (with Bhisti) ...	610	550	594	515	16	35
Musalman ...	610	550	594	515	16	35
Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Kohat.		Bannu.		DERA ISMAIL KHAN.		TRANS-FRONTIER-TOWNS.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
114,895	98,357	133,443	113,104	147,677	111,992	39,784	1,056
...	...	...	...	1,889	1,163	67	...
3,635	1,539	6,655	4,840	11,626	9,554	8,600	363
3,507	1,430	6,656	4,840	11,626	9,554	7,523	360
188	109	...	...	...	...	1,077	3
5,688	4,635	2,701	2,995	2,605	1,655	2,297	40
1,278	1,699	1,589	951	...	...	168	12
...	...	399	436	15,072	10,059	592	...
630	541	2,551	1,349	2,115	1,630	470	...
630	541	2,551	1,349	2,115	1,630	470	...
...
359	131	871	400	1,158	237	...	...
389	131	871	400	1,158	237	...	...
...
...
1,187	881	2,479	1,364	1,596	965	1,970	48
1,047	832	2,479	1,364	1,596	965	1,970	48
140	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,078	1,067	...	...	98	32	...	...
1,078	1,067	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	98	32	...	...
...
458	530	959	905	2,701	1,591	554	40
263	461	817	701	2,077	1,399	3	...
225	69	142	114	595	184	551	40
...
...	...	...	...	29	8	...	...
541	1,338	...	...	...	...	...	...
765	1,203	845	624	2,109	958	122	3
765	1,203	845	624	2,092	947	118	3
...	...	...	...	17	11	4	...
...
...
...	...	1	1	474	568	162	1
...	...	1	1	474	568	127	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
684	318	...	...	2,150	14	1,359	1
...	...	5,228	6,224	43,654	34,350	4,510	24
...	...	5,228	6,224	43,654	34,350	3,046	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,164	...
...
...
...
...

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

CASTE OR TRIBE.	N. W. F. P.		HAZARA.		PESHAWAR.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JOLANA	18,723	16,466	7,150	5,794	6,532	5,985
<i>Musalman</i>	18,702	16,461	7,150	5,794	6,530	5,980
<i>Hindu</i>	21	5	...	...	2	5
KARAL (<i>Musalman</i>)	12,442	9,381	12,442	9,381	...	...
KASHMIRI	9,536	6,382	3,326	2,374	5,723	3,576
<i>Musalman</i>	9,506	6,382	3,326	2,374	5,723	3,576
<i>Hindu</i>	30	...	...	...	...	...
KHATRI	30,060	14,732	7,219	4,604	14,022	6,368
<i>Hindu</i>	27,190	13,770	7,132	4,506	12,091	5,505
<i>Sikh</i>	2,870	962	87	98	1,931	773
KHOJA (<i>Musalman</i>)	1,181	973	789	583	...	...
KUMHAR	12,678	11,376	2,857	2,175	4,258	3,799
<i>Musalman</i>	12,644	11,376	2,857	2,175	4,256	3,799
<i>Hindu</i>	34	...	...	...	2	...
LOHAR	17,775	12,059	5,048	3,851	5,373	3,029
<i>Musalman</i>	17,757	12,059	5,048	3,851	5,304	3,029
<i>Hindu</i>	18	...	...	...	9	...
MACHHI (<i>Musalman</i>)	1,043	1,208	...	...	20	3
MALIAR (<i>Musalman</i>)	4,135	3,521	3,123	2,606	...	...
MALLAH (<i>Musalman</i>)	2,271	2,199	776	390	1,419	1,397
MIRASI (with Dam)	8,726	6,733	1,487	1,218	2,626	1,902
<i>Musalman</i>	8,681	6,721	1,487	1,218	2,626	1,902
<i>Hindu</i>	45	12	...	...	...	...
MISHWANI (<i>Musalman</i>)	2,469	1,938	2,469	1,938	...	...
MOCHI	16,908	11,704	5,362	3,610	5,214	4,491
<i>Musalman</i>	16,783	11,704	5,362	3,610	5,214	4,491
<i>Hindu</i>	125	...	...	...	...	...
MOGHAL (<i>Musalman</i>)	6,446	4,229	4,209	2,987	1,915	1,037
NAI	15,982	11,353	4,609	3,542	6,074	3,654
<i>Musalman</i>	15,774	11,335	4,600	3,542	6,035	3,639
<i>Hindu</i>	208	18	...	...	39	15
PARACHA (with Banjara <i>Musalman</i>)	7,036	5,524	141	537	5,009	3,171
PATHAN (<i>Musalman</i>)	480,172	409,474	29,531	26,271	275,423	234,664
<i>Afridi</i>	16,212	10,944	141	90	13,923	9,794
<i>Bangash</i>	19,994	12,468	...	...	...	...
<i>Bannuchi</i>	17,106	17,693	...	...	...	...
<i>Bhattani</i>	2,733	2,425	...	...	...	...
<i>Daudsai</i>	5,673	5,194	...	...	5,673	5,194
<i>Dilasak</i>	1,056	1,638	155	855	901	738
<i>Durrani</i>	2,007	1,959	21	8	2,586	1,951
<i>Gadun (Jadun)</i>	11,693	9,599	11,693	9,599	...	...
<i>Gandapur</i>	7,417	7,091	...	...	5	3
<i>Ghilzai</i>	11,079	8,525	...	...	2,026	508
<i>Gigiani</i>	8,335	5,736	...	...	8,335	5,736
<i>Khatlakh</i>	64,715	57,861	...	...	81,907	80,539
<i>Khalil</i>	9,722	8,925	...	...	9,722	8,925
<i>Martwat</i>	38,035	35,252	...	...	...	...
<i>Mohmand</i>	33,391	33,215	31	34	33,360	33,181

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

Kohat.		Bannu.		Dera Ismail Khan.		Trans-Frontier Posts.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,795	3,120	1,441	782	678	780	127	5
2,795	3,120	1,441	782	678	780	108	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
...
126	377	...	...	1	55	300	...
126	377	...	...	1	55	330	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
2,276	848	2,338	1,677	1,811	1,176	2,394	50
2,080	765	2,338	1,677	1,811	1,176	1,738	51
196	83	...	...	...	...	656	8
...	...	392	390	...	...	...	...
1,562	2,754	1,741	1,144	2,119	1,405	141	9
1,562	2,754	1,741	1,144	2,119	1,405	109	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
2,208	2,465	2,609	1,324	2,431	1,387	106	3
2,208	2,465	2,609	1,324	2,431	1,387	97	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	20	45	940	1,180	63	...
1,012	1,215	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	68	71	344	...	...
1,914	1,759	1,488	844	1,135	1,009	76	1
1,914	1,759	1,488	844	1,112	997	54	1
...	...	...	...	28	12	22	...
...
456	708	1,811	912	3,683	1,983	382	...
456	708	1,811	912	3,683	1,983	357	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...
...	...	...	...	127	205	195	...
1,727	2,110	1,746	842	1,670	1,205	156	...
1,727	2,110	1,746	842	1,537	1,202	120	...
...	...	...	...	133	3	86	...
1,687	2,798	19	15	25	5	155	...
59,400	44,006	82,941	75,292	27,793	28,948	5,084	293
1,212	944	417	30	519	86	...	...
19,994	12,468	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17,027	17,630	79	63	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,733	2,425	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	171	112	7,241	6,976	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,053	8,017	...	...
...
32,806	27,022	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	38,085	35,352	...	...	...	...
...

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

CASTE OR TRIBE.	N.-W. F. P.		HAZARA.		PESHAWAR.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mohmandsai ...	16,372	15,987	...	...	16,372	15,987
Oraksai ...	2,190	905	...	...	...	...
Tarin ...	1,945	2,130	1,945	2,130	...	...
Turi ...	1,896	1,543	...	...	385	426
Usrana ...	1,867	1,672	...	...	...	...
Wasir ...	31,685	27,400	...	...	...	...
Utman Khel ...	4,125	3,704	...	...	4,125	3,704
Yusafsai ...	52,850	52,688	8,129	7,331	44,721	45,357
Zadran ...	925	750	...	...	...	...
Other Pathans ...	116,550	84,020	7,416	6,224	101,383	72,276
PENJARA (Musalman) ...	1,753	632	186	113	1,567	519
QASSAB (Musalman) ...	6,143	5,612	474	423	2,927	2,723
QUBESHI (Musalman) ...	14,688	12,053	3,149	2,644	2,618	1,684
RAJPUT ...	14,051	5,006	3,812	2,626	4,763	1,462
Musalman ...	8,295	4,033	3,812	2,626	2,081	770
Hindu ...	5,518	961	...	...	2,444	671
Sikh ...	238	12	...	...	238	12
RANOREZ (Musalman) ...	2,340	2,507	...	...	...	...
SAIAD (Musalman) ...	47,671	42,934	21,519	21,118	12,023	9,916
SARARA (Musalman) ...	4,573	4,454	4,573	4,454	...	...
SHEKH ...	11,043	7,027	1,564	985	3,991	3,003
SONAR ...	8,339	7,459	727	606	4,197	2,781
Musalman ...	7,557	7,120	727	606	4,083	2,724
Hindu ...	777	326	...	...	109	53
Sikh ...	5	4	...	...	5	4
SWATHI (Musalman) ...	30,230	26,674	29,870	26,347	359	327
TANAOLI (Musalman) ...	35,897	33,663	35,164	33,276	685	377
TAREHAN ...	18,918	14,797	5,819	4,057	5,961	5,067
Musalman ...	18,818	14,797	5,819	4,057	5,950	5,067
Hindu ...	100	...	...	...	11	...
TELI (Musalman) ...	5,664	5,782	2,282	2,279	2,712	2,653
TURK (Musalman) ...	3,547	3,005	3,547	3,005	...	...
MINOR AND UNSPECIFIED ...	22,971	8,431	3,932	2,773	6,192	3,233
Musalman ...	2,126	1,514	426	225	1,699	1,289
Hindu ...	6,358	1,396	1,378	1,157	417	24
Sikh ...	12,743	5,129	2,090	1,371	3,124	1,003
Christian ...	1,613	386	38	20	935	311
Parsi ...	14	6	...	...	14	6
Buddhist ...	114	...	...	...	...	...
Jain ...	3	...	...	...	3	...

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

KOHAT.		BANNU.		DERA ISMAIL KHAN.		TRANS-FRONTIER-POSTS.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,190	965	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,511	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,867	1,672	...	...
1,665	1,490	26,192	21,213	3,808	4,787	...	...
...
...	...	925	750	...	...	...	...
...	...	174	305	2,493	4,922	5,084	298
...
1,148	1,495	495	421	1,049	550	50	...
5,040	5,919	2,401	1,180	1,017	637	461	9
1,231	342	18	7	1,957	550	2,270	19
1,162	320	18	7	364	293	858	18
69	22	...	...	1,593	267	1,412	1
...
1,150	1,552	1,147	909	43	46	...	...
7,559	6,209	3,070	3,463	2,655	2,198	845	30
...
1,270	1,161	552	299	2,657	1,568	1,009	11
1,261	2,407	782	650	1,372	1,015	...	...
1,261	2,407	782	650	704	742	...	...
...	...	...	...	668	273	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	10
...
1,709	2,338	2,206	1,371	2,996	1,955	227	9
1,709	2,338	2,206	1,371	2,923	1,955	311	9
...	...	...	...	73	...	16	...
481	552	...	...	147	298	42	...
...
2,460	312	1,943	1,400	4,052	647	4,392	66
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
638	22	...	...	2,400	193	1,426	...
1,631	278	1,904	1,382	1,460	444	2,534	51
191	12	39	18	92	10	318	16
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...
...

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes

TABLE XIV.

1911 1921

1921

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

1921

This Table, like Tables IX and XII-A, deals only with those tribes and castes which, in 1911 or 1921, contributed more than one per mille to the total population of the Province.

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.							Serial No.
			Total.	5-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Arain ...	M	1,956	1,005	195	256	220	86	288	10	1
	F	1,163	409	182	166	41	41	26	8	2
Arora ...	M	43,676	22,691	3,594	5,284	1,980	3,006	8,321	407	3
	F	25,870	10,179	3,632	4,423	1,305	428	348	43	4
Awan ...	M	125,329	73,045	18,797	22,671	9,800	8,894	11,511	1,872	5
	F	128,143	59,779	19,776	23,729	10,194	3,708	1,879	493	6
Baghban	M	12,671	7,755	1,692	2,320	1,153	858	1,478	354	7
	F	11,424	5,493	1,921	2,086	787	330	285	84	8
Baloch	M	16,222	11,368	1,922	4,112	1,723	1,720	1,703	209	9
	F	10,632	4,269	1,605	1,789	456	254	141	24	10
Bhatia	M	6,164	3,065	499	617	358	435	1,066	90	11
	F	4,177	1,558	558	632	230	78	53	7	12
Bhatiana	M	4,984	2,476	306	510	572	362	518	208	13
	F	2,825	995	316	369	147	89	56	18	14
Brahman	M	14,136	6,423	940	1,129	848	1,078	2,201	227	15
	F	7,748	3,044	1,134	1,087	482	145	168	28	16
Chamar	M	1,703	878	197	270	173	110	113	15	17
	F	1,246	696	292	273	50	44	30	7	18
Chuhra	M	14,447	6,589	1,027	1,633	843	1,027	1,905	154	19
	F	7,485	2,622	820	1,011	376	244	126	45	20
Darsi ...	M	3,085	1,556	380	497	278	208	260	38	21
	F	2,995	1,748	395	1,010	194	91	50	8	22
Dhobi ...	M	11,161	5,720	1,151	1,595	1,086	659	1,064	165	23
	F	7,483	3,382	1,153	1,361	419	225	163	61	24
Dhund	M	13,140	8,521	2,549	2,670	1,855	764	623	60	25
	F	14,332	6,209	2,165	2,996	694	248	87	19	26
Gakkhar	M	3,858	2,184	559	889	412	148	142	34	27
	F	4,633	1,927	506	1,003	254	103	32	29	28
Gujar ..	M	47,475	28,022	5,322	12,356	3,818	2,597	3,557	372	29
	F	38,115	17,458	6,014	7,772	2,028	1,067	442	135	30
Gurkha	M	8,465	4,341	192	100	168	682	3,155	44	31
	F	1,887	528	268	83	147	18	10	2	32

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

Serial No.	MARRIED.							WIDOWED.						
	Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	851	...	1	1	45	513	291	100	...	...	...	...	37	68
2	623	...	2	9	67	424	121	131	...	...	1	...	60	70
3	18,549	...	23	36	828	12,977	4,665	2,436	...	2	2	10	978	1,444
4	11,444	...	145	386	1,567	7,108	2,238	3,747	...	9	15	53	939	2,742
5	47,047	...	57	166	1,195	22,232	23,397	5,237	...	6	6	75	1,344	3,806
6	53,500	...	268	817	5,082	31,681	14,552	14,864	...	7	40	136	2,820	11,861
7	4,249	...	24	40	170	1,879	2,136	667	...	...	1	7	189	470
8	4,760	...	60	142	666	2,576	1,316	1,171	...	...	3	22	319	827
9	4,103	...	15	46	172	2,249	1,621	731	...	...	2	23	141	565
10	5,059	...	27	91	481	3,169	1,991	1,304	...	...	6	16	281	1,001
11	2,719	...	6	18	201	1,788	706	350	...	1	...	7	172	200
12	1,879	...	27	36	273	1,163	390	740	...	...	4	10	156	570
13	2,270	...	4	9	107	1,243	907	238	...	...	...	1	67	170
14	1,534	...	6	47	265	784	442	266	...	...	...	6	84	206
15	6,767	...	12	31	379	4,962	1,363	946	...	1	2	20	501	422
16	3,475	...	50	102	543	2,148	632	1,229	...	1	3	13	397	815
17	727	...	4	17	83	351	272	98	...	...	...	...	34	64
18	342	...	5	13	86	158	80	208	...	...	...	17	55	136
19	6,923	...	12	30	343	3,814	2,729	930	...	1	1	8	325	595
20	3,878	...	29	97	494	2,209	1,640	985	...	...	5	12	302	660
21	1,257	...	8	15	39	498	697	172	...	...	...	6	40	126
22	985	...	10	19	110	644	502	262	...	...	...	1	82	179
23	4,805	...	19	25	164	2,262	2,335	636	...	...	...	18	165	453
24	3,078	...	12	49	550	1,648	819	1,023	...	...	...	7	208	718
25	4,148	...	7	17	116	1,847	2,161	471	...	1	...	3	117	350
26	6,958	...	34	143	722	3,979	2,080	1,165	...	...	6	13	189	957
27	1,456	...	...	4	53	698	701	219	...	...	...	3	58	157
28	2,345	...	10	40	201	1,396	698	261	...	...	1	1	90	169
29	17,246	...	16	77	429	8,513	3,211	2,207	...	1	2	22	852	1,329
30	17,226	...	159	323	1,787	10,393	4,564	3,431	...	1	18	41	832	2,530
31	3,777	...	1	3	110	3,247	416	337	...	...	...	5	157	175
32	1,183	...	2	59	272	685	165	176	...	...	2	1	85	138

TABLE 94V.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.							Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	Special No.
			Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7									8	9	10
Jat ...	M	57,165	32,018	6,575	9,365	4,184	4,441	6,690	763	83							
	F	41,248	20,721	6,491	9,273	2,716	961	1,083	197	84							
Jhinwar	M	610	246	51	80	31	32	48	10	35							
	F	550	270	158	69	27	11	11	2	36							
Jolaha	M	18,723	10,657	2,303	3,386	1,661	1,290	1,542	385	37							
	F	16,466	8,932	2,412	2,728	1,075	351	300	66	38							
Karat	M	12,442	7,616	1,766	2,504	1,727	877	789	63	39							
	F	9,381	4,061	1,392	1,963	422	191	86	13	40							
Kashmiri	M	9,536	5,296	1,047	1,384	865	868	981	151	41							
	F	6,382	2,886	865	1,145	366	308	146	56	42							
Khatri	M	30,060	15,919	2,654	3,219	2,073	2,429	5,076	463	43							
	F	14,732	5,747	2,180	2,366	793	247	142	19	44							
Khoja	M	1,181	415	82	130	71	57	53	22	45							
	F	973	299	82	113	45	40	11	8	46							
Kumhar	M	12,678	7,089	1,412	1,970	1,375	834	1,301	147	47							
	F	11,376	5,871	2,046	2,440	841	296	182	57	48							
Lohar ...	M	17,775	9,950	1,743	3,039	1,837	1,328	1,779	224	49							
	F	12,059	5,584	1,997	2,327	679	287	218	76	50							
Machhi	M	1,043	721	163	266	101	79	100	12	51							
	F	1,208	516	210	177	66	33	23	7	52							
Maliar	M	4,135	2,258	503	795	334	263	332	31	53							
	F	3,821	1,874	506	677	409	119	60	13	54							
Mallah ...	M	2,271	1,205	262	353	187	132	215	58	55							
	F	2,190	1,177	407	453	137	69	75	33	56							
Mirasi ...	M	8,726	4,457	940	1,116	912	459	911	119	57							
	F	6,733	3,199	1,109	1,247	508	155	151	29	58							
Mishwani	M	2,460	1,395	364	555	183	144	129	20	59							
	F	1,938	907	331	333	161	42	24	13	60							
Mochi ...	M	16,908	9,723	2,040	3,164	1,231	1,344	1,746	211	61							
	F	11,704	5,183	1,819	2,123	624	511	200	86	62							
Moghal	M	6,446	3,205	850	911	431	350	565	98	63							
	F	4,229	1,943	624	823	267	185	77	16	64							

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

Serial No.	MARRIED.							WIDOWED.						
	Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
33	21,428	...	39	105	635	12,892	7,755	3,721	...	...	5	23	1,533	2,145
34	15,916	...	75	261	1,450	8,737	5,393	4,611	...	1	10	40	1,015	2,545
35	324	...	...	...	12	160	152	40	...	...	...	...	7	33
36	175	...	...	5	45	95	30	105	...	...	...	2	31	73
37	6,762	...	25	55	212	2,997	3,473	1,304	...	...	1	13	286	904
38	7,746	...	37	140	937	4,501	2,131	1,788	...	2	1	26	459	1,280
39	4,335	...	3	9	86	2,178	2,059	431	...	...	...	12	89	330
40	4,483	...	26	102	396	2,834	1,125	834	...	...	4	6	104	720
41	3,708	...	4	23	208	1,849	1,622	534	...	...	...	9	166	359
42	2,738	...	30	105	356	1,492	755	758	...	1	5	7	218	537
43	12,134	...	21	97	778	7,790	3,448	2,007	...	2	7	51	1,005	942
44	6,784	...	76	296	976	4,154	1,282	2,201	...	3	6	42	612	1,528
45	655	...	...	1	59	336	259	111	...	...	...	3	21	87
46	585	...	...	3	59	297	225	89	...	...	1	...	42	46
47	4,931	...	18	25	163	2,354	2,371	708	...	...	1	8	231	466
48	4,336	...	43	151	443	2,136	1,558	1,169	...	1	2	31	370	765
49	6,807	...	23	50	234	3,216	3,284	1,018	...	...	1	14	313	690
50	5,164	...	26	117	525	2,851	1,645	1,311	...	1	1	21	407	861
51	223	...	...	...	1	73	149	99	...	...	1	...	39	59
52	491	...	...	9	20	311	142	201	...	...	...	1	81	119
53	1,612	...	7	34	35	751	785	265	...	...	...	6	50	297
54	1,552	...	10	50	187	704	511	395	...	...	...	8	172	215
55	939	...	...	1	22	427	489	127	...	...	...	1	36	90
56	808	...	4	27	86	460	231	214	...	...	...	5	55	154
57	3,833	...	13	31	146	1,673	1,970	436	...	...	...	4	132	300
58	2,623	...	18	91	287	1,439	983	711	...	5	...	11	198	497
59	906	...	...	...	30	377	499	168	...	...	...	...	31	127
60	933	...	8	12	97	624	192	96	...	...	...	5	32	61
61	6,362	...	11	47	221	3,259	2,824	820	...	...	...	12	224	574
62	5,282	...	35	127	567	2,906	1,657	1,249	...	...	2	12	303	932
63	2,773	...	...	5	35	1,344	1,389	468	...	...	...	3	153	312
64	1,855	...	11	47	257	1,019	521	432	...	1	1	3	136	291

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.							Serial No.
			Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Nai ...	M	15,982	9,329	1,738	2,863	1,937	968	1,446	884	65
	F	11,353	4,982	1,697	2,029	708	274	206	68	66
Paracha...	M	7,036	3,983	788	1,082	559	717	723	114	67
	F	6,524	2,480	860	749	414	229	192	36	68
Pathan ...	M	480,172	282,978	64,242	98,244	42,690	31,726	42,255	3,821	69
	F	409,474	177,276	60,851	78,330	22,520	8,896	5,017	1,632	70
Penjara ...	M	1,753	888	200	220	159	134	144	31	71
	F	632	307	97	93	35	67	9	6	72
Qassab ...	M	6,143	3,303	754	938	522	392	569	126	73
	F	5,612	2,382	784	992	272	163	129	42	74
Qureshi ...	M	14,686	7,676	1,414	1,950	1,265	1,087	1,736	224	75
	F	12,053	5,476	1,899	2,169	731	319	295	64	76
Rajput ...	M	14,051	6,600	773	1,353	644	1,044	2,548	232	77
	F	5,006	2,239	609	1,009	359	124	113	25	78
Rangrez ...	M	2,340	1,146	274	233	203	147	220	69	79
	F	2,507	745	171	242	192	53	76	11	80
Salad ...	M	47,671	24,172	5,737	8,151	3,537	2,672	3,290	785	81
	F	42,934	19,145	5,959	8,637	2,133	1,356	705	805	82
Sarara ...	M	4,573	2,862	616	517	1,205	256	200	38	83
	F	4,451	1,939	613	907	238	97	44	10	84
Sheikh ...	M	11,043	5,416	1,091	1,185	702	1,002	1,209	167	85
	F	7,027	3,004	1,100	1,204	326	208	117	49	86
Sonar ...	M	8,339	4,378	919	1,228	774	576	709	172	87
	F	7,459	2,968	949	1,106	465	231	164	53	88
Swathi ...	M	30,230	16,557	5,069	6,180	1,086	2,000	2,364	158	89
	F	26,674	11,652	5,425	4,393	1,036	448	245	107	90
Tannaoli	M	35,897	20,072	4,691	8,373	2,858	1,753	1,848	549	91
	F	33,063	13,238	4,484	5,818	1,804	605	401	96	92
Tarkhan	M	18,918	10,929	2,355	3,449	1,723	1,463	1,591	318	93
	F	14,797	7,012	2,352	2,978	879	427	295	81	94
Toli	M	5,664	3,123	730	926	509	414	482	62	95
	F	5,782	2,791	695	1,457	330	176	98	40	96
Turk	M	3,547	1,745	312	619	401	258	140	15	97
	F	3,005	1,183	447	412	233	51	37	3	98

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

Serial No.	MARRIED.							WIDOWED.						
	Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.	Total.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
65	5,830	...	6	32	104	2,612	2,986	623	...	...	1	14	268	540
66	5,010	...	36	128	575	2,756	1,615	1,361	...	2	1	22	290	1,046
67	2,600	...	...	3	53	1,363	1,176	453	...	...	...	3	126	324
68	3,334	...	30	78	372	2,040	808	710	...	...	...	12	186	512
69	173,561	...	222	1,059	4,681	93,091	74,208	23,633	...	15	36	226	6,638	16,718
70	183,040	...	1,006	3,642	15,314	118,901	44,177	49,158	...	3	163	411	9,343	39,236
71	722	...	...	1	17	276	428	143	...	...	...	...	39	111
72	272	...	8	2	44	116	105	53	...	...	1	...	13	89
73	2,424	...	9	16	130	1,339	930	416	...	...	...	4	142	270
74	2,587	...	37	92	236	1,461	761	643	...	...	...	5	179	459
75	6,251	...	30	54	226	2,727	3,214	759	...	...	2	6	280	471
76	5,241	...	19	137	696	2,979	1,410	1,336	...	...	4	11	351	970
77	6,654	...	2	13	244	4,322	2,073	797	...	...	1	11	274	511
78	2,275	...	12	79	328	1,183	673	492	...	1	2	6	181	352
79	1,019	...	10	23	57	345	584	175	...	...	...	4	54	117
80	1,429	...	30	37	171	568	623	333	...	...	...	4	105	224
81	20,714	...	41	105	721	10,745	9,102	2,785	...	6	7	21	770	1,981
82	18,756	...	113	408	1,880	10,949	5,408	5,033	...	3	14	77	1,123	3,816
83	1,549	...	1	7	40	757	744	162	...	...	...	1	47	114
84	2,243	...	14	65	191	1,383	590	272	...	...	2	1	58	211
85	5,030	...	6	14	170	2,770	2,070	597	...	...	3	6	226	362
86	3,192	...	30	52	423	1,721	966	631	...	...	...	10	261	560
87	3,417	...	17	28	228	1,073	1,471	544	...	...	1	4	161	378
88	3,510	...	33	113	491	1,981	892	961	...	...	5	9	277	690
89	11,561	...	5	49	266	5,759	5,182	1,512	...	1	1	8	285	1,517
90	12,722	...	82	273	1,451	8,012	2,874	2,300	...	2	4	12	448	1,794
91	13,997	...	14	83	828	7,390	6,182	1,628	...	...	4	9	343	1,472
92	16,137	...	104	292	1,652	10,131	3,958	4,288	...	1	7	50	730	3,491
93	7,016	...	13	42	223	3,489	3,249	973	...	...	1	11	274	687
94	6,170	...	21	148	670	3,343	1,968	1,615	...	...	1	30	509	1,075
95	2,107	...	3	9	97	921	1,077	434	...	...	...	3	137	294
96	2,219	...	24	114	339	1,071	671	772	...	...	...	6	285	481
97	1,600	...	...	4	31	649	916	202	...	...	...	1	43	158
98	1,501	...	10	28	145	860	458	321	...	...	...	1	61	259

TABLE XV.

Christians by Sect and Race.

The 66 persons (35 males and 31 females) shown under the head Minor Protestant Denominations include 13 persons (6 males and 7 females) of the American Mission, 48 (25 males and 23 females) of Church of Christ Mission and 5 (4 males and one female) of Seventh Day Adventists.

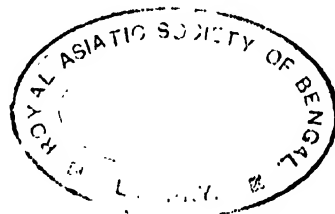


TABLE XV.

Territorial distribution of the Christian population by. Sect and Race.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					
				European and allied races.		Anglo Indian.		Indian.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Denominations.									
N.-W. F. P. ...	13,026	11,383	1,643	9,412	1,061	118	82	1,853	500
Districts ...	10,610	8,989	1,621	7,336	1,054	118	82	1,535	485
Hazara ...	403	277	126	223	54	16	52	86	20
Peshawar ...	7,652	6,455	1,197	5,269	765	40	15	1,146	417
Kohat ...	1,074	973	101	765	78	17	11	191	12
Bannu ...	244	190	54	135	32	16	4	39	18
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,237	1,094	143	944	125	29	...	121	18
Trans-Frontier Posts ...	2,416	2,394	22	2,076	7	...	...	318	15
Baptist.									
N.-W. F. P. ...	26	25	1	25	1	...	...	...	...
Districts ...	26	25	1	25	1	...	...	...	...
Hazara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	26	25	1	25	1	...	...	...	...
Kohat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trans-Frontier Posts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Methodist.									
N.-W. F. P. ...	169	150	19	144	16	...	1	6	2
Districts ...	139	150	19	144	16	...	1	6	2
Hazara ...	21	14	7	14	7	...	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	148	136	12	130	9	...	1	6	2
Kohat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trans-Frontier Posts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XV.

Territorial distribution of the Christian population by Sect and Race.

TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					
			European and allied races.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.					European and allied races.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Anglican Communion.									Armenian.								
7,681	6,836	845	6,657	788	70	39	109	18	8	7	1	7	1	...	...	...	...
6,702	5,863	839	5,664	762	70	39	109	18	8	7	1	7	1	...	...	...	...
240	184	56	174	31	10	25	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4,926	4,298	628	4,245	616	25	10	28	2	7	6	1	6	4	...	...	...	...
449	401	48	364	38	6	4	31	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	130	24	130	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
938	850	83	771	73	29	...	50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
979	973	6	973	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congregationalist.									Lutheran.								
8	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	10	7	3	7	3	...	...	...	...
8	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	10	7	3	7	3	...	...	...	...
...
8	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	10	7	3	7	3	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
Minor Protestant Denominations.									Presbyterian.								
66	35	31	4	1	...	...	31	30	139	127	12	127	12	...	...	...	...
66	35	31	4	1	...	...	31	30	139	127	12	127	12	...	...	...	...
...
66	35	31	4	1	...	...	31	30	75	70	5	70	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	41	5	41	5	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	2	16	2	...	...	...	...
...

TABLE XV.

Territorial distribution of the Christian population by Sect and Race.

District or State.	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					
				European and allied races.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Unsectarian and Unspecified Protestant.									
N.-W. F. P.	1,076	976	100	925	67	9	12	42	21
Districts	409	309	100	258	67	9	12	42	21
Hazara	30	17	13	14	7	3	6	...	...
Peshawar	68	47	21	5	...	...	...	42	21
Kohat	239	206	33	200	27	6	6	...	...
Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	72	39	33	39	33	...	...	...	...
Trans-Frontier Posts	667	667	...	667	...	...	...	...	...
Sect not returned.									
N.-W. F. P.	2,149	1,719	430	156	30	18	20	1,545	380
Districts	1,816	1,401	415	156	30	18	20	1,227	365
Hazara	91	50	41	11	5	1	16	38	20
Peshawar	1,396	1,058	338	138	25	1	...	919	313
Kohat	166	160	6	...	...	...	...	160	6
Bannu	77	55	22	...	...	16	4	39	18
Dera Ismail Khan	86	78	8	7	...	...	...	71	8
Trans-Frontier Posts	333	318	15	...	...	...	...	318	15

Territorial distribution of the Christian population by Sect and Race.

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TABLE XVI.



*European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians
by Race and Age;*

TABLE XVI.

European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indian by Race and Age

(a) European and Allied Races (Including Armenians).

DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL.						BRITISH							
				All ages.			0-10		10-16		16-18		18-30	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.—N.-W. F. P. ...	10,473	9,412	1,061	10,453	9,397	1,056	347	227	116	67	486	42	6,484	312
Districts ...	8,390	7,336	1,054	8,371	7,322	1,049	346	225	112	67	486	42	4,828	307
Hazara ...	277	223	54	272	220	52	26	14	2	4	4	4	105	3
Peshawar ...	6,084	5,269	765	6,022	5,260	762	245	150	107	52	382	29	3,626	235
Kohat ...	843	765	78	843	765	78	35	26	1	3	67	4	453	17
Banna ...	167	185	32	167	135	32	10	4	...	...	3	...	71	16
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,069	944	125	1,067	942	125	30	31	2	8	30	5	578	36
Trans-Frontier Posts	2,083	2,376	7	2,082	2,075	7	1	2	4	...	...	...	1,636	5
B.—Peshawar City	2,484	2,155	329	2,472	2,146	326	141	67	31	22	80	16	1,462	86

(a)—Includes 1 Armenian.

(b)—Includes 3 Armenians.

(c)—Includes 2 Armenians.

(d)—Includes 1 Armenian.

(e)—Includes 1 Armenian.

TABLE XVI.

European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

(a) European and Allied Races (including Armenians).

SUBJECTS.						OTHERS.																	
30-40		40-50		50 & over.		All ages.			0-10		10-16		16-18		18-30		30-40		40-50		50 & over.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
1,477	224	375	71	132	53	20	15	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	4	1	2	1	...	...
1,157	284	291	71	102	53	19	14	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	4	1	1	1	...	...
45	9	31	12	7	6	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	(a) 2	1	...	...	...	...
683	210	147	53	70	33	12	9	3	(b) 3	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 4	2	1	...	(d) 1	(e) 1	...	...
160	18	47	4	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	12	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	40	56	2	21	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
320	...	54	...	30	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
333	88	79	28	20	19	12	9	3	(b) 3	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 4	2	1	...	(d) 1	(e) 1	...	...

TABLE XVI.

European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.
(b) Anglo-Indian.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	ALL AGES.			0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.—N.-W. F. P. ...	200	118	82	2	7	3	...	7	2	5	3
Districts ...	200	118	82	2	7	3	...	7	2	5	3
Hazara ...	68	16	52	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	55	40	15	1	...	3	...	7	2	1	1
Kohat ...	28	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bannu ...	20	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trans-Frontier Posts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Peshawar City ...	35	27	8	1	...	3	...	4	1	1	1

TABLE XVI.

European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.
(b) Anglo-Indian.

16-18		18-20		15-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60 & over	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2	3	4	2	6	5	60	40	25	11	2	6	8	1	...	7
2	3	4	2	6	5	60	40	25	11	2	6	8	1	...	7
2	...	4	...	6	...	4	30	2	9	...	5	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	11	9	11	1	...	1	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	7
...	3	...	1	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	8	...	...	1	6	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood

GENERAL TABLE.

1. In this Table all occupations are arranged into four main Classes, which are sub-divided into 12 Sub-Classes, 56 Orders and 191 Groups. The serial numbers have been omitted of those groups which indicate occupations which have not been returned in the North-West Frontier Province. The Groups which have thus been omitted are:—(6) Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations. (10) Lac collectors. (16) Silk worms. (19) Coal mines. (20) Petroleum wells. (21) Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.), (22) Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.). (28) Jute spinning, pressing and weaving. (34) Silk spinners. (36) Hair, camel and horse hair. (41) Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles, brush-makers. (46) Forging and rolling of iron and other metals. (51) Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc. (53) Makers of glass bangles, glass beads, necklaces, glass ears studs, etc. (57) Others (mosaic, tale, mica, alabaster, etc., workers). (60) Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink. (62) Manufacture and refining of mineral oils. (63) Manufacture of paper, card board and papier mache. (69) Fish curers. (73) Brewers and distillers. (74) Toddy drawers. (87) Store cutters and dressers. (99) Makers of bangles, or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams, and sacred threads. (104) Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes. (105) Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbour works and docks including pilots. (106) Labourers in harbours and docks. (109) Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of streams, rivers and canals. (112) Labourers employed on roads and bridges. (156) Army (Indian States). (157) Navy. (185) Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employés in unspecified offices, ware houses and shops. (186) Mechanics otherwise unspecified. (191) Other unclassified non-productive industries. The omission of Groups 19, 20, 21 and 22 involves the omission of Order 3 (Mines) and Order 4 (Quarries of hard rocks), and the omission of Groups 104, 157, 191 that of Orders 19 (Transport by air), 42 (Navy) and 56 (other unclassified non-productive industries) respectively.

2. In this Table the term 'partially agriculturist' includes only those people whose subsidiary occupation falls under Groups '1, 2, 3, 4 or 5,'

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		N. W. F. P.						HAZA		
		Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORK	
			Total.		Partially agricul- turists.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	ALL OCCUPATIONS ...	2,294,263	824,554	25,514	33,971	6	1,444,195	622,349	212,171	2,973
	Class A.—Production of raw materials.	1,502,302	480,812	10,951	1,024	...	1,010,539	480,742	157,919	1,737
	SUB CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.	1,531,855	430,629	10,951	1,065	..	1,010,275	480,742	157,919	1,737
	ORDER 1.—PASTURES AND AGRICULTURE ...	1,501,323	483,370	10,951	1,065	...	1,010,032	430,578	157,833	1,737
	ORDER 1 (a).—ORDINARY CULTIVATION ...	1,487,430	474,842	10,931	414	...	1,001,657	476,247	155,852	1,717
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	745,857	231,226	10,354	...	...	504,247	213,921	60,914	1,702
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	720,472	239,526	...	...	...	486,046	261,528	85,810	...
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collec- tors, etc.	354	105	...	4	...	240	103	32	...
4	Farm servants ...	1,013	322	...	40	...	691	...	...	...
5	Field labourers ...	13,734	3,663	547	370	...	9,524	695	96	15
	ORDER 1 (b).—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.	1,305	276	...	...	...	1,029	260	39	...
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, hotel, vino, areca nut, etc., growers.	1,305	276	...	...	...	1,029	260	39	...
	ORDER 1 (c).—FORESTRY ...	3,041	1,018	...	269	...	2,023	1,214	455	...
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	484	164	...	2	...	320	357	122	...
9	Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	2,557	854	...	207	...	1,703	867	333	...
	ORDER 1 (d).—RAISING OF FARM STOCK ...	9,525	4,221	20	382	...	5,284	2,949	1,482	20
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	327	135	...	25	...	192	15	9	...
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	347	146	...	5	...	201	114	43	...
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc).	32	16	...	3	...	16	...	...	...
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	8,810	3,924	20	340	...	4,875	2,720	1,430	20
	ORDER 1 (e).—RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS ...	22	13	...	...	...	9	8	5	...
15	Birds, bees, etc. ...	22	13	...	...	...	9	8	5	...
	ORDER 2.—FISHING AND HUNTING ...	532	253	...	...	...	273	164	86	...
17	Fishing ...	469	232	...	...	...	237	164	86	...
18	Hunting ...	63	27	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.	447	183	...	19	...	264	...	...	...
	ORDER 5.—SALT, ETC. ...	447	183	...	19	...	264	...	...	...
23	Rock, sea and marsh salt ...	433	178	...	19	...	255	...	...	...
24	Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	14	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...

TABLE XVII

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.																
RA.			PESHAWAR.						KOHAT.						Serial Number of Groups.	
KRS.	Partially agriculturalists.		Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.					Dependants.
	Total.				Partially agriculturalists.		Total.				Partially agriculturalists.					
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.				
													Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
3,781	3	407,205	907,367	313,423	9,672	5,334	...	567,266	214,123	69,812	5,157	7,198	...	139,154		
57	...	321,086	627,412	195,759	5,201	101	...	426,452	126,906	37,112	3,365	452	...	86,429		
57	...	321,036	627,398	195,754	5,201	101	...	426,443	126,473	36,934	3,365	433	...	86,174		
57	...	321,033	627,213	195,675	5,201	101	...	426,337	126,425	36,917	3,365	433	...	86,143		
...	...	318,878	622,434	193,934	5,201	19	...	423,299	123,960	35,831	3,365	21	...	84,764		
...	...	142,305	328,522	97,019	4,812	...	...	225,791	90,118	23,417	3,365	...	...	64,036	1
...	...	175,718	283,457	93,897	...	...	...	189,560	32,072	12,417	...	...	...	19,655	2
...	...	71	222	65	...	...	...	157	11	8	...	1	...	8	3
...	109	26	...	3	...	83	4	
...	...	584	10,233	2,053	389	19	...	7,791	1,350	968	...	17	...	382	5	
...	...	221	991	214	...	...	...	777	54	23	...	...	...	31	
...	...	221	991	214	...	...	...	777	54	23	...	...	...	31	7
37	...	759	743	263	...	75	...	480	504	241	...	157	...	263		
2	...	235	127	42	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
35	...	524	610	221	...	75	...	395	504	241	...	157	...	263	9	
20	...	1,347	3,033	1,259	...	7	...	1,779	1,900	819	...	255	...	1,061		
...	...	6	262	103	...	2	...	159	50	23	...	23	...	27	11	
...	...	71	201	87	...	3	...	114	19	11	...	...	...	8	12
...	15	12	...	8	...	8	13	
20	...	1,270	2,575	1,069	...	2	...	1,506	1,816	773	...	229	...	1,043	14	
...	...	3	7	5	...	...	...	2	7	3	...	...	...	4	
...	...	3	7	5	...	...	...	2	7	3	...	...	...	4	15
...	...	78	185	79	...	...	...	106	48	17	...	...	...	31	
...	...	78	146	59	...	...	...	87	43	17	...	...	...	31	17
...	89	20	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
...	14	5	...	...	...	9	433	178	...	19	...	255		
...	14	5	...	...	...	9	433	178	...	19	...	255		
...	433	178	...	19	...	255	23	
...	14	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		BANNU.						DERA ISMAIL		
		Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	ALL OCCUPATIONS. ...	246,734	90,147	1,545	12,215	2	155,042	260,767	101,121	6,150
	Class A.—Production of raw materials	125,179	42,526	224	21	..	82,429	141,557	47,117	424
	SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.	125,179	42,526	224	21	...	82,429	141,557	47,117	424
	ORDER 1.—PASTURES AND AGRICULTURE ...	125,164	42,522	224	21	...	82,418	141,437	47,044	424
	ORDER 1 (a).—ORDINARY CULTIVATION ...	123,745	42,237	224	5	...	81,284	140,538	46,609	424
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	56,271	18,568	224	...	...	37,479	56,219	22,029	251
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	66,964	23,526	...	...	...	43,438	82,451	23,876	...
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	...
4	Farm servants ...	490	123	...	...	...	367	414	173	...
5	Field labourers ...	20	20	...	5	...	...	1,436	526	143
	ORDER 1 (b).—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, green nut, etc., growers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1 (c).—FORESTRY ...	580	59	...	...	...	521	...	...	...
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	580	59	...	...	...	521	...	...	...
	ORDER 1 (d).—RAISING OF FARM STOCK ...	839	226	...	16	...	613	899	435	...
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	13	5	...	2	...	8	...	...	...
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	...
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	826	221	...	14	...	605	882	431	...
	ORDER 1 (e).—RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Birds, bees, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 2.—FISHING AND HUNTING ...	15	4	...	...	...	11	120	73	...
17	Fishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	70	...
18	Hunting ...	15	4	...	...	...	11	9	3	...
	SUB-CLASS II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 5.—SALT, ETC., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Rock, sea and marsh salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXV.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.										PESHAWAR CITY.									
WHAN.			TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.																
WORKERS.			Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS						Dependants.	Serial Number of Groups.		
Partially agriculturist.		Total.		Partially agriculturist.		Total.				Partially agriculturist.									
Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.	Males.	Females.							
35	36	37		38	39	40	41			42	43	44	45	46	47			48	49
3,672	1	153,496	42,923	40,574	17	1,791	...	2,032	104,452	43,566	3,221	661	...	57,065					
453	...	94,016	506	379	...	...	...	127	16,999	7,369	1,078	...	...	8,552	
453	...	94,016	506	379	...	...	...	127	16,999	7,369	1,078	...	...	8,552	
453	...	93,969	506	379	...	...	...	127	16,992	7,367	1,078	...	...	8,547	
369	...	93,505	506	379	...	...	...	127	16,669	7,226	1,078	...	...	8,365	
...	...	33,009	506	379	...	...	...	127	14,805	6,193	1,078	...	...	7,624	1
...	...	58,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,774	1,083	...	...	...	741	2
3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
37	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
329	...	707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	117	40	...	...	...	77	6				
...	117	40	...	...	...	77	7				
...	8				
...	9				
...	10				
84	...	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	97	...	...	...	103	11
...	44	8	...	...	...	86	12				
...	13				
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
94	...	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	89	...	...	...	67	15
...	6	4	...	...	...	2	16				
...	6	4	...	...	...	2	17				
...	7	2	...	...	...	5	18				
...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	5	20
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	22				
...	23				
...	24				

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

		DISTRICTS AND								
OCCUPATION.		N.-W. F. P.						HAZA		
		Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.	
			Total.	Partially agriculturists.		Total.				
				Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	472,474	178,063	8,102	17,922	5	288,309	96,604	35,468	820
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY	268,849	106,858	7,647	10,145	1	174,144	73,223	28,087	646
	ORDER 6.—TEXTILES.	43,994	16,998	2,642	1,545	...	24,354	11,922	6,046	107
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	6,411	2,358	107	29	...	3,946	2,731	811	...
26	Cotton spinning	2,808	96	2,216	9	...	496	142	2	107
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	24,614	10,963	171	871	...	13,460	7,934	4,614	...
29	Rope, twine and string	244	88	...	3	...	156	13	9	...
30	Other fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	485	181	...	...	...	304	...	...	...
31	Wool carding and spinning	231	121	...	...	...	110	101	53	...
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	616	300	...	29	...	316	259	158	...
33	Weaving of woollen carpets	573	201	...	28	...	372	89	17	...
35	Silk weavers	655	219	...	47	...	436	7	3	...
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	6,979	2,392	56	529	...	4,531	690	384	...
38	Lace, crops, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	378	79	92	...	...	207	...	...	...
	ORDER 7.—HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.	3,236	1,235	17	57	...	1,924	723	324	...
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	1,117	439	...	27	...	678	129	53	...
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	1,977	801	17	30	...	1,159	594	271	...
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button).	142	55	...	...	...	87	...	...	...
	ORDER 8.—WOOD	34,818	12,545	1,519	1,339	...	20,754	8,689	3,352	...
43	Sawyers	3,191	1,258	...	99	...	1,933	854	373	...
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	24,440	8,643	...	1,136	...	15,806	7,540	2,896	...
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials.	7,178	2,644	1,510	154	...	3,015	286	83	...
	ORDER 9.—METALS	28,303	10,452	...	1,443	...	17,851	8,097	2,969	...
47	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	168	55	...	6	...	113	16	3	...
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	26,575	9,840	...	1,415	...	16,735	7,945	2,920	...
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.	367	130	...	...	...	237	54	17	...
50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.).	1,198	427	...	23	...	766	83	29	...

TABLE XXV.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.															
RA.			PESHAWAR.							KOHAT.					
KRS.		Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	
Partially agricul- turists.				Total.		Partially agricul- turists.				Total.		Partially agricul- turists.			
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
2,391	3	60,316	182,045	67,920	2,551	1,986	...	111,574	57,491	18,838	758	4,807	...	37,395	
1,671	1	44,430	109,540	40,854	2,505	1,022	...	66,181	39,769	11,737	758	3,576	...	27,374	
143	...	5,769	15,589	5,792	1,143	122	..	8,954	7,349	2,445	213	743	...	4,691	
...	...	1,920	2,406	1,116	72	10	...	1,218	270	71	...	5	...	208	
...	...	33	1,881	83	928	7	...	370	220	7	213	2	...	...
128	...	8,320	9,468	8,719	...	59	...	5,749	3,978	1,571	...	572	...	2,407	
1	...	4	95	39	...	2	...	56	11	5	...	...	...	5
...	482	179	...	...	...	203	3	2	...	...	...	1	
...	...	48	78	52	...	...	...	26	18	5	...	...	...	13
11	...	106	126	55	...	...	...	71	108	49	...	11	...	57
2	...	22	54	15	...	1	...	39	108	47	...	8	...	61	
1	...	4	574	193	...	43	...	381	74	23	...	8	...	51	
...	...	312	947	262	51	...	...	534	2,552	665	...	142	...	1,887
...	378	79	92	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	399	1,556	574	...	...	...	982	177	74	...	13	...	103
8	...	76	367	124	...	...	...	243	159	63	...	11	...	96
15	...	323	1,185	447	...	...	...	738	18	11	...	2	...	7
...	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
423	...	5,337	12,675	4,176	96	187	...	8,483	4,472	1,523	416	325	...	2,536	
91	...	481	1,966	725	...	8	...	1,241	11	8	...	...	...	3
332	...	4,653	9,077	2,882	...	178	...	6,195	2,875	616	...	272	...	1,750	
...	...	203	1,632	569	86	1	...	1,027	2,086	899	416	153	...	771	
398	...	5,123	8,607	3,351	...	211	...	5,256	4,431	1,254	...	457	...	3,177	
1	...	13	117	45	...	4	...	72	26	5	...	1	...	21	
324	...	5,035	7,904	3,122	...	207	...	4,782	4,251	1,196	...	454	...	3,056	
...	...	37	115	48	...	...	...	67	63	26	...	...	...	37
...	...	58	471	186	...	...	...	335	91	27	...	2	...	64

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		BANNU.						DERA ISMAIL.		
		Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	63,291	24,860	366	6,736	2	37,965	70,179	26,976	3,591
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY	29,320	11,747	349	3,051	...	17,224	35,909	13,663	3,573
	ORDER 6.—TEXTILES	4,748	1,964	20	518	...	2,764	4,066	751	1,159
15	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	421	191	1	3	...	229	574	169	34
26	Cotton spinning	31	1	14	...	...	16	1,034	3	954
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	1,778	722	...	104	...	1,056	1,456	387	171
29	Rope, twine and string	27	10	...	...	...	17	98	25	...
30	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Wool carding and spinning	34	11	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	125	43	...	7	...	82	...	...	...
33	Weaving of woollen carpets	296	103	...	17	...	193	76	19	...
35	Silk weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	2,036	883	5	387	...	1,148	848	198	...
38	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 7.—HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.	344	145	...	8	...	199	399	173	17
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	315	133	...	8	...	182	110	61	...
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	22	10	...	...	...	12	158	62	17
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button).	7	2	...	...	...	5	131	50	...
	ORDER 8.—WOOD	2,765	1,033	...	237	...	1,722	6,172	2,446	1,067
43	Sawyers	22	9	...	...	...	13	388	143	...
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	2,360	971	...	237	...	1,389	3,033	1,268	...
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar material.	373	53	...	...	...	320	2,801	1,040	1,067
	ORDER 9.—METALS	3,735	1,533	...	406	...	2,202	3,368	1,336	...
47	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	3,617	1,487	...	389	...	2,130	2,613	1,106	...
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.	12	3	...	...	...	9	223	36	...
50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.).	106	43	...	17	...	63	443	192	...

TABLE XVI

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.										PESHAWAR CITY.						Serial Number of Groups.
KHAN.		TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.														
WORKERS.		Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS				Dependants.		
Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.				
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
35	36			37	38	39	40			41	42	43	44		45		46	47	48	49
1,904	...	39,612	2,864	1,901	16	218	...	947	49,275	17,536	452	178	...	31,287		
712	...	18,673	1,088	770	16	113	...	302	19,256	7,369	446	89	...	11,443		
19	...	2,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,288	728	148	43	...	1,412	
11	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	62	4	...	...	56	25
...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	57	...	...	67	26
8	...	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	163	...	...	...	366	27
...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	...	...	...	9	29
...	328	131	...	...	...	197	30	
...	31	
...	126	55	...	...	...	71	32	
...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	481	172	...	43	...	309	35	
...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	62	...	...	...	159	37
...	332	67	87	...	...	178	38	
13	...	209	37	5	...	...	...	32	196	30	...	...	...	166	4
...	...	49	37	5	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
18	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	27	...	...	...	165	40
...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	1	42
217	...	2,659	55	15	...	...	...	40	1,244	286	26	...	...	932	
...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	65	...	...	...	58	46
217	...	1,770	55	15	...	...	...	40	735	183	...	...	...	562	44
...	...	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	38	26	...	...	337	45
40	...	2,053	45	9	...	1	...	36	1,022	365	...	2	...	667		
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	32	...	2	...	21	47
40	...	1,707	45	9	...	1	...	36	444	168	...	...	...	276	48
...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	46	...	...	...	62	49
...	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	119	...	...	...	396	50

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		N.-W. F. P.						HAZA		
		Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORK	
			Total.		Partially agricul- turists.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	ORDER 10.—CERAMICS	20233	7,214	198	642	...	12,876	4,037	1,572	179
52	Makers of glass and crystal ware ...	44	19	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
54	Makers of porcelain and crockery ...	81	17	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
53	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	17,192	5,946	198	625	...	11,043	3,793	1,477	179
59	Brick and tile makers	3,021	1,232	...	17	...	1,789	241	95	...
	ORDER 11.—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO-CALLED, AND ANALOGOUS.	9,537	3,115	75	437	...	6,407	4,167	1,349	75
53	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	119	48	...	4	...	71	44	15	...
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice.	334	110	...	3	...	224	36	19	...
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	8,849	2,857	75	456	...	5,917	4,079	1,810	75
64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, per- fumes and miscellaneous drugs).	295	100	...	4	...	195	8	5	...
	ORDER 12.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	27,237	9,598	1,453	531	1	16,156	3,204	1,308	14
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	6,772	2,474	1,305	48	...	2,993	463	311	...
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	227	59	...	6	...	108	92	8	...
67	Grain parohers, etc.	6,693	2,557	145	222	1	3,991	1,034	449	13
68	Butchers	9,515	3,045	2	154	...	6,468	887	306	...
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers ...	142	45	...	...	...	97	...	...	...
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ...	334	102	...	63	...	262	...	...	...
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	2,990	1,164	...	31	...	1,826	604	191	...
75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	504	152	1	7	...	351	125	43	1
	ORDER 13.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET.	85,423	30,747	926	2,838	...	53,750	26,042	8,486	103
76	Hat, cap and turban makers	2,309	784	...	35	...	1,525	21	13	...
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers dar- ners and embroiderers on linen.	18,369	5,206	71	623	...	13,032	7,121	1,089	5
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	26,226	10,506	719	986	...	15,001	7,798	3,236	...
79	Other industries pertaining to dress— gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	216	89	...	...	...	127	8	5	...
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	13,559	5,290	136	283	...	8,133	3,335	1,317	98
81	Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers	24,723	8,793	...	971	...	15,930	7,864	2,806	...
82	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos, shampooers, bath houses, etc).	21	19	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	ORDER 14.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES ...	1,160	387	...	17	...	773	422	143	...
83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	1,086	338	...	14	...	698	476	143	...
84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc. ...	124	49	...	3	...	75	14	5	...

TABLE XVI.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.																	
RA.			PESHAWAR.							KOHAT.							Serial Number of Groups.
KERS.	Partially agricul- turists.		Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.		
					Total.		Partially agricul- turist.				Total.		Partially agricul- turists.				
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
	11	12			13	14	15	16			17	18	19	20		21		22	23	24	25
40	...	2,296	6,707	2,423	...	47	...	4,284	3,645	900	...	154	...	2,745	63		
...	64		
...	31	17	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	65		
39	...	2,140	5,502	1,840	...	44	...	3,658	3,199	755	...	154	...	2,444	66		
1	...	146	1,174	557	...	3	...	617	446	145	...	...	...	301	67
251	...	2,743	3,844	1,261	...	37	...	2,583	968	265	...	116	...	708	68		
2	...	29	66	29	...	2	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
1	...	17	267	79	...	...	...	188	13	4	...	2	...	9	70
246	...	2,694	3,228	1,061	...	33	...	2,167	951	258	...	114	...	698	71		
2	...	3	288	92	...	2	...	191	4	3	...	...	...	1	72
20	1	1,882	16,070	5,504	913	120	...	9,653	2,745	779	67	158	...	1,899	73		
...	...	151	4,878	1,791	872	15	...	2,215	261	91	67	33	...	103	74		
3	...	84	68	25	...	...	...	43	13	5	...	2	...	13	75
8	1	572	3,413	1,167	39	28	...	2,207	598	262	...	39	...	396	76		
...	...	591	5,396	1,081	2	27	...	3,713	1,634	325	...	78	...	1,309	77		
...	142	45	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	78		
...	278	75	...	42	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	79		
2	...	413	1,538	617	...	8	...	921	222	93	...	6	...	129	80		
7	...	81	357	703	...	...	...	254	12	3	...	...	...	9	81
362	...	17,473	30,768	11,796	189	209	...	18,783	10,975	3,139	...	1,217	...	7,336	82		
1	...	8	2,288	771	...	34	...	1,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
35	...	6,027	5,471	2,284	61	11	...	3,120	2,655	565	...	241	...	2,090	84		
160	...	4,557	9,869	3,709	92	59	...	6,068	2,614	913	...	345	...	1,701	85		
...	...	3	364	83	...	...	...	121	4	1	...	...	...	3	86
41	...	1,820	4,574	1,972	36	62	...	2,566	1,069	408	...	114	...	1,266	87		
125	...	5,058	8,341	2,958	...	43	...	5,383	4,033	1,257	...	517	...	2,776	88		
...	21	19	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	89		
12	...	344	589	207	...	...	...	382	24	4	...	3	...	20	90
13	...	335	512	175	...	...	...	337	15	2	...	2	...	13	91
...	...	9	77	32	...	...	...	45	9	2	...	1	...	7	92

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		BANNU.						DERA ISMAIL.		
		Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL	
			Total,		Partially agriculturist.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	ORDER 10.—CERAMICS	2,878	1,202	19	330	...	1,657	3,021	1,117	...
52	Makers of glass and crystal ware ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	19	...
54	Makers of parcolain and crockery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	2,809	1,152	19	317	...	1,638	1,886	718	...
56	Brick and tile makers	69	50	...	13	...	19	1,091	385	...
	ORDER 11.—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO-CALLED, AND ANALOGOUS.	167	156	...	63	...	11	451	84	...
58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	4	...
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral water and ice.	5	3	...	...	...	2	18	5	...
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	162	153	...	63	...	9	429	75	...
64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, per- fumes and miscellaneous drugs).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 12.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	2,797	1,020	225	233	...	1,552	2,332	943	234
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	428	10	215	...	...	203	743	271	151
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	19	8	...	1	...	11	40	18	...
67	Grain parchers, etc.	1,342	592	10	147	...	740	306	87	83
68	Butchers	709	313	...	49	...	396	830	376	...
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ...	86	27	...	21	...	59	...	...	...
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	203	67	...	15	...	136	423	196	...
75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	10	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
	ORDER 13.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET.	7,164	2,979	...	717	...	4,185	9,966	3,999	694
76	Hat, cap and turban makers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, dar- ners and embroiderers on linen.	1,005	496	...	219	...	509	1,835	629	5
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	2,214	1,071	...	271	...	1,143	3,729	1,570	627
79	Other industries pertaining to dress— gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons— umbrellas, canes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	1,508	405	...	...	...	1,103	2,496	1,165	2
81	Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers	2,427	1,007	...	227	...	1,430	1,906	635	...
82	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos), shampooers, bath houses, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 14.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES ...	42	21	...	2	...	21	13	7	...
83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	18	11	...	...	...	7	13	7	...
84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc. ...	24	10	...	2	...	14	...	...	...

TABLE XVI.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.										PESHAWAR CITY.							Serial Number of Groups.
HAN.			TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.														
WORKERS.		Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS				Dependants.			
Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.					
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49			
71	...	1,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	152	..	...	...	207	52
...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	31	17	...	...	...	14	55		
71	...	1,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	63	...	...	...	156	56
...	...	708	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	72	...	...	...	37	58
...	...	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,297	426	...	4	...	871	59
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	29	...	2	...	37	60
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	67	...	...	...	121	61
...	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	241	...	...	...	522	62
...	280	89	...	2	...	191	63		
...	...	1,155	59	44	...	...	...	15	2,661	1,035	2	6	...	1,624	64
...	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	58	...	...	...	61	65
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	17	...	...	...	32	66
...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	48	...	...	...	47	67
...	...	454	59	44	...	...	...	15	832	283	2	...	...	547	68
...	92	23	...	...	...	69	69		
...	70		
...	71		
...	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,289	538	...	6	...	751	72
...	185	68	...	...	...	117	73		
281	...	5,333	508	368	...	112	...	140	6,026	2,678	148	34	...	3,200	74		
...	1,614	541	...	34	...	1,073	75		
26	...	1,201	282	203	...	91	...	79	732	234	57	...	...	441	76
151	...	1,532	7	7	...	...	...	...	1,373	635	63	...	...	675	77
...	164	72	...	...	...	92	78		
66	...	1,329	77	28	...	...	...	49	1,321	774	28	...	...	519	79
38	...	1,271	142	130	...	21	...	12	801	403	...	...	...	398	80
...	21	19	...	...	...	2	81		
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	114	...	...	...	80	82
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	68	...	...	...	49	83
...	57	26	...	...	...	31	84		

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		N. W. F. P.						HAZARA		
		Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.	
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	ORDER 15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES.	7,403	3,374	80	255	...	3,949	995	426	...
85	Lime burner, cement workers ...	152	71	...	...	...	81	...	...	...
86	Excavators and well-sinkers ...	238	83	...	8	...	153	7	2	...
88	Brick layers and masons; ...	5,926	2,738	80	233	...	3,108	824	351	...
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials,) decorators, painters of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	1,087	480	...	14	...	607	164	73	...
	ORDER 16.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.	417	181	...	20	...	236	32	23	...
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	71	35	...	1	...	36	7	5	...
91	Carriage, cart, paliki, etc., makers and wheelwrights.	115	48	...	...	...	67	25	18	...
92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders ...	231	98	...	19	...	133	...	...	...
	ORDER 17.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES (HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, MOTIVE POWER, ETC.)	11	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
93	Gas works and electric light power ...	11	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	ORDER 18.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES.	26,992	10,945	937	881	...	15,110	4,823	2,104	168
94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	232	95	...	2	...	137	7	4	...
95	Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	287	73	...	3	...	214	13	5	...
96	Makers of musical instruments ...	61	34	...	...	...	27	1	1	...
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments. ...	523	187	...	10	...	336	32	13	...
98	Workers in precious stones and metals enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	16,008	5,832	...	866	...	10,126	2,044	793	...
100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	62	27	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
101	Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	219	71	...	...	...	148	...	...	...
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	31	10	...	...	...	21	13	5	...
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	9,500	4,566	937	...	...	4,066	2,713	1,283	168
	SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT ...	39,867	14,735	13	1,385	...	25,079	2,957	1,278	3
	ORDER 20.—TRANSPORT BY WATER ...	3,201	1,171	...	41	...	2,030	549	153	...
107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.	60	33	...	5	...	27	...	...	...
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	1,183	529	...	27	...	654	14	5	...
110	Boat owners, boat men and tow men	1,958	609	...	9	...	1,349	535	147	...

TABLE XVII

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

FRONTIER POSTS															
PESHAWAR										KOHAT					Serial Number of Group
CENS.		Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	
Partially agriculturists				Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.			
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
11	12			13	14	15	16			17	18	19	20			21	22	23	24	25
30	...	569	3,344	1,801	...	...	...	1,543	1,108	301	...	79	...	807	85
...	131	57	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
...	...	5	112	37	...	...	...	75	59	17	...	8	...	42	87
...	...	473	2,703	1,605	...	...	...	1,158	955	243	...	69	...	712	88
7	...	91	338	102	...	...	...	236	94	41	...	2	...	53	89
...	...	9	285	118	...	19	...	167	15	3	...	1	...	12	...
...	...	2	31	18	...	...	...	13	6	1	...	1	...	5	90
...	...	7	38	13	...	...	...	25	9	2	...	...	...	7	91
...	216	87	...	19	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
...	11	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
39	...	2,551	9,195	3,844	224	70	...	5,127	3,800	1,050	62	310	...	2,748	...
...	...	3	161	73	...	...	...	88	38	7	...	2	...	31	94
...	...	8	155	30	...	...	...	116	14	3	...	...	...	11	95
1	57	31	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
...	...	19	238	91	...	...	...	147	66	29	...	7	...	87	97
37	...	1,251	6,319	2,491	...	70	...	3,628	3,418	871	...	301	...	2,577	89
...	62	27	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	109	58	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	10
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	1,262	2,034	1,034	224	...	...	776	294	140	62	...	...	92	10
...	...	1,678	16,872	6,809	...	332	...	10,063	4,947	1,757	...	238	...	3,190	...
80	...	397	2,267	863	...	15	...	1,404	3	2	...	...	...	1	...
...	10
...	10
...	...	9	1,033	472	...	6	...	561	3	2	...	...	...	1	10
...	11
...	...	384	1,234	391	...	9	...	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		BANNU.						DERA ISMAIL		
		Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	ORDER 15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES ...	1,053	379	...	144	...	674	903	467	80
85	Lime burners, cement workers ...	7	5	...	...	...	2	14	9	...
86	Excavators and well-sinkers ...	22	8	...	...	...	14	38	21	...
88	Brick layers and masons ...	955	384	...	141	...	621	429	205	80
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), decorators, painters of houses, tilers plumbers, etc.	69	32	...	3	...	37	422	232	...
	ORDER 16.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.	20	8	...	...	...	12	65	29	...
90	Persons engaged in making, assembl- ing or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	11	6	...	...	...	5	16	5	...
91	Carriage, cart, palki, etc., makers and wheelwrights.	9	2	...	...	...	7	34	13	...
92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	...
	ORDER 17.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES (HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, MOTIVE POWER, ETC.).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	Gas works and electric light power ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 18.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES.	3,617	1,307	85	393	...	2,225	5,113	2,311	382
94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc	7	3	...	...	...	4	19	8	...
95	Book-binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	33	15	...	...	...	18	72	11	...
96	Makers of musical instruments ...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	59	23	...	2	...	36	128	31	...
98	Workers in precious stones and metals enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	1,865	722	...	391	...	1,143	2,332	1,005	...
100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	50	13	...	...	...	37	...	...	...
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	18	5	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ...	1,582	524	85	...	...	973	2,562	1,256	382
	SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT ...	5,796	1,727	10	234	...	4,059	9,132	3,072	...
	ORDER 20.—TRANSPORT BY WATER ...	21	7	...	...	...	14	361	147	...
107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	33	...
108	Persons (other than labourers) em- ployed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	21	7	...	...	...	14	112	43	...
110	Boat owners, boat men and tow men	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	71	...

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.										PESHAWAR CITY.						Serial Number of Groups.
KHAN.			TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.													
WORKERS.		Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS				Dependants.		
Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.				
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49		
2	...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	267	...	...	...	662	
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	7	85
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	19	...	...	...	18	86
...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	141	...	...	...	406	88
2	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	102	...	...	...	236	89
...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	29	...	...	...	34	
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	...	...	...	9	90
...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	13	...	...	...	25	91
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
...	10	7	...	...	...	3		
...	10	7	...	...	...	3	93	
69	...	2,420	384	329	16	...	...	39	2,969	1,252	122	...	...	1,595	
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	57	...	...	...	66	94
2	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	32	...	...	...	103	95
...	46	27	...	...	...	19	96	
...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	75	...	...	...	130	97
67	...	1,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	444	...	...	...	581	98
...	55	25	...	...	...	30	100	
...	153	51	...	...	...	102	101	
...	102	
...	...	924	384	329	16	...	...	39	1,227	541	122	...	...	564	103
441	...	6,060	183	152	...	...	...	31	4,523	2,003	...	48	...	2,520	
26	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	26	...	1	...	19	
5	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
31	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	26	...	1	...	19	109
...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		N.-W. F. P.						HAZA		
		Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WOR	
			Total.		Partially agricul. tourists.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	ORDER 21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD. ...	29,250	10,313	3	1,003	...	18,934	2,021	930	3
111	Persons (other than labourers) em- ployed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	3,083	1,470	...	176	...	1,613	355	223	...
113	Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants), con- nected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	684	413	...	12	...	271	11	8	...
114	Ditto, connected with other vehicles	6,747	2,566	...	226	...	4,181	996	364	...
115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners ...	221	104	...	4	...	117	57	22	...
116	Pack elephant, camel, mulo, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	13,438	3,023	...	484	...	9,815	297	218	...
117	Porters and messengers ...	5,077	2,137	3	101	...	2,937	275	95	3
	ORDER 22.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL ...	4,994	2,307	10	142	...	2,677	175	73	...
118	Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies.	4,855	2,010	...	94	...	2,845	175	73	...
119	Labourers employed on railway con- struction and maintenance, coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	630	297	10	48	...	332	...	...	...
	ORDER 23.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.	2,442	1,004	...	199	...	1,438	212	123	...
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	2,442	1,004	...	199	...	1,438	212	123	...
	SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE ...	143,738	54,410	242	6,392	4	89,066	20,424	6,103	171
	ORDER 24.—BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE.	4,309	1,638	4	246	...	2,607	1,319	578	4
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, ex- change and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes.	4,309	1,638	4	246	...	2,607	1,319	578	4
	ORDER 25.—BROKERAGE, COMMISSION AND EXPORT.	4,424	1,768	...	83	...	2,656	397	171	...
122	Brokers, commission agents, commer- cial travellers, warehouse owners and employes.	4,424	1,768	...	83	...	2,656	397	171	...
	ORDER 26.—TRADE IN TEXTILES ...	11,887	4,188	...	339	...	7,699	1,058	371	...
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton- silk, hair and other textiles.	11,887	4,188	...	339	...	7,699	1,058	371	...
	ORDER 27.—TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHER AND FURS	1,659	602	...	18	...	1,057	207	116	...
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and articles made from these.	1,659	602	...	18	...	1,057	207	116	...
	ORDER 28.—TRADE IN WOOD ...	4,758	1,724	...	140	...	3,034	366	76	...
125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc., and articles made from these.	4,758	1,724	...	140	...	3,034	366	76	...

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.

RA.		PESHAWAR.								KOHAT.							Serial Number of Groups.
KERS.		Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.			
Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturists.					
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
11	12			13	14	15	16			17	18	19	20		21	22		23	24	25
51	...	1,088	11,141	4,390	...	227	...	6,751	3,464	1,182	...	192	...	2,282			
17	...	162	1,412	649	...	10	...	783	251	98	...	37	...	153	111		
...	...	8	193	57	...	...	...	141	78	31	...	5	...	47	112
14	...	632	3,101	1,135	...	52	...	1,066	1,659	531	...	44	...	1,128	114		
2	...	35	112	63	...	...	...	49	52	19	...	2	...	38	115
...	...	79	2,403	750	...	105	...	1,653	938	380	...	83	...	558	116		
18	...	177	3,915	1,736	...	...	...	2,179	486	123	...	71	...	363	117
2	...	102	2,558	1,167	...	77	...	1,391	1,282	504	...	39	...	778			
2	...	102	2,558	1,167	...	77	...	1,391	923	357	...	10	...	566	118		
...	359	147	...	29	...	212	119		
27	...	89	906	389	...	73	...	517	198	69	...	7	...	129			
27	...	89	906	389	...	73	...	517	193	60	...	7	...	129	120		
640	2	14,150	55,633	20,257	46	452	...	35,330	12,775	5,344	...	993	...	7,431			
221	...	737	986	437	...	10	...	549	142	49	...	9	...	93			
221	...	737	986	437	...	10	...	549	142	49	...	9	...	93	121		
67	...	226	2,196	845	...	1	...	1,351	165	71	...	13	...	94			
67	...	226	2,196	845	...	1	...	1,351	165	71	...	13	...	94	122		
97	...	687	4,956	1,375	...	25	...	3,581	558	171	...	12	...	387			
97	...	687	4,956	1,375	...	25	...	3,581	558	171	...	12	...	387	123		
...	...	91	922	317	...	2	...	605	327	86	...	12	...	241			
...	...	91	922	317	...	2	...	605	327	86	...	12	...	241	124		
...	...	290	2,426	891	...	...	...	1,535	149	87	...	19	...	62	
...	...	290	2,426	891	...	...	...	1,535	149	87	...	19	...	62	125

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		BANNU.						DERA ISMAIL		
		Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
	ORDER 21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD ...	4,708	1,418	...	152	...	3,290	7,873	2,350	...
111	Persons (other than labourers) em- ployed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	516	173	...	29	...	343	519	327	...
113	Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants), con- nected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	170	127	...	...	...	43	227	190	...
114	Ditto, connected with other vehicles	442	345	...	113	..	97	540	191	...
115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	3,407	706	...	...	...	2,701	6,393	1,509	...
117	Porters and messengers ...	173	67	...	10	...	106	185	78	..
	ORDER 22.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL ...	509	159	10	10	...	340	426	360	...
118	Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies.	339	92	...	2	...	247	316	277	...
119	Labourers employed on railway con- struction and maintenance, coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	170	67	10	8	...	93	110	83	...
	ORDER 23.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.	558	143	...	72	...	415	472	215	...
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	558	143	...	72	...	415	472	215	...
	SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE ...	28,175	11,456	7	3,451	2	16,662	25,138	10,241	18
	ORDER 24.—BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CRI DIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE.	886	337	...	4	...	549	976	297	...
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes.	886	337	...	4	...	549	976	297	...
	ORDER 25.—BROKERAGE, COMMISSION AND EXPORT.	1,179	571	..	2	...	608	487	110	...
122	Brokers, commission agents, commer- cial travellers, warehouse owners and employes.	1,179	571	...	2	...	608	487	110	...
	ORDER 26.—TRADE IN TEXTILES ...	1,264	533	...	43	...	731	3,989	1,709	...
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	1,264	533	...	43	...	731	3,989	1,709	...
	ORDER 27.—TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHER AND FURS.	107	44	...	4	...	63	96	39	...
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and articles made from these.	107	44	...	4	...	63	96	39	...
	ORDER 28.—TRADE IN WOOD ...	1,265	493	...	121	...	772	552	177	...
125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatob, etc., and articles made from these.	1,265	493	...	121	...	772	552	177	...

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.										PESHAWAR CITY.							Serial Number of Groups.
KHAH.			TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.							PESHAWAR CITY.							
WORKERS.		Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.			
Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.					
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49			
381	...	5 523	43	43	...	...	...	...	2,577	1,221	...	1	...	1,356	
83	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	17	...	1	...	12	111
7	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	51	...	...	...	121	113
3	...	868	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	150	...	...	...	401	114
...	93	51	...	...	...	42	115		
280	...	4,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	61	...	...	...	347	116
2	...	112	43	43	...	...	...	...	1,324	891	...	...	...	438	117
14	...	66	44	44	...	...	...	...	1,282	543	...	19	...	739	
8	...	39	44	44	...	...	...	...	1,282	543	...	10	...	739	118
11	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
20	...	257	96	65	...	...	...	31	619	213	...	27	...	406	
20	...	257	96	65	...	...	...	31	619	213	...	27	...	406	120
761	...	14,979	1,593	979	...	105	...	614	25,494	8,164	6	41	...	17,324			
2	...	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	894	392	...	8	...	502	
2	...	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	894	392	...	8	...	502	121
...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	559	...	...	...	809	
...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	559	...	...	...	809	122
160	...	2,280	62	29	...	2	...	33	3,401	775	...	...	...	2,626	
160	...	2,280	62	29	...	2	...	33	3,401	775	...	...	...	2,626	123
...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	123	...	1	...	319	
...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	123	...	1	...	319	124
...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	59	...	...	...	119	
...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	59	...	...	...	119	125

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		M. W. F. P.						HAZA		
		Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORK	
			Total.		Partially agricul- turists.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
126	ORDER 29.—TRADE IN METALS ...	362	115	...	...	...	247	38	9	...
	Trade in metals, machinery knives, tools, etc.	362	115	...	...	...	247	38	9	...
127	ORDER 30.—TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES.	604	166	...	31	...	438	74	21	...
	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	604	166	...	31	...	438	74	21	...
128	ORDER 31.—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	197	85	...	2	...	112	14	9	...
	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.).	197	85	...	2	...	112	14	9	...
129	ORDER 32.—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.	5,881	2,240	34	11	2	3,607	231	82	17
	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	1,160	435	...	6	...	725	148	51	...
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees.	4,721	1,805	34	5	2	2,882	83	31	17
131	ORDER 33.—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS.	47,188	18,079	83	1,819	1	29,026	8,004	2,584	33
	Fish dealers ...	19	15	...	...	...	4	4	8	...
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	20,491	8,028	35	877	...	12,428	5,467	1,793	10
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	4,891	1,560	27	36	1	3,304	300	93	20
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	1,545	593	...	8	...	952	162	65	...
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	5,878	2,416	20	85	...	3,442	273	101	2
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	8,353	2,906	...	497	...	5,447	1,324	814	...
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	901	330	...	80	...	571	86	29	...
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	502	180	...	9	...	322	57	13	...
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	4,608	2,051	1	227	...	2,556	322	173	1
140	ORDER 34.—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES.	3,965	1,327	..	86	...	2,638	319	157	...
	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.	3,965	1,327	...	86	...	2,638	319	157	...
141	ORDER 35.—TRADE IN FURNITURE ...	707	282	...	5	...	425	20	7	...
	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	374	151	...	4	...	223	6	2	...
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	333	131	...	1	...	202	14	5	...
143	ORDER 36.—TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	275	97	...	...	...	178	7	3	...
	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	275	97	...	...	...	178	7	3	...
144	ORDER 37.—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT	2,228	872	7	133	...	1,349	206	68	7
	Dealers in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc.	30	19	..	...	...	11	1	1	...

TABLE XXXI.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.

RA.		PESHAWAR.							KOHAT.							Serial Number of Groups.
KMS.		Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.		
Partially agricul- turists.				Total.		Partially agricul- turist.				Total.		Partially agricul- turists.				
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
11	12			13	14	15	16			17	18	19	20		21		22	23	24	25
...	...	29	211	67	144	126	
...	...	29	211	67	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	53	195	72	...	...	...	123	335	73	...	31	...	262
...	...	53	195	72	123	385	73	...	31	...	262	127	
...	...	5	126	55	...	...	...	71	17	11	...	...	...	6
...	...	5	126	55	...	...	...	71	17	11	...	...	...	6
6	2	182	4,982	1,856	12	3,114	91	43	...	4	...	48	128	
5	...	97	572	175	...	...	...	397	9	6	...	...	...	3
1	2	35	4,410	1,681	12	...	...	2,717	82	37	...	4	...	45
141	...	5,337	22,983	8,393	31	195	...	14,539	3,451	1,647	...	441	...	1,804	129	
...	...	1	15	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	...	3,664	7,071	2,841	25	101	...	4,205	1,192	467	...	2	...	725		
6	...	196	3,096	1,056	6	12	...	2,034	314	163	...	2	...	151	130	
8	...	97	1,237	452	...	...	...	785	29	21	...	...	...	8
9	...	170	4,550	1,828	...	57	...	2,728	148	83	...	...	...	65
...	...	1,010	3,305	693	...	25	...	2,612	1,276	655	...	243	...	631	131	
4	...	57	352	133	...	...	...	219	45	32	...	3	...	13
...	...	44	98	41	...	...	...	57	91	23	...	9	...	68
5	...	148	3,233	1,337	1,896	356	203	...	182	...	153	132	
4	...	182	1,538	507	...	...	...	1,031	360	99	...	13	...	261
4	...	182	1,538	507	...	...	...	1,031	360	99	...	13	...	261
...	...	13	433	182	251	12	6	...	3	...	6	133	
...	...	4	311	133	...	...	...	178	5	3	...	2	...	2
...	...	9	123	40	...	...	...	73	7	3	...	1	...	4
...	...	4	256	87	169	5	4	1	134	
...	...	4	256	87	...	...	...	109	5	4	...	...	...	1
...	...	131	1,333	478	...	...	...	860	434	182	...	130	...	252
...	21	13	8	135	
...		
...		

TABLE XXX

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		BANNU.						DERA ISMAIL		
		Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
126	ORDER 29.—TRADE IN METALS ... Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	113	39	...
127	ORDER 30.—TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	ORDER 31.—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.).	19	6	...	2	...	13	21	4	
129	ORDER 32.—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS ETC. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated water and ice.	108	66	5	...	...	37	419	160
130	OWNERS AND MANAGERS OF HOTELS COOKSHOPS, SARAIS, ETC., AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.	36	19	5	...	...	12	110	37
131	ORDER 33.—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS...	5,571	2,681	1	757	1	2,889	7,134	2,732	
132	Fish dealers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, and salt and other condiments.	2,964	1,323	...	512	...	1,641	3,797	1,604	
134	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	225	91	1	16	1	133	921	138	
135	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	24	9	...	...	...	15	54	23
136	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	325	153	...	2	...	172	576	251	
137	Grain and pulse dealers	1,680	913	...	218	...	773	762	331	
138	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers...	8	5	...	...	...	3	410	131
139	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	103
140	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	330	187	...	0	...	152	368	151	
141	ORDER 34.—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES.	659	172	...	40	...	487	1,089	392	
142	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.	659	172	...	40	...	487	1,089	392	
143	ORDER 35.—TRADE IN FURNITURE ...	154	60	...	2	...	94	88	27	
144	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	52	13	...	2	...	39	...	...
145	Hardware, cooking utensils, porce- lain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	102	47	...	...	...	55	88	27
146	ORDER 36.—TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	7	3	...	...	...	4	...	...
147	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	7	3	...	...	...	4	...	...
148	ORDER 37.—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT	87	43	...	3	...	44	163	101	
149	Dealers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	4

TABLE IV.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.									PESHAWAR CITY.							Serial Number of Group.	
KHAN.			TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.														
WORKERS.			Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.			
Partially agriculturist.		Dependants.		Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.					
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
35	36			37	38	39	40			41	42	43	44		45	46	47	48	49
...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	59	...	...	...	107	136
...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	59	...	...	...	107	
...	136	49	...	...	...	87			
...	136	49	...	...	...	87	137		
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	46	...	...	...	58	138
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	46	...	...	...	58	
...	...	259	50	33	...	1	...	17	1,887	559	...	...	...	1,328	139
...	...	190	50	33	...	1	...	17	486	151	...	...	...	335	
...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,401	408	...	...	...	993	
285	...	4,384	65	42	...	...	...	23	10,672	3,136	6	32	...	7,530	140
...	15	12	...	...	...	8			
153	...	2,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,723	463	...	...	...	1,260	
...	...	783	26	19	...	...	...	7	2,145	819	0	20	...	1,820	138
...	...	31	39	23	...	...	...	16	1,003	391	...	...	...	612	134
17	...	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	449	...	...	...	757	135
11	...	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	646	...	12	...	2,554	136
73	...	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	61	...	...	...	173	137
...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
31	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,146	295	...	...	...	851	139
29	...	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,293	378	...	...	...	915	140
29	...	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,293	378	...	...	...	915	
...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	116	...	...	...	160	141
...	165	73	...	...	...	92			
...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	43	...	...	...	68	
...	215	67	...	...	...	148	143		
...	215	67	...	...	...	148			
...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	116	...	...	...	120	
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	13	...	...	...	8	144

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		M. W. F. P.						HAZA		
		Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.	
			Total.		Partially agriculturalists.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	307	93	...	2	...	214	...	...	...
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	1,801	760	7	131	...	1,124	205	67	7
	ORDER 38.—TRADE IN FUEL ...	1,919	683	57	46	1	1,179	218	...	56
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	1,919	683	57	46	1	1,179	218	...	56
	ORDER 39.—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS, AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.	1,111	359	1	...	...	751	49	12	1
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	644	198	1	...	...	445	16	3	1
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	99	23	...	...	...	76	...	...	...
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	368	138	...	...	...	230	33	9	...
	ORDER 40.—TRADE OF OTHER SORTS ...	52,264	20,125	56	3,433	...	32,083	7,897	1,833	53
151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc. ...	371	98	...	2	...	273	14	3	...
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.	49,012	19,009	59	3,431	...	29,963	7,759	1,801	47
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	2,727	977	6	...	...	1,744	124	35	6
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	121	41	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
	Class C. Public administration and liberal arts.	303,021	124,150	637	11,957	1	84,214	22,839	11,160	35
	SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE ...	106,243	83,971	...	4,783	...	22,277	9,342	5,383	...
	ORDER 41.—ARMY ...	87,508	75,279	...	3,584	...	12,229	6,711	4,412	...
155	Army (Imperial) ...	87,508	75,279	...	3,584	...	12,229	6,711	4,412	...
	ORDER 43.—AIR FORCE ...	258	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	Air force ...	258	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 44.—POLICE ...	18,452	8,434	...	1,205	...	10,048	2,631	976	...
157	Police ...	11,256	5,535	...	916	...	5,671	1,098	473	...
158	Village watchmen ...	7,220	2,949	...	289	...	4,377	1,533	503	...
	SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.	28,381	11,565	...	1,392	...	16,816	1,889	829	...
	ORDER 45.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ...	28,381	11,565	...	1,392	...	16,816	1,889	829	...
159	Service of the State ...	22,043	9,609	...	940	...	12,434	1,186	568	...
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	170	12	...	...	...	158	...	...	...
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service.	2,084	747	...	41	...	1,337	141	67	...
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	4,084	1,197	...	402	...	2,887	562	199	...

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.																
RA.			PESHAWAR.							KOHAT.						
KERS.	Partially agricul- turists.		Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Serial Number of Groups.
					Total.		Partially agricul- turist.				Total.		Partially agricul- turists.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	11	12													13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	204	87	...	...	...	207	6	1	...	1	...	5	145	
...	...	131	1,023	374	...	...	...	645	428	181	...	129	...	247	146
...	...	162	652	212	...	...	...	439	202	84	...	33	...	118	
...	...	102	652	213	...	...	...	430	202	84	...	33	...	118	147
...	...	36	763	245	...	...	...	518	11	8	...	...	...	3	
...	...	12	424	127	...	...	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
...	99	23	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	
...	...	24	236	95	...	...	...	141	11	8	...	...	...	3	150
104	...	6,005	10,690	4,237	3	219	...	6,450	6,516	2,723	...	273	...	3,793		
..	...	11	255	42	...	...	...	213	16	7	...	2	...	8	151
104	...	5,911	8,436	3,575	3	219	...	4,858	6,365	2,657	...	271	...	3,708	152	
...	...	83	1,875	579	...	...	...	1,296	136	59	...	...	...	77	153
..	124	41	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	
711	...	11,611	65,931	33,035	135	2,602	...	32,733	23,055	9,930	12	1,268	...	10,113		
130	...	3,354	25,627	17,460	...	859	...	8,167	10,956	6,264	...	383	...	4,692		
39	...	2,230	19,375	13,637	...	573	...	5,678	8,251	5,311	...	207	...	2,940		
39	...	2,499	19,375	13,637	...	573	...	5,678	8,251	5,311	...	207	...	2,940	155	
...	258	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	258	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	
91	...	1,855	5,994	3,505	...	286	...	2,499	2,705	953	...	176	...	1,752		
62	...	625	3,901	2,473	...	257	...	1,428	1,281	527	...	69	...	754	159	
29	...	1,030	2,093	1,032	...	29	...	1,061	1,424	426	...	107	...	998	160	
122	...	1,060	14,877	6,137	...	425	...	8,740	2,678	906	...	183	...	1,772		
122	...	1,030	14,877	6,137	...	425	...	8,740	2,678	906	...	183	...	1,772		
71	...	623	12,891	5,279	...	285	...	7,112	1,514	647	...	97	...	864	161	
...	165	12	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	
...	...	74	1,124	423	...	9	...	704	97	33	...	6	...	64	163	
51	...	363	1,197	426	...	131	...	774	1,070	226	...	80	...	844	164	

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		BANNU.						DERA ISMAIL.		
		Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	7	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	79	87	...	2	...	42	150	97	...
	ORDER 38.—TRADE IN FUEL ...	427	193	1	13	1	233	420	193	...
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	427	103	1	13	1	233	420	193	...
	ORDER 39.—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS, AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.	74	34	...	...	...	40	214	60	...
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	61	27	...	...	...	34	139	41	...
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	13	7	...	...	...	6	75	19	...
	ORDER 40.—TRADE OF OTHER SORTS ...	16,368	6,250	...	2,460	...	10,118	9,377	4,201	...
151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	26	17	...	...	...	9	61	29	...
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.	16,070	6,122	...	2,460	...	9,948	8,996	3,979	...
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	272	111	...	...	...	161	320	193	...
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markots).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	36,076	15,000	60	5,005	...	21,016	25,408	17,079	412
	SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE ...	8,967	5,766	...	1,738	...	3,201	14,854	12,740	...
	ORDER 41.—ARMY ...	4,817	4,390	...	1,346	...	427	11,772	11,222	...
155	Army (Imperial) ...	4,817	4,300	...	1,346	...	427	11,772	11,222	...
	ORDER 43.—AIR FORCE ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
158	Air force ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 44.—POLICE ...	4,150	1,376	...	392	...	2,774	2,882	1,518	...
159	Police ...	2,816	949	...	271	...	1,867	2,040	1,057	...
160	Village watchmen ...	1,334	427	...	121	...	907	842	461	...
	SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.	3,442	947	...	395	...	2,495	3,832	1,480	...
	ORDER 45.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ...	3,442	947	...	395	...	2,495	3,832	1,480	...
161	Service of the State ...	2,634	731	...	323	...	1,908	2,738	1,191	...
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service.	294	73	...	9	...	221	396	121	...
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	514	143	...	63	...	371	694	168	...

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.										PESHAWAR CITY.							Serial Number of Groups.
KIRAN.			TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.							PESHAWAR CITY.							
WORKERS.		Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.			
Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.					
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
35	36			37	38	39	40			41	42	43	44		45	46	47	48	49
...	91	29	...	...	...	63	145		
...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	64	...	...	...	60	146
...	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	121	...	...	...	313	
...	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	121	...	...	...	313	147
...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	205	...	...	...	467	
...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	108	...	...	...	273	148
...	82	19	...	...	...	63	149		
...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	78	...	...	...	131	150
275	...	5,176	1,416	875	...	102	...	541	3,120	1,404	...	...	...	1,716	
...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	87	...	...	...	196	151
275	...	5,017	1,416	875	...	102	...	541	1,373	876	...	...	...	497	152
...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457	478	...	...	...	984	153
...	57	18	...	...	...	89	154		
1,041	1	7,917	38,712	37,928	...	1,330	...	786	24,203	11,472	99	450	...	12,632			
349	...	1,914	36,702	36,353	...	1,330	...	349	7,492	5,280	...	210	...	2,232			
89	...	550	36,582	36,247	...	1,330	...	335	5,122	3,939	...	141	...	1,183			
89	...	550	36,582	36,247	...	1,330	...	335	5,123	3,039	...	141	...	1,183	155		
...			
...	156		
260	...	1,364	120	106	...	...	...	14	2,370	1,321	...	69	...	1,049	
257	...	983	120	106	...	...	...	14	2,370	1,321	...	69	...	1,049	159
3	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
267	...	2,352	1,663	1,266	...	...	...	397	10,637	4,312	...	91	...	6,325	
267	...	2,352	1,663	1,266	...	...	...	397	10,637	4,312	...	91	...	6,325	
173	...	1,547	1,583	1,193	...	...	...	385	9,278	3,897	...	82	...	5,381	161
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	10	...	...	...	121	162
17	...	277	30	30	...	...	...	...	1,089	402	...	9	...	667	163
77	...	523	50	38	...	...	...	12	139	3	...	...	...	136	164

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

		DISTRICTS AND								
		M. W. F. P.						HAZA		
Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.	
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.	74,352	28,614	657	5,776	1	45,121	11,608	4,943	35
	ORDER 46.—RELIGION ...	44,471	17,693	155	3,987	...	26,623	7,476	3,320	9
165	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	20,819	7,719	81	2,210	...	12,999	3,989	1,298	...
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries etc.	21,988	9,387	63	1,725	...	12,548	3,049	1,876	5
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service.	97	48	11	...	...	38	25	10	2
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim, conductors, circumcisers.	1,537	469	10	52	...	1,038	413	136	2
	ORDER 47.—LAW ...	2,229	669	...	122	...	1,560	243	61	...
169	Lawyer of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and mukhtars.	435	107	...	25	...	328	21	8	...
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition-writers, etc.	1,794	562	...	97	...	1,232	222	53	...
	ORDER 48.—MEDICINE ...	9,174	2,751	287	718	...	6,156	301	79	16
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons.	5,627	1,763	14	523	...	4,050	157	53	...
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	3,347	988	253	195	...	2,106	144	23	16
	ORDER 49.—INSTRUCTION ...	4,807	1,707	127	402	1	2,973	749	235	9
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	4,534	1,634	127	396	1	2,823	743	233	9
174	Clerks and servants connected with education.	223	73	...	6	...	150	6	2	...
	ORDER 50.—LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES	13,711	5,794	108	547	...	7,509	2,839	1,248	1
175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	100	34	...	1	...	66	7	2	...
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes.	1,686	767	...	30	...	919	284	121	...
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	348	117	...	3	...	231	21	8	...
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	10,752	4,527	107	513	...	6,108	2,605	1,109	...
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	825	339	1	...	...	485	22	8	1
	Class D.—Miscellaneous ...	110,466	43,529	5,804	3,008	...	61,133	22,164	7,624	381
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	8,464	2,837	347	551	...	5,280	1,463	553	...
	ORDER 51.—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME.	8,464	2,837	347	551	...	5,280	1,463	553	...
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	8,464	2,837	347	551	...	5,280	1,463	553	...

TABLE XXX

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.

HA.		PESHAWAR.								KOHAT.							
KERS.		Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Serial Number of Group.		
Partially agriculturists.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.					
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
11	12			13	14	15	16			17	18	19	20			21	22	23	24	25
459	...	6.63	25.427	9.453	133	1,318	...	15.831	6.421	2.760	12	702	...	3,649			
382	...	4.147	16.495	6.048	...	1,054	...	10.447	3.812	1.743	...	414	...	2,086			
383	...	2.091	3.455	1.468	...	51	...	1,987	3.067	1,288	...	894	...	1,779	165		
...	...	1.163	12,723	4,459	...	1,003	...	8,264	730	453	...	20	...	283	166		
...	...	13	37	22	...	...	...	15	5	1	...	...	...	4	167
...	...	275	280	90	...	...	...	181	4	4	...	...	...	...	168
8	...	182	1,020	295	...	2	...	725	149	50	...	18	...	99			
1	...	13	196	45	...	2	...	151	88	7	...	2	...	31	169		
7	...	169	824	250	...	...	...	574	111	43	...	16	...	68	170
...	...	206	1,747	537	93	30	...	1,117	343	128	10	...	...	205	
...	...	104	1,012	339	6	20	...	667	82	81	4	...	...	47	171
...	...	102	735	193	87	10	...	450	261	97	6	...	...	158	172
53	...	505	1,790	740	45	211	...	1,005	432	175	2	2	...	255			
59	...	501	1,678	687	45	207	...	946	423	173	2	1	...	248	173		
...	...	4	112	53	...	4	...	59	9	2	...	1	...	7	174		
10	...	1,530	4,375	1,838	...	21	...	2,537	1,685	661	...	268	...	1,024			
...	...	5	72	25	...	1	...	47	3	1	...	...	...	2	175
3	...	163	669	273	...	5	...	396	116	53	...	8	...	68	176		
...	...	18	142	59	...	...	...	83	12	5	...	1	...	7	177
7	...	1,396	2,817	1,188	...	15	...	1,629	1,458	573	...	269	...	885	178		
...	...	18	675	293	...	...	...	382	96	29	...	...	...	67	179
602	...	14,159	31,979	13,695	1,782	785	...	16,502	9,671	3,932	1,022	371	...	4,717			
187	...	935	2,128	692	347	...	...	1,089	1,531	493	...	102	...	1,038	
187	...	935	2,128	692	347	...	...	1,089	1,531	493	...	102	...	1,038	
187	...	935	2,128	692	347	...	...	1,089	1,531	493	...	102	...	1,038	180

TABLE XVI.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.		OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND									
			BANNU.							DERA ISMAIL.		
			Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL		
				Total.		Partially agriculturalists.				Total.		
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			
	SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.	23,667	8,287	60	2,872	...	15,320	6,922	2,859	412		
	ORDER 46.—RELIGION	14,549	5,584	31	1,990	...	8,934	2,139	995	115		
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	9,348	3,194	22	1,805	...	6,127	995	521	59		
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	4,653	2,258	...	683	...	2,395	827	341	48		
167	Catechists, readers, church and mis- sion service.	14	9	1	...	...	4	16	6	8
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circum- cisers.	539	123	8	52	...	408	301	127	...		
	ORDER 47.—LAW	334	100	...	80	...	234	481	162	...		
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and mukhtars.	45	12	...	10	...	33	135	35	...		
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition-writers, etc.	289	88	...	70	...	201	346	127	...		
	ORDER 48.—MEDICINE	5,159	1,251	22	509	...	3,886	1,432	595	126		
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	3,680	876	1	397	...	2,803	785	378	3		
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, massours, etc.	1,479	375	21	112	...	1,088	647	217	123		
	ORDER 49.—INSTRUCTION	1,048	204	7	58	...	837	761	326	64		
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	959	191	7	57	...	761	754	323	64		
174	Clerks and servants connected with education.	89	13	...	1	...	76	7	3	...		
	ORDER 50.—LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES	2,577	1,143	...	235	...	1,429	2,109	781	107		
175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc. ...	7	2	...	...	...	5	11	4	...
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employes.	184	63	...	2	...	121	307	189	...		
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astron- omers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	43	18	...	1	...	25	130	27	...		
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers.	2,311	1,056	...	232	...	1,255	1,661	611	107		
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	32	9	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
	Class D.—Miscellaneous. ...	22,188	7,661	895	453	...	13,632	23,623	9,949	1,723		
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	1,155	385	...	241	...	770	2,162	714	...		
	ORDER 51.—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME.	1,155	385	...	241	...	770	2,162	714	...		
180	Proprietors (other than of agricul- tural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	1,155	385	...	241	...	770	2,162	714	...		

TABLE XVI.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.										PESHAWAR CITY.							Social Number of Groups.
KHAN.			TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.														
WORKERS.		Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.			
Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.					
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
35	36			37	38	39	40			41	42	43	44		45	46		47	48	49
425	1	3,651	347	307	...	...	...	40	6,074	1,900	99	149	...	4,075	
147	...	1,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,257	711	...	...	...	1,546	
78	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	98	...	...	...	211	165
69	...	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,653	500	...	...	...	1,153	166
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	19	...	...	...	15	167
...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	94	...	...	...	167	168
14	...	319	2	1	...	...	...	1	602	161	...	1	...	441	
10	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	31	...	1	...	107	169
4	...	219	2	1	...	...	...	1	464	130	...	...	...	334	170
179	...	711	192	161	...	...	...	31	1,063	273	58	24	...	723	
106	...	404	111	86	...	...	...	25	543	156	5	14	...	332	171
78	...	307	81	75	...	...	...	6	520	117	53	10	...	350	172
72	1	371	27	27	...	...	...	...	1,383	498	41	121	...	344	
72	1	367	27	27	...	...	...	...	1,282	449	41	117	...	792	173
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	49	...	4	...	52	174
13	...	1,221	126	118	...	...	...	8	769	257	...	3	...	512	
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	20	...	1	...	42	175
12	...	168	126	118	...	...	...	8	259	82	...	2	...	177	176
1	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	48	...	...	...	73	177
...	...	943	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	102	...	...	...	143	178
...	82	5	...	...	...	77	179		
274	...	11,951	841	668	1	243	...	172	13,975	7,189	1,592	33	...	5,194			
51	...	1,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	479	247	13	...	305	
51	...	1,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	479	247	13	...	305	
51	...	1,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,631	479	247	13	...	305	180

TABLE XVII
N.W.F.P.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		N. W. F. P.						HAZA		
		Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORK	
			Total.		Partially agricul- turists.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE...	21,315	8,349	2,199	237	...	10,767	6,163	2,528	4
	ORDER 52.—DOMESTIC SERVICE... ..	21,315	8,349	2,199	237	...	10,767	6,163	2,528	4
181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	16,482	5,838	2,199	268	...	8,445	5,823	2,403	4
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys etc.	4,393	2,299	...	13	...	2,094	304	113	...
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	440	212	...	16	...	228	42	18	...
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DES- CRIBED OCCUPATIONS.	55,665	22,340	1,704	1,897	...	31,621	8,292	2,509	25
	ORDER 53.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION.	55,665	22,340	1,704	1,897	...	31,621	8,292	2,509	25
184	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	3,697	1,447	...	341	...	2,250	128	23	...
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	51,968	20,893	1,704	1,556	...	29,371	8,164	2,486	25
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE ...	25,022	10,003	1,554	233	...	13,465	6,215	2,034	352
	ORDER 54.—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND ALM HOUSES.	2,636	2,554	82	...	...	...	213	213	...
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and alm houses.	2,636	2,554	82	...	...	...	213	213	...
	ORDER 55.—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES	22,388	7,449	1,472	233	...	13,465	6,002	1,821	352
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	22,050	7,381	1,252	232	...	13,417	5,945	1,814	314
190	Procurers and prostitutes	336	68	220	1	...	48	57	7	38

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.															
RA.			PESHAWAR.							KOHAT.					
KERS.		Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Serial Number of Groups.
Partially agricul- turists.				Total.		Partially agricul- turist.				Total.		Partially agricul- turists.			
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
5	...	3,637	6,285	2,815	907	1	...	2,563	1,337	353	69	37	...	915	
5	...	3,637	6,285	2,815	907	1	...	2,563	1,337	353	69	37	...	915	
5	...	3,417	3,081	1,137	907	1	...	1,037	1,185	207	60	86	...	819	181
...	...	191	2,971	1,697	...	...	...	1,374	132	43	...	1	...	89	182
...	...	29	233	81	...	...	...	152	20	18	...	...	...	7	183
236	...	5,758	20,411	8,229	287	780	...	11,895	5,488	2,648	801	479	...	2,039	
236	...	5,758	20,411	8,229	287	780	...	11,895	5,488	2,648	801	479	...	2,039	
...	...	105	1,757	611	...	49	...	1,146	810	147	...	61	...	163	184
236	...	5,653	18,654	7,618	287	711	...	10,749	5,178	2,501	801	418	...	1,676	187
174	...	3,629	3,155	1,959	241	4	...	955	1,315	438	152	53	...	725	
...	1,013	995	18	...	...	...	190	163	7	...	...	...
...	1,013	995	18	...	...	...	190	163	7	...	...	...	188
174	...	3,629	2,142	964	223	4	...	955	1,125	255	145	53	...	725	
174	...	3,817	2,020	921	169	4	...	940	1,068	262	98	53	...	718	189
...	...	12	122	43	64	...	...	15	57	3	47	1	...	7	190

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

Serial Number of Groups.	OCCUPATION.	DISTRICTS AND								
		BANNU.						DERA ISMAIL		
		Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL.	
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.				Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
1		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	2,079	578	524	49	...	979	5,267	1,997	694
	ORDER 52.—DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	2,079	578	524	49	...	979	5,267	1,997	694
181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	1,884	457	524	49	...	903	4,331	1,465	694
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	178	109	...	...	...	69	808	467	...
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	17	10	...	...	...	7	128	95	...
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DES- CRIBED OCCUPATIONS ...	9,389	3,889	135	163	...	5,365	11,436	4,482	456
	ORDER 53.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION.	9,389	3,889	135	163	...	5,365	11,436	4,482	456
184	Manufacturers, business men and con- tractors otherwise unspecified.	643	214	...	91	...	429	679	310	...
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	8,746	3,675	135	72	...	4,936	10,767	4,172	456
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE ...	9,565	2,811	236	...	...	6,518	4,758	2,756	578
	ORDER 54.—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND ALM HOUSES.	281	279	2	...	...	...	939	884	55
189	Inmates of jails, asylums and alm houses.	281	279	2	...	...	...	939	884	55
	ORDER 55.—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES	9,284	2,532	234	...	...	6,518	3,819	1,972	518
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	9,287	2,528	203	...	...	6,506	3,766	1,861	478
190	Procurers and prostitutes ...	47	4	31	...	...	12	63	11	40

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table.

TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.										PESHAWAR CITY.										Serial Number of Group.
KHAN.			TRANS-FRONTIER POSTS.																	
WORKERS.		Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total workers and de- pendants.	ACTUAL WORKERS				Dependants.						
Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.								
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
35	36			37	38	39	40			41	42	43	44		45	46	47	48	49	
180	...	2,576	178	80	1	25	...	97	4,450	2,110	872	...	...	1,468				
180	...	2,576	78	80	1	25	...	97	4,450	2,110	872	...	...	1,468				
162	...	2,172	178	80	1	25	...	97	2,454	926	872	...	...	660				
12	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,833	1,119	...	...	...	714
16	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	65	...	...	...	93
41	...	6,498	649	583	...	218	...	66	5,496	2,988	235	20	...	2,273						
41	...	6,498	649	583	...	218	...	66	5,496	2,983	235	20	...	2,272						
41	...	369	180	142	...	90	...	38	723	221	...	9	...	503						
...	...	6,129	400	441	...	119	...	28	4,778	2,767	235	11	...	1,771						
2	...	1,429	14	5	...	...	...	9	2,398	1,612	138	...	...	648	
...	961	943	18	...	...	...			
...	961	943	18	...	...	...			
2	...	1,429	14	5	...	...	...	9	1,437	669	120	...	...	648	
2	...	1,427	14	5	...	...	...	9	1,324	630	60	...	...	635	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	39	61	...	...	13

TABLE XVIII.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists. Actual workers only.

PART (i) deals with Rent-Receivers, i. e., group 1 of Table XVII.

PART (ii) with Rent-Payers, i. e., group 2 of Table XVII, and

PART (iii) with Agents, etc., farm servants and field labourers, i. e., groups 3, 4 and 5 of Table XVII.



TABLE XVIII.

Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

(i) Rent-receivers.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF RENT RECEIVERS (ACTUAL WORKERS).		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHO RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.		DETAILS OF									
					Rent payers.		Field labourers.		Service of State.		Money-lenders and wheat sellers.		Other traders of all kinds.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
N.-W. F. P. ...	231,226	10,384	41,563	1,123	7,635	...	8,870	990	8,352	...	3,115	...	2,665	...
Hasara ...	69,914	1,702	8,194	90	478	...	1,189	83	1,313	...	981	...	578	...
Peshawar ...	97,919	4,812	20,760	494	5,312	...	1,307	494	6,055	...	1,519	...	1,632	...
Kohat ...	22,417	3,365	3,383	545	607	...	259	413	410	...	434	...	282	...
Bannu ...	18,568	224	2,919	...	580	...	906	...	195	...	131	...	176	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	22,029	231	5,928	...	718	...	5,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trans-Frontier Posts	379	...	379	...	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	...

(ii) Rent payers.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF RENT PAYERS (ACTUAL WORKERS).		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHO RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.		DETAILS OF									
					Rent receivers.		Labourers agricultural.		General labourers.		Government servants of all kinds.		Money-lenders and grain dealers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
N.-W. F. P. ...	239,526	...	31,634	...	1,819	...	2,758	...	10,896	...	568	...	1,144	...
Hasara ...	85,810	...	8,987	...	844	...	1,071	...	3,150	...	185	...	443	...
Peshawar ...	93,897	...	9,952	...	379	...	864	...	3,755	...	163	...	158	...
Kohat ...	12,417	...	4,523	...	250	...	235	...	311	...	151	...	424	...
Bannu ...	23,526	...	6,400	...	346	...	588	...	2,463	...	69	...	119	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	23,876	...	1,732	...	...	...	...	...	1,208	...	...	...	...	...
Trans-Frontier Posts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(iii) Agents, etc., Farm servants and Field labourers.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS (ACTUAL WORKERS).		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHO RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.		DETAILS									
					Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		General labourers.		Village watchmen.		Cattle breed and milk.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
N.-W. F. P. ...	4,090	547	789	...	15	...	13	...	306	...	28	...	32	...
Hasara ...	128	15	37	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	3	...
Peshawar ...	2,118	389	707	...	11	...	13	...	264	...	14	...	29	...
Kohat ...	997	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	143	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	10	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	704	143	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trans-Frontier Posts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVIII.

Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

(i) Rent-receivers.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Priests, ministers etc.		Clerks of all kinds.		School masters.		Lawyers.		Estate agents and managers.		Medical practitioners.		Artisans.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
3,039	...	1,706	...	1,014	...	6	...	179	...	675	...	4,133	139	114	...
554	...	435	...	267	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	2,261	7	...	...
2,139	...	1,237	...	440	...	2	...	159	...	218	...	731	...	...	...
252	...	19	...	175	...	1	...	3	...	16	...	811	132	114	...
94	...	15	...	123	...	2	...	17	...	208	...	330	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...

(ii) Rent-payers.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Other traders of all kinds.		Cattle breeders and milkmen.		Village watchmen.		Weavers.		Barbers.		Potters.		Blacksmith and carpenters.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1,894	...	1,745	...	858	...	2,166	...	1,955	...	1,518	...	2,494	...	2,069	...
600	...	566	...	382	...	370	...	220	...	194	...	411	...	443	...
429	...	615	...	299	...	515	...	408	...	622	...	868	...	787	...
356	...	458	...	51	...	448	...	161	...	486	...	580	...	612	...
68	...	106	...	75	...	753	...	970	...	133	...	504	...	227	...
151	51	...	71	...	97	...	83	...	71	...	...	...
...

(iii) Agents, etc., Farm servants and Field labourers.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Fishermen and boatmen.		Rice pounders.		Weavers.		Potters.		Leather workers.		Washermen.		Blacksmiths and carpenters.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
25	...	26	...	134	...	98	...	70	...	2	...	21	...	19	...
...	...	7	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	19	...	122	...	98	...	70	...	2	...	21	...	19	...
...
...
...
...

TABLE XIX.

*Showing for certain mixed occupations the Number
of Persons who returned each as their
(a) Principal, (b) Subsidiary Means
of Livelihood.*

This Table has been prepared for the following dual occupations which are found in considerable strength in the Province—(A) Milkseller and (B) Cattle breeder, (C) Contractor and (D) Grain dealer, (E) Money-lender and (F) General Shop-keeper, (G) Goldsmith and (H) Service of the State, (I) Service of the State and (J) General Shop-keeper.

TABLE XIX.

Showing for certain mixed occupations the Number of Persons who returned each Occupation as their (a) Principal, (b) Subsidiary means of Livelihood.

District and State.	Total number of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation A, C, E, G, I, as their principal occupation.		Number of persons in the two preceding columns who returned occupation B, D, F, H, J, as their subsidiary occupation.		Total number of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation B, D, F, H, J, as their principal occupation.		Number of persons in the two preceding columns who returned occupation A, C, E, G, I, as their subsidiary occupation.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(A) Milkseller and (B) Cattle breeders.

N.-W. F. P. ...	1,560	27	749	...	135	...	74	...
Peshawar ...	1,056	6	749	...	103	...	74	...

(C) Contractors and (D) Grain dealers.

N.-W. F. P. ...	1,447	...	199	...	2,906	...	102	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	810	...	199	...	381	...	102	...

(E) Money-lender and (F) General Shop-keeper.

N.-W. F. P. ..	1,698	4	157	...	19,009	50	2,325	...
Hazara ...	578	4	7	...	1,801	47	503	...
Peshawar ...	437	...	150	...	3,576	3	1,822	...

(G) Goldsmith and (H) Service of the State.

N.-W. F. P. ...	5,932	...	95	...	9,609	...	7	...
Peshawar ...	2,491	...	95	...	5,279	...	7	...

(I) Service of the State and (J) General Shop-keeper.

N.-W. F. P. ...	9,609	...	36	...	19,009	50	144	...
Hazara ...	563	...	36	...	1,801	47	144	...

TABLE XX.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants in different Occupations.

This Table, which has been prepared for the first time for the Province, is subdivided into two parts, giving details for each religion—(a) for the Province as a whole, and (b) for the Peshawar City.



TABLE XX.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants of different Occupations.
(a)—Details of the whole Province.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.						
			Musalmans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsis.	Jains.	Buddhists.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ALL OCCUPATIONS ...	2,264,263	2,080,378	168,353	32,369	13,026	20	3	114
	Class A.—Production of raw materials.	1,502,302	1,493,403	7,652	1,244	3	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.	1,501,855	1,492,972	7,639	1,244	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1.—PASTURES AND AGRICULTURE ...	1,501,323	1,492,444	7,635	1,244	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1 (a).—ORDINARY CULTIVATION ...	1,487,430	1,478,555	7,631	1,244	...	...	...	...
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	745,857	738,489	6,150	1,218	...	...	...	...
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	726,472	725,006	1,440	26	...	...	...	...
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	354	313	41	...	...	...	...	...
4	Farm servants ...	1,013	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Field labourers ...	13,734	13,734	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1 (b).—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.	1,305	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	1,305	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1 (c).—FORESTRY ...	3,041	3,041	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	484	484	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	2,557	2,557	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1 (d).—RAISING OF FARM STOCK ...	9,525	9,521	4	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	327	327	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	347	347	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc).	32	28	4	...	...	...	...	...
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	8,819	8,819	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1 (e).—RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS ...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Birds, bees, etc. ...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 2.—FISHING AND HUNTING ...	532	528	4	...	...	...	...	...
17	Fishing ...	469	465	4	...	...	...	...	...
18	Hunting ...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS.	447	431	13	...	3	...	...	...
	ORDER 5.—SALT, ETC. ...	447	431	13	...	3	...	...	...
23	Rock, sea and marsh salt ...	433	417	13	...	3	...	...	...
24	Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations.

(a)—Details of the whole Province.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.						
			Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsis.	Jains.	Buddhists.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	472,471	358,928	96,895	15,291	1,348	16	...	...
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY ...	288,849	265,577	21,180	1,726	366	...	...	...
	ORDER 6.—TEXTILES.	43,994	42,832	1,098	64	...	...	...	...
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	6,411	6,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Cotton spinning ...	2,808	2,126	657	25	...	...	...	...
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	24,614	24,353	261	...	...	...	...	...
29	Rope, twine and string ...	244	204	29	11	...	...	...	...
30	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	485	485	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Wool carding and spinning ...	231	231	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Weaving of woollen blankets ...	616	616	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Weaving of woollen carpets ...	578	573	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Silk weavers ...	655	655	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	6,979	6,910	58	11	...	...	...	...
38	Lace, crops, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	378	268	93	17	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 7.—HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.	3,236	3,116	119	1	...	...	...	...
39	Tanners, carriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	1,117	997	119	1	...	...	...	...
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	1,977	1,977	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button).	142	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 8.—WOOD ...	34,818	33,102	1,572	142	2	...	...	...
43	Sawyers ...	3,191	3,191	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc....	24,449	23,652	653	142	2	...	...	...
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials.	7,178	6,250	919	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 9.—METALS ...	28,303	28,042	252	7	2	...	...	...
47	Makers of arms, guns, etc. ...	168	168	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	26,575	26,492	81	...	2	...	...	...
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.	367	189	171	7	...	...	...	...
50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.).	1,193	1,193	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants of different Occupations.

(a)—Details of the whole Province.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Distribution by Religion.						
			Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsees.	Jains.	Buddhists.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ORDER 10.—CERAMICS	20,288	19,418	872	...	...	...	...	1.
52	Makers of glass and crystal ware ...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	1.
54	Makers of porcelain and crockery ...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	1.
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	17,192	17,192	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Brick and tile makers	8,021	2,149	872	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 11.—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO-CALLED, AND ANALOGOUS.	9,597	9,342	238	17	...	...	...	...
53	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	119	119	...	...	...	...	...	1.
59	Manufacture of brated and mineral waters and ice.	334	92	225	17	...	...	...	...
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	8,849	8,849	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	295	282	13	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 12.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	27,207	23,358	3,518	333	...	...	...	...
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	6,772	5,995	761	16	...	...	...	...
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	227	184	43	...	...	...	...	...
67	Grain parchers, etc.	6,693	6,019	566	88	...	...	...	...
68	Butchers	9,515	9,502	...	18	...	...	...	...
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers ...	142	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ...	361	361	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	2,990	978	1,843	169	...	...	...	...
75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	504	174	288	47	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 13.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET.	85,423	81,047	4,155	220	1	...	...	...
76	Hat, cap and turban makers	2,309	2,156	153	...	...	...	...	...
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darning and embroiderers on linen.	18,369	17,100	1,117	152	...	...	...	...
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	26,216	25,504	716	5	1	...	...	...
79	Other industries pertaining to dress—gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	216	63	153	...	...	...	...	...
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	13,559	12,237	1,280	49	...	...	...	...
81	Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers	24,723	23,982	727	14	...	...	...	...
82	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc).	21	12	9	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 14.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES ...	1,160	515	518	127	...	...	...	...
83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	1,036	391	518	127	...	...	...	...
84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc. ...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations.

(a)—Details of the whole Province.

Number of Groups.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	Distribution by Religion.						
			Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsees.	Jains.	Buddhists.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ORDER 15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES.	7,403	6,630	768	5	—	—	—	—
85	Lime burner, cement workers ...	152	152	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Excavators and wellsinkers ...	238	229	9	...	...	...	...	...
88	Brick layers and masons ...	5,926	5,167	759	...	...	...	...	...
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials,) decorators, painters of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	1,087	1,082	...	5	—	...	...	...
	ORDER 16.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.	417	332	47	38	...	...	...	...
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	71	40	19	8	...	...	...	...
91	Carriage, cart, paliki, etc., makers and wheelwrights.	115	52	28	35	...	...	...	...
92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders ...	231	231	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 17.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES (HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, MOTIVE POWER, ETC.)	11	9	...	—	2	...	...	...
93	Gas works and electric light power ...	11	9	...	...	2	...	...	...
	ORDER 18.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES.	26,992	17,836	8,025	772	359	...	...	...
94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	232	206	19	7	...	...	...	...
95	Book-binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	287	192	51	44	...	...	...	...
96	Makers of musical instruments ...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	523	155	262	81	5	...	...	...
98	Workers in precious stones and metals enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	16,008	12,610	2,769	629	...	...	...	...
100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	62	38	21	3	...	...	...	...
101	Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntmen, etc.	219	214	5	...	...	...	...	...
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	9,569	4,329	4,878	8	354	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT	39,887	32,573	5,389	992	933	...	...	...
	ORDER 20.—TRANSPORT BY WATER	3,201	2,641	423	99	38	...	...	...
107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.	60	52	5	2	1	...	...	...
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	1,183	696	351	97	37	...	...	...
110	Boat owners, boat men and tow men	1,958	1,891	67	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations.

(a)—Details of the whole Province.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.						
			Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Pardis.	Jains.	Buddhists.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ORDER 21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD. ...	29,250	25,751	1,428	608	465	...	...	...
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	3,083	1,406	1,061	428	193	...	...	...
113	Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants), connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	684	136	141	85	272	...	...	...
114	Ditto, connected with other vehicles	6,747	6,650	58	39	...	...	...	...
115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners ...	221	221	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	13,438	13,887	39	12	...	...	...	...
117	Porters and messengers ...	5,077	4,901	129	47	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 22.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL ...	4,994	2,384	2,163	108	341	...	...	...
118	Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies.	4,355	1,777	2,140	97	341	...	...	...
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance, coolies and porters employes on railway premises.	639	607	23	9	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 23.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.	2,442	797	1,375	181	89	...	...	...
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	2,442	797	1,375	181	89	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE ...	143,738	60,776	70,326	12,573	47	16	...	...
	ORDER 24.—BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE.	4,309	436	3,599	269	5	...	...	...
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes.	4,309	436	3,599	269	5	...	...	...
	ORDER 25.—BROKERAGE, COMMISSION AND EXPORT.	4,424	392	3,393	635	4	...	...	...
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employes.	4,424	392	3,393	635	4	...	...	...
	ORDER 26.—TRADE IN TEXTILES ...	11,887	4,181	6,813	893	...	...	...	...
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton-silk, hair and other textiles.	11,887	4,181	6,813	893	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 27.—TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHER AND FURS.	1,659	1,652	7	...	...	...	...	...
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and articles made from these	1,659	1,652	7	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 28.—TRADE IN WOOD ...	4,758	1,885	2,332	541	...	...	...	...
125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc., and articles made from these.	4,758	1,885	2,332	541	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations.

(a)—Details of the whole Province.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.						
			Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Paria.	Jains.	Buddhists.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.
	ORDER 29.—TRADE IN METALS ...	362	19	268	75	...	...	...	...
126	Trade in metals, machinery knives, tools, etc.	362	19	268	75	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 30.—TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES.	604	570	34	...	...	...	...	...
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	604	570	34	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 31.—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	197	82	106	9	...	...	...	...
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.).	197	82	106	9	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 32.—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.	5,881	4,899	796	186	...	...	...	...
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	1,160	560	548	57	...	...	...	...
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employes.	4,721	4,899	258	129	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 33.—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS.	47,128	20,921	20,884	5,383	...	...	...	...
131	Fish dealers ...	19	4	15	...	...	...	...	...
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	20,491	5,802	10,637	4,052	...	...	...	...
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	4,891	3,896	1,406	189	...	...	...	...
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	1,545	491	961	93	...	...	...	...
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and araca nut sellers.	5,878	3,745	1,826	307	...	...	...	...
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	8,853	2,802	4,917	684	...	...	...	...
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	901	187	688	81	...	...	...	...
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	502	502	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	4,808	4,142	439	27	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 34.—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES.	3,965	1,937	1,942	77	9	...	...	...
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.	3,965	1,937	1,942	77	9	...	...	...
	ORDER 35.—TRADE IN FURNITURE ...	707	395	267	45	...	...	...	...
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	374	297	63	14	...	...	...	...
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	333	98	204	31	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 36.—TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	275	94	162	19	...	...	...	...
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	275	94	162	19	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 37.—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT	2,228	2,305	23	...	...	...	...	...
144	Dealers in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc.	30	7	23	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations.

(a)—Details of the whole Province.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	Distribution by Religion.						
			Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsees.	Jains.	Buddhists.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	307	307	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	1,891	1,891	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 38.—TRADE IN FUEL ...	1,919	1,780	111	28	...	...	...	...
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	1,919	1,780	111	28	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 39.—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS, AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.	1,111	204	676	229	2	...	...	...
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	644	20	481	182	2	...	...	...
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	99	86	13	...	...	...	...	...
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	368	89	232	47	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 40.—TRADE OF OTHER SORTS ...	52,284	19,324	29,013	3,884	27	16	...	...
151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc. ...	371	99	230	42	...	...	...	...
152	General store keepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified.	49,042	18,989	26,529	3,481	27	16	...	...
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	2,727	189	2,181	357	...	...	...	...
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	124	47	78	4	...	...	...	...
	Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	209,021	141,880	42,086	13,667	11,287	4	3	114
	SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE ...	106,248	71,815	15,807	9,247	9,258	4	3	114
	ORDER 41.—ARMY ...	87,508	55,844	14,343	8,399	8,801	4	3	114
155	Army (Imperial) ...	87,508	55,844	14,343	8,399	8,801	4	3	114
	ORDER 42.—AIR FORCE ...	258	57	...	41	160	...	...	...
156	Air force ...	258	57	...	41	160	...	...	...
	ORDER 44.—POLICE... ..	18,482	15,914	1,464	807	297	...	...	...
159	Police ...	11,256	9,891	1,347	721	297	...	...	...
160	Village watchmen ...	7,226	7,023	117	86	...	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.	28,381	19,441	6,538	1,766	636	...	...	...
	ORDER 45.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ...	28,381	19,441	6,538	1,766	636	...	...	...
161	Service of the State ...	23,043	16,453	4,059	1,057	474	...	...	...
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States	170	145	23	3	...	...	...	...
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service.	2,084	627	1,086	259	163	...	...	...
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	4,084	2,318	1,421	447	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations.

(a)—Details of the whole Province.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	Distribution by Religion.						
			Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsis.	Jains.	Buddhists.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7		9
	SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.	74,392	50,624	19,741	2,654	1,373	...	...	...
	ORDER 46.—RELIGION ...	44,471	30,154	12,778	1,447	94	...	...	...
165	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	20,849	13,612	482	755	...	...	...	...
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries etc.	21,988	15,343	6,041	604	...	...	...	...
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service.	97	...	...	3	94	...	...	...
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim, conductors, circumcisers.	1,587	1,199	253	85	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 47.—LAW ...	2,229	368	1,809	50	2	...	...	...
169	Lawyer of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and mukhtars.	435	97	321	15	2	...	...	...
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition-writers, etc.	1,794	271	1,488	35	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 48.—MEDICINE ...	9,774	5,988	2,298	449	439	...	...	...
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons.	5,827	3,342	1,867	376	342	...	...	...
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	3,347	2,646	431	178	97	...	...	...
	ORDER 49.—INSTRUCTION ...	4,807	2,118	1,689	566	434	...	...	...
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	4,584	1,904	1,642	557	421	...	...	...
174	Clerks and servants connected with education.	223	154	47	9	13	...	...	...
	ORDER 50.—LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES	13,711	11,998	1,169	142	404	...	...	...
175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	100	59	39	2	...	...	...	...
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes.	1,686	509	697	93	387	...	...	...
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	348	79	229	23	17	...	...	...
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	10,762	10,586	157	9	...	...	...	...
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	825	763	47	15	...	...	...	...
	Class D.—Miscellaneous ...	110,466	86,169	21,720	2,167	410	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	8,464	693	7,305	466	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 51.—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME.	8,464	693	7,305	466	...	...	...	...
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	8,464	693	7,305	466	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXX

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations

(a)—Details of the whole Province.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.						
			Musalman.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsis.	Jains.	Buddhists.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE...	21,315	13,723	6,663	522	407	...	...	...
	ORDER 52.—DOMESTIC SERVICE... ..	21,315	13,723	6,663	522	407	...	...	...
181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	16,482	11,279	4,479	432	292	...	...	...
183	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys etc.	4,393	2,274	1,975	31	113	...	...	...
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	440	170	209	59	2	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.	55,665	50,801	4,324	537	3	...	...	...
	ORDER 53.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION!	55,665	50,801	4,324	537	3	...	...	...
184	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	3,697	2,681	825	138	3	...	...	...
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	51,968	48,120	3,499	349	...	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE ...	25,022	20,952	3,428	642	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 54.—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS.	2,636	2,569	46	21	...	...	...	...
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	2,636	2,569	46	21	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 55.—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES	22,386	18,383	3,352	621	...	...	...	...
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	22,050	18,047	3,352	621	...	...	...	...
190	Procurers and prostitutes ...	336	340	...	...	...	...	...	...

TAB. XXX

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations.

(b) Details of the Peshawar City.

Number of Cases.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.						
			Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsees.	Jains.	Buddhists.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ALL OCCUPATIONS ...	104,452	73,882	20,981	6,152	3,414	20	3	...
	Class A.—Production of raw materials	16,999	16,465	3	531	...	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.	16,999	16,465	3	531	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1.—PASTURES AND AGRICULTURES ...	16,992	16,458	3	531	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1 (a).—ORDINARY CULTIVATION ...	16,669	16,135	3	531	...	...	...	...
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	14,895	14,361	3	531	...	...	...	...
2	Ordinary cultivators ...	1,774	1,774	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1 (b).—GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING.	117	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areanut, etc., growers.	117	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1 (c).—RAISING OF FARM STOCK ...	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	156	156	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 1 (c).—RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Birds, bees, etc. ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 2.—FISHING AND HUNTING ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Hunting ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	49,275	31,809	13,786	3,163	501	16	...	...
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY ...	19,258	15,003	3,450	573	232	...	...	...
	ORDER 6.—TEXTILES ...	2,288	2,219	58	11	...	...	...	...
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	122	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Cotton spinning ...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Cotton sizing and weaving ...	584	584	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Rope, twine and string ...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Other fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	328	328	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Weaving of woollen blankets ...	126	126	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Silk weavers ...	481	481	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	221	152	58	11	...	...	...	...
38	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	332	332	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 7.—HIDES, SKINS AND HAIR MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.	196	196	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Manufacture of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery, harness, etc., etc., excluding articles of brass.	196	196	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations

(b)—Details of the Peshawar City.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	Distribution by Religion.					
			Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsis.	Jains.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button).	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 8.—WOOD	1,244	1,132	48	64	...	...	...
43	Sawyers	118	118	...	...	...	...	...
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	735	626	45	64	...	...	...
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar material.	391	388	3	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 9.—METALS	1,022	999	23	...	...	...	...
47	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	53	53	...	...	...	...	...
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	444	437	7	...	...	...	...
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.	108	92	16	...	...	...	...
50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.)	417	417	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 10.—CERAMICS	359	359	...	...	...	...	...
54	Makers of porcelain and crockery	31	31	...	...	...	...	...
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	219	219	...	...	...	...	...
56	Brick and tile makers	109	109	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 11.—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED, AND ANALOGOUS.	1,237	1,173	110	14	...	...	...
58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	66	66	...	...	...	...	...
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice.	188	77	97	14	...	...	...
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	763	763	...	...	...	...	...
64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	280	267	13	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 12.—FOOD INDUSTRY	2,661	1,997	458	176	...	...	...
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	119	119	...	...	...	...	...
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	49	38	13	...	...	...	...
67	Grain parchers, etc.	95	12	75	8	...	...	...
68	Butchers	832	826	...	6	...	...	...
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	92	92	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers, of jam and condiments, etc.	1,289	875	298	121	...	...	...
75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	185	87	107	41	...	...	...

TABLE XX

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants of different Occupations.

(b)—Details of the Peshawar City.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.						
			Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsis.	Jains.	Buddhists.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ORDER 13.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET.	6,025	4,289	1,583	153	1	...	...	...
76	Hat, cap and turban makers ...	1,614	1,551	63	...	...	...	...	...
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen.	732	429	215	88	...	...	...	...
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	1,378	924	445	8	1	...	...	...
79	Other industries pertaining to dresses—gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	164	51	113	...	...	...	...	...
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing ...	1,321	831	441	49	...	...	...	...
81	Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers	801	491	297	13	...	...	...	...
82	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos), shampooers, bath houses, etc.	21	12	9	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 14.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES ...	194	161	21	12	...	...	...	...
83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	137	104	21	12	...	...	...	...
84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc. ...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES ...	929	924	...	5	...	...	...	...
85	Lime burners, cement workers ...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Excavators and well sinkers ...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Brick layers and masons ...	547	547	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials) decorators, painters of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	338	333	...	5	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 16.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.	63	31	4	28	...	...	...	...
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	25	19	4	2	...	...	...	...
91	Carriage, cart, paliki, etc., makers and wheel wrights.	38	12	...	26	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 17.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL POWERS (HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, MOTIVE POWER, ETC.	10	8	...	...	2	...	...	...
93	Gas works and electric light power ...	10	8	...	...	2	...	...	...
	ORDER 18.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES.	2,969	1,515	1,115	110	229	...	...	...
94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	123	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	Book-binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	135	82	34	19	...	...	...	...
96	Makers of musical instruments ...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	205	72	91	42	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants of different Occupations.

(b)—Details of the Peshawar City.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependants.	Distribution by Religion.						
			Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsis.	Jains.	Buddhists.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	1,025	496	483	40	...	...	...	...
100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	55	38	14	3	...	...	...	...
101	Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	153	151	2	...	...	...	...	...
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	1,227	507	491	...	220	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT	4,523	3,095	1,067	132	220	...	...	...
	ORDER 20.—TRANSPORT BY WATER	45	29	13	3	...	...	...	...
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	45	29	13	3	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD	2,577	2,337	115	72	59	...	...	...
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	29	17	7	5	...	...	...	...
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	172	44	54	21	53	...	...	...
114	Ditto, connected with other vehicles...	551	492	21	38	...	...	...	...
115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners	93	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	408	408	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Porters and messengers	1,324	1,283	33	8	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 22.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL	1,282	521	594	16	151	...	...	...
118	Railway employees of all kinds other than engine drivers.	1,282	521	594	16	151	...	...	...
	ORDER 23.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.	619	208	345	41	25	...	...	...
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	619	208	345	41	25	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE	25,494	13,711	9,269	2,458	40	16	...	...
	ORDER 24.—BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE.	834	97	741	51	5	...	...	...
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money-changers and brokers and their employees.	891	97	741	51	5	...	...	...
	ORDER 25.—BROKERAGE, COMMISSION AND EXPORT.	1,368	241	807	317	3	...	...	...
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees.	1,368	241	807	317	3	...	...	...

XX FINAL TABLE XX

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations.

(b)—Details of the Peshawar City.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.						
			Muslimans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsees.	Jains.	Buddhists.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7		9
	ORDER 26.—TRADE IN TEXTILES ...	3,401	1,768	1,017	618	...	...	...	...
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	3,401	1,768	1,017	618	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 27.—TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHER AND FURS.	442	442	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.	442	442	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 28.—TRADE IN WOOD ...	178	76	53	49	...	...	...	...
125	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc.	178	76	53	49	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 29.—TRADE IN METALS ...	166	14	123	29	...	...	...	...
126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	166	14	123	29	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 30.—TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES.	136	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	136	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 31.—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS ...	104	57	41	6	...	...	...	...
128	Trade in chemical products, (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.).	104	57	41	6	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 32.—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.	1,887	1,417	330	140	...	...	...	...
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	485	268	175	43	...	...	...	...
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees.	1,401	1,149	155	97	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 33.—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS ...	10,672	6,645	3,345	662	...	...	...	...
131	Fish dealers ...	15	4	11	...	...	...	...	...
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	1,723	913	777	33	...	...	...	...
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	2,145	1,095	870	180	...	...	...	...
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	1,003	608	334	61	...	...	...	...
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	1,206	914	231	61	...	...	...	...
136	Grain and pulse dealers ...	3,200	2,017	863	315	...	...	...	...
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	234	37	176	21	...	...	...	...
139	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	1,146	1,057	78	11	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 34.—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES.	1,293	602	672	10	9	...	...	...
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	1,293	602	672	10	9	...	...	...

TABLE XX.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations.

(b)—Details of the Peshawar City.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	Distribution by Religion.						
			Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsis.	Jains.	Buddhists.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ORDER 35.—TRADE IN FURNITURE ...	276	188	55	33	...	...	...	...
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	165	127	29	9	...	...	...	...
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	111	61	26	24	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 36.—TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS ...	215	72	124	19	...	...	...	...
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	215	72	124	19	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 37.—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT ...	236	218	18	...	...	...	...	...
144	Dealer in mechanical transport, motor, cycles, etc.	21	3	18	...	...	...	...	...
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc.	91	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 38.—TRADE IN FUEL ...	434	299	111	24	...	...	...	...
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	434	299	111	24	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 39.—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCE.	672	172	374	124	2	...	...	...
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	381	29	283	67	2	...	...	...
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	82	74	8	...	...	...	...	...
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	209	69	83	57	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 40.—TRADE OF OTHER SORTS ...	3,120	1,269	1,458	356	21	16	...	...
151	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc. ...	283	86	114	33	...	...	...	...
152	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.	1,373	731	479	136	21	16	...	...
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	1,457	431	834	192	...	...	...	...
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	57	21	31	5	...	...	...	...
	Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	24,203	15,791	4,085	1,714	2,608	4	3	...
	SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE ...	10,493	5,473	1,681	1,232	2,104	4	3	...
	ORDER 41.—ARMY ...	8,123	3,350	1,485	1,188	2,063	4	3	...
155	Army (Imperial) ...	8,123	3,350	1,485	1,188	2,063	4	3	...
	ORDER 44.—POLICE ...	2,370	2,119	196	34	21	...	...	...
156	Police ...	2,370	2,119	196	34	21	...	...	...

TABLE XX.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations.

(b)—Details of the Peshawar City.

Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependents.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.						
		Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Parsees.	Jains.	Buddhists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.	7,627	6,034	1,180	206	217	...	...	...
ORDER 45.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ...	7,637	6,034	1,180	206	217	...	...	...
Service of the State ...	6,278	6,371	687	147	123	...	...	...
Service of Indian and Foreign States	181	181	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal and other local (not village) service.	1,080	453	485	57	84	...	...	...
Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	189	79	58	2	...	...	...	...
SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.	6,074	4,279	1,224	286	285	...	...	...
ORDER 46.—RELIGION ...	2,257	1,848	269	109	31	...	...	...
Priests, ministers, etc.	309	280	27	22	...	...	...	...
Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	1,653	1,397	215	41	...	...	...	...
Catechists, readers, church and mission service.	34	...	...	3	31	...	...	...
Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	281	191	27	43	...	...	...	...
ORDER 47.—LAW ...	602	333	238	26	...	...	...	...
Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and mukhtars.	138	43	86	9	...	...	...	...
Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	464	295	152	17	...	...	...	...
ORDER 48.—MEDICINE ...	1,063	691	266	40	66	...	...	...
Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	543	206	179	31	37	...	...	...
Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	520	395	87	9	29	...	...	...
ORDER 49.—INSTRUCTION ...	1,363	941	264	68	110	...	...	...
Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	1,282	882	243	59	97	...	...	...
Clerks and servants connected with education.	101	58	21	9	13	...	...	...
ORDER 50.—LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES.	799	461	187	42	78	...	...	...
Public scribes, stenographers, etc. ...	62	39	23	...	...	...	...	...
Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes.	259	78	103	14	64	...	...	...
Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	121	68	28	11	14	...	...	...
Music composers, and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	245	217	19	9	...	...	...	...

TABLE XX.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents of different Occupations.

(b)—Details of the Feshawar City.

Number of Group.	Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.						
			Muslims.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Paria.	Jains.	Buddhists.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	82	59	14	9	...	...	...	...
	Class D.—Miscellaneous	13,975	9,817	3,107	744	307	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	1,631	467	1,021	143	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 51.—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME.	1,631	467	1,021	143	...	...	...	...
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	1,031	467	1,021	143	...	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	4,450	3,046	861	238	305	...	...	...
	ORDER 52.—DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	4,450	3,046	861	238	305	...	...	...
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	2,454	1,724	397	100	224	...	...	...
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	1,833	1,170	451	124	79	...	...	...
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners ...	163	143	13	5	2	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.	5,496	4,570	618	306	2	...	...	...
	ORDER 53.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION.	5,496	4,570	618	306	2	...	...	...
184	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	723	285	310	126	2	...	...	...
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	4,773	4,285	308	180	...	...	...	...
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE ...	2,398	1,734	607	57	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 54.—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS.	961	944	17	...	...	...	...	...
188	Inmates of jails; asylums and almshouses.	961	944	17	...	...	...	...	...
	ORDER 55.—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, AND PROSTITUTES	1,437	730	590	57	...	...	...	...
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	1,324	677	590	57	...	...	...	...
190	Procurers and prostitutes ...	113	113	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXI.

Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race.

PART A.—Occupations of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

For the purpose of this Table, the occupations have been arranged under 12 main heads corresponding to the sub-classes of the scheme of classification adopted in Table XVII; these heads have been sub-divided where necessary, in order to distinguish between different occupations. Columns 6 to 9 are intended to show the extent to which the traditional caste occupations are followed. The object of columns 10 and 11 is to make it possible to discount the tendency of functional castes to return their traditional occupations as their means of livelihood. The figures in the subsequent columns are exclusive of the number of actual workers shown in columns 6 and 7 following the traditional occupation.

NOTE.—Part B of this Table has not been prepared for the North-West Frontier Province.

TABLE XXI.

Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race—Part A—Occupations of Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.

No.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Traditional occupations.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR				Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.		Income from rent of land.	
			Actual workers.		Depend- ants.	Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Arsin ...	Agriculturists ...	1,505	10	1,604	1,113	10	603	...	182	...	...	...
2	Arora ...	Traders ...	32,940	797	35,309	23,579	184	8,802	...	1,836	...	127	2
3	Awan ...	Agriculturists ...	78,508	1,438	175,531	69,060	634	11,616	419	2,037	206	...	...
4	Bagbhan ...	Gardeners and agriculturists ...	8,192	49	10,854	6,500	42	1,932	7	630	5	...	...
5	Baloch ...	Agriculturists ...	10,171	202	16,481	7,702	5	3,770	82	1,238	...	...	...
6	Bhatia ...	Traders ...	4,836	111	5,394	3,294	11	2,330	...	257	...	8	...
7	Bhatiana ...	Bakers ...	3,825	63	3,921	3,347	51	1,069	13	332	...	30	8
8	Brahmans ...	Priests ...	10,914	466	10,504	6,022	239	1,323	...	564	...	76	...
9	Chamar ...	Leather workers ...	1,196	15	1,738	1,125	15	428	...	46	...	...	...
10	Chuhra ...	Sweepers and scavengers ...	10,364	2,957	8,611	7,911	2,088	1,477	607	543	697	40	...
11	Dargal ...	Tailors ...	2,162	74	3,844	1,824	18	422	16	64	12	19	5
12	Dhobi ...	Washermen ...	7,940	76	10,628	6,552	76	1,645	22	483	...	32	...
13	Dhund ...	Agriculturists ...	7,676	240	19,556	6,667	78	1,184	27	168	...	...	...
14	Gakkhar ...	Ditto ...	2,384	60	5,947	2,315	45	197	15	143	...	...	...
15	Gujar ...	Milkmen ...	27,915	450	57,225	24,683	340	4,547	105	367	74	215	22
16	Gurkha ...	Military servants...	8,122	...	2,320	7,918	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
17	Jat ...	Agriculturists ...	40,788	1,980	55,645	29,221	1,029	2,122	376	630	27	...	...
18	Jhinwar ...	Water carriers ...	480	9	671	415	9	17	2	...	...	...	...
19	Jolaha ...	Weavers ...	12,469	123	22,597	11,013	32	362	7	221	4	62	9
20	Karal ...	Agriculturists ...	8,136	...	13,087	7,732	...	608	...	153	...	...	...
21	Kashmiri ...	Traders ...	6,370	26	9,522	5,105	23	879	...	454	...	60	...
22	Khatri ...	Ditto ...	23,576	320	20,896	10,155	76	6,107	...	1,642	...	159	4
23	Khoja ...	Ditto ...	917	10	1,227	830	...	223	...	18	...	...	...
24	Kumhar ...	Potters ...	9,116	295	14,643	7,591	11	1,589	5	893	7	200	6
25	Lohar ...	Blacksmiths ...	12,420	10	17,395	10,562	...	2,199	...	1,062	...	8	10
26	Maohhi ...	Water carriers and fishermen.	594	212	1,445	71	137	87	31	23	4	275	7
27	Maliar ...	Agriculturists ...	2,804	48	5,104	2,548	...	701	...	404	...	...	...
28	Mallah ...	Boatmen ...	1,436	9	3,025	1,160	...	126	...	41	...	6	...
29	Miraj ...	Minstrels and genealogists.	6,367	147	8,945	5,432	33	1,496	25	434	11	18	13
30	Mishwani ...	Agriculturists ...	1,545	...	2,862	1,050	...	500	...	75	...	...	...
31	Mochi ...	Shoe-makers ...	11,331	224	17,057	8,072	139	1,678	69	293	17	240	1
32	Moghal ...	Agriculturists and military service.	4,345	...	6,330	3,764	...	868	...	224	...	...	...
33	Nai ...	Barbers ...	10,865	86	16,384	6,560	6	2,092	4	809	9	418	1
34	Paraoha ...	Traders ...	4,577	16	8,967	4,093	16	1,266	...	268	...	5	...

TABLE XXI.

**Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race—Part A—Occupations of Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.**

CORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.																
EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.										II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS.		III.—INDUSTRY.				
Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, Forest officers and their clerks, etc.		Field labourers and wood-cutters.		Keepers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.				Owners, managers clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen		No.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
...	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1
103	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	2,936	434	2
...	...	17	...	201	53	702	...	2	...	...	...	152	...	372	378	3
...	...	1	...	152	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	715	...	4
...	...	14	...	69	98	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	61	5
...	8	...	245	79	6
...	39	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	137	192	8
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
225	113	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
31	42	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
402	34	...	84	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	7	...	316	27	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	13
...	...	6	...	36	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
206	...	4	...	262	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	115	3	15
...	16
...	...	12	...	374	...	428	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	17
...	13	...	8	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
56	188	45	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	2	...	120	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	20
114	80	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	21
54	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	68	...	2,134	117	22
15	10	23
232	90	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
66	149	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
112	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	5	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	27
76	7	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	28
18	26	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	29
...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
2,158	87	...	57	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	28	...	35	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	32
2,219	...	13	...	120	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
4	6	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	1	...	34

TABLE XXI.

Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race—Part A—Occupations of Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.

			RECORDED PRINCIPAL										
No.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Traditional occupations.	IV.—TRANSPORT.				V.—TRADE.		VI.—PUBLIC FORCE.		VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.		VIII.
			Owners, managers, ship officers, etc.		Labourers, boatmen, carters, pack-bearers, etc.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	1	2											
1	Arain	Agriculturists	...	...	30	...	...	...	37	...	40	...	5
2	Arora	Traders	376	...	500	...	...	...	17	...	1,836	...	11
3	Awan	Agriculturists	103	...	533	...	862	4	2,119	...	648	...	352
4	Bagbhan	Gardeners	...	...	6	...	38	...	87	...	9	...	29
5	Bagbhan	Gardeners	...	...	6	...	38	...	87	...	9	...	29
6	Baloch	Agriculturists	634	...	49	8	3	...	988	...	205	...	4
7	Baloch	Agriculturists	...	...	49	8	3	...	988	...	205	...	4
8	Bhatia	Traders	221	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	2
9	Bhatia	Traders	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	2
10	Bhatiana	Bakers	...	...	30	...	15	...	33	...	78	...	...
11	Bhatiana	Bakers	...	...	30	...	15	...	33	...	78	...	...
12	Brahman	Priests	...	...	...	...	1,282	...	1,871	...	185	...	...
13	Brahman	Priests	...	...	...	...	1,282	...	1,871	...	185	...	...
14	Chamar	Leather workers	...	...	2	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	...
15	Chamar	Leather workers	...	...	2	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	...
16	Chuhra	Sweepers and scavengers.	...	...	33	...	38	...	...	...	145	...	55
17	Chuhra	Sweepers and scavengers.	...	...	33	...	38	...	...	...	145	...	55
18	Darzi	Tailors	...	...	2	...	24	...	24	...	103	...	3
19	Darzi	Tailors	...	...	2	...	24	...	24	...	103	...	3
20	Dhobi	Washermen	...	...	99	...	89	...	134	...	40	...	20
21	Dhobi	Washermen	...	...	99	...	89	...	134	...	40	...	20
22	Dhund	Agriculturists	...	...	278	...	45	...	234	...	44	...	...
23	Dhund	Agriculturists	...	...	278	...	45	...	234	...	44	...	...
24	Gakkbar	Do.	...	...	32	...	10	...	52	...	12	...	...
25	Gakkbar	Do.	...	...	32	...	10	...	52	...	12	...	...
26	Gujar	Milkmen	...	...	141	...	264	1	676	...	140	...	170
27	Gujar	Milkmen	...	...	141	...	264	1	676	...	140	...	170
28	Gurkha	Military servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Gurkha	Military servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Jat	Agriculturists	1,030	...	484	...	216	...	2,064	...	751	...	428
31	Jat	Agriculturists	1,030	...	484	...	216	...	2,064	...	751	...	428
32	Jhalawara	Water carriers	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
33	Jhalawara	Water carriers	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
34	Jolaha	Weavers	...	...	63	...	86	...	...	...	27	...	1
35	Jolaha	Weavers	...	...	63	...	86	...	...	...	27	...	1
36	Karal	Agriculturists	...	...	68	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Karal	Agriculturists	...	...	68	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Kashmiri	Traders	...	...	26	...	...	...	1,091	...	638	...	10
39	Kashmiri	Traders	...	...	26	...	...	...	1,091	...	638	...	10
40	Khatri	Do.	425	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Khatri	Do.	425	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Khoja	Do.	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...
43	Khoja	Do.	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...
44	Kumhar	Potters	...	...	8	...	39	...	...	...	175	...	...
45	Kumhar	Potters	...	...	8	...	39	...	...	...	175	...	...
46	Lohar	Blacksmiths	278	...	388	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Lohar	Blacksmiths	278	...	388	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Macbhi	Water carrier and fishermen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...
49	Macbhi	Water carrier and fishermen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...
50	Mallar	Agriculturists	...	...	18	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Mallar	Agriculturists	...	...	18	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Mallah	Boatmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Mallah	Boatmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Mirasi	Minstrels and genealogists.	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Mirasi	Minstrels and genealogists.	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Mishwani	Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	...	...	...	...
57	Mishwani	Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	...	...	...	...
58	Moohi	Shoe-makers	...	...	59	...	249	...	66	...	...	1	...
59	Moohi	Shoe-makers	...	...	59	...	249	...	66	...	...	1	...
60	Moghal	Agriculturists and military service.	122	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
61	Moghal	Agriculturists and military service.	122	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
62	Nai	Barbers	...	...	329	...	134	...	86	...	...	19	...
63	Nai	Barbers	...	...	329	...	134	...	86	...	...	19	...
64	Paracha	Traders	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	140	...
65	Paracha	Traders	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	140	...

TABLE XVI.

**Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race—Part A—Occupations of Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.**

OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.															
—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.					IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI.— CONTRACTORS, CLERKS, CASHIERS, ETC., OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XII.— LABOURERS OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XIII.—UNPRODUCTIVE INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND HOS- PITALS, BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS AND PROSTITUTES.		No.
Lawyers, Doctors and teachers.			Others.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
...	78	...	8	...	...	...	44	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	1,067	41	1,033	...	660	101	35	4	207	...	346	28	12	...	2
115	115	...	142	...	12	52	270	54	59	...	335	135	453	13	3
...	2	...	4	...	9	...	5	6	1	...	426	...	43	1	4
...	42	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	92	...	143	23	147	7	5
...	173	...	102	...	482	21	...	...	14	...	77	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	195	4	33	...	7
...	348	6	41	...	301	27	17	2	68	...	162	...	365	...	8
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	41	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	668	127	1,006	742	10
...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	19	...	27	11
...	4	...	45	...	7	...	11	...	3	...	359	...	17	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	20	...	...	10	39	31	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5	...	...	14
14	21	...	32	...	7	...	150	42	2	...	458	5	360	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	16
...	79	9	229	73	103	...	80	97	92	...	3,682	673	534	99	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	4	...	377	...	...	...	73	24	20	...	337	...	128	13	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	20
...	...	...	234	...	...	...	78	...	15	...	376	...	140	3	21
12	510	16	450	...	1,017	73	158	20	140	...	163	2	52	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	27	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	23	217	...	...	18	...	9	...	625	8	136	53	24
...	...	...	41	...	...	...	21	...	63	...	438	...	24	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	66	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	9	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	196	11	453	39	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	16	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	327	23	...	42	31
...	9	...	207	...	24	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	32
...	9	...	277	...	...	12	26	27	19	...	384	...	217	31	33
...	...	...	9	...	50	...	15	...	5	...	64	...	8	...	34

TABLE XXXI

**Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race - Part A - Occupations of Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.**

No.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Traditional occupations.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR				Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some sub- sidiary occupation.		RM I.—Rz Income from rent of land.	
			Actual workers.		Depend- ants.	Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
35	Pathan ...	Agriculturists and military service.	284,411	12,894	592,341	252,767	6,837	88,970	3,671	13,626	1,899	...	...
36	Penjara ...	Cotton-ginners ...	1,129	...	1,266	979	...	124	...	71	...	...	...
37	Qassab ...	Butchers ...	4,192	58	7,507	2,232	7	1,521	2	409	8	8	8
38	Qureshi ...	Agriculturists and Priests.	11,221	84	15,434	9,075	72	2,993	45	505	5	...	...
39	Rajput ...	Agriculturists and military service.	11,185	400	7,472	9,257	92	2,361	60	364	10	...	...
40	Rangres ...	Dyers ...	1,853	5	2,969	1,625	5	888	...	42	...	...	...
41	Salad ..	Priests and agricul- turists.	30,235	390	59,980	25,461	273	6,944	142	355	30	...	...
42	Sarara ...	Agriculturists ...	3,371	7	5,649	3,133	...	169	...	27	...	...	...
43	Sheikh ...	Traders ...	8,340	66	9,653	2,566	47	583	20	72	8	543	2
44	Sonar ...	Goldsmiths ...	5,873	...	9,925	4,374	...	235	...	310	...	445	...
45	Swathi ...	Agriculturists ...	24,121	238	32,545	22,078	86	3,358	44	72	...	...	...
46	Tanaoli ...	Agriculturists ...	21,015	272	43,273	18,341	81	3,269	63	464	...	...	...
47	Tarkhan ...	Carpenters ...	12,543	101	21,071	9,509	25	2,222	12	430	...	510	27
48	Teli ...	Oil pressers ...	3,802	188	7,456	2,967	38	507	13	39	2	30	9
49	Turk ...	Agriculturists and military service.	2,420	...	4,132	2,227	...	440	...	9	...	...	...
50	Christians {	Europeans *	8,322	39	2,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51		Anglo-Indians.	88	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Armenians	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXX

Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race—Part A—Occupations of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

ORDERED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.																	No.
I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.										II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS.		III.—INDUSTRIES.					
Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, Forest officers and their clerks, etc.		Field labourers and woodcutters.		Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Males.	Females.	Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
...	...	331	...	646	231	2,056	17	143	...	181	...	689	...	2,348	4,044	35	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
...	39	...	44	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	
1,079	108	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	5	38	
...	...	12	...	92	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	273	39
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1	224	16	158	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	8	95	41	
...	...	12	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	42
...	80	2	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	43	
2,160	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
451	...	10	...	123	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	53	45
...	...	15	...	45	37	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	46
...	...	57	...	146	...	1	3	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	47
1,155	...	4	...	41	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
417	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	32	...	3	...	50
...	7	...	51	
...	52	



TABLE XII.

**Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race—Part A—Occupations of Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.**

No.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Traditional occupations.	RECORDED PRINCIPAL										
			IV.—TRANSPORT.				V.—TRADE.		VI.—PUBLIC FORCE.		VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRA- TION.		VIII.
			Owners, managers, ship officers, etc.		Labourers, boatmen, carters, palan- bearers, etc.								Belt
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
35	Pathan ...	Agriculturists and military service.	1,056	...	4,204	5	2,613	5	...	...	2,762	...	1,048
36	Penjara ...	Cotton-ginners ...	...	...	9	...	6	...	39	...	72	...	7
37	Qassab ...	Butchers ...	...	...	38	...	260	...	109	...	133	...	1
38	Qureshi ...	Agriculturists and Priests.	...	...	122	...	64	...	322	...	277	...	...
39	Rajput ...	Agriculturists and military service.	...	...	108	...	729	...	...	...	223	...	4
40	Rangres ...	Dyers ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	13	...	17
41	Saiad ...	Priests and agricul- turists.	638	...	364	...	310	2	684	...	272	...	...
42	Sarara ...	Agriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Sheikh ...	Traders ...	240	...	47	...	...	...	764	...	226	...	30
44	Sonar ...	Goldsmiths ...	...	...	30	...	162	...	28	...	196	...	21
45	Swathi ...	Agriculturists ...	...	...	64	...	75	...	307	...	366	...	212
46	Tanaoli ...	Agriculturists ...	...	...	89	...	39	...	1,430	...	306	...	67
47	Turkhan ...	Carpenters ...	117	...	562	...	131	...	89	...	30	...	11
48	Toli ...	Oil pressers ...	...	...	46	...	123	...	4	...	28	...	7
49	Turk ...	Agriculturists and military service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	10
50	Christians, {	Europeans ...	103	...	171	...	10	...	7,723	...	73	...	45
51		Anglo-Indians ...	25	...	...	...	2	...	17	...	17	...	...
52		Armenians ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXI

**Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race—Part A—Occupations of Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.**

OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.															No.
PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.					IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.		X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI.— CONTRACTORS, CLERKS, CASHIERS, ETC., OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XII.— LABOURERS OTHERWISE UNSPECIFIED.		XIII.—UNPRODUCTIVE INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND HOS- PITALS, BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS AND PROSTITUTES.		
Lawyers, Doctors and teachers.		Others.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55		
343	25	2,965	23	128	42	205	893	340	...	7,571	591	2,079	181	35	
...	16	...	...	...	36	
4	...	3	19	4	3	7	3	1	...	177	7	3	9	37	
24	...	146	...	...	4	1	3	25	...	372	...	560	...	38	
2	23	...	...	...	...	3	...	34	...	131	...	19	...	39	
1	...	38	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	114	...	13	...	40	
124	...	285	...	...	...	3	...	63	...	284	3	1,335	1	41	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	42	
7	...	127	...	...	4	79	2	...	...	562	...	779	...	43	
2	...	5	...	...	...	41	...	68	...	30	...	...	...	44	
41	...	85	...	...	...	200	72	14	...	344	18	150	7	45	
36	...	14	...	...	...	180	5	1	...	335	...	30	...	46	
7	...	121	...	...	...	14	...	30	...	69	9	...	37	47	
...	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	89	...	9	141	48	
...	...	9	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	49	
11	131	28	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	
14	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	51	
...	52	

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

PART I.—Provincial Summary.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part I—Provincial Summary.

Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION			
					DIRECTION, SUP CLERICAL			
			Males.	Females.	Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.	
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N.-W. F. Province ...	...	39	1,465	...	14	25	15	38
	<i>Using mechanical power</i>	18	484	...	7	11	9	16
	<i>Not using mechanical power.</i>	21	981	...	7	14	6	23
I.—MINES ...	...	4	327	...	1	3	1	6
Salt Mine ...	<i>Not using mechanical power.</i>	4	327	...	1	3	1	6
	20—50 persons ...	2	61	...	...	2	...	3
	50—100 „ ...	1	81	...	1	...	1	1
	100—200 „ ...	1	185	...	...	1	...	2
II.—TEXTILE INDUSTRIES ...	...	1	33	...	...	1	...	1
Cotton-ginning Factory ...	<i>Using mechanical power</i>	1	33	...	...	1	...	1
	20—50 persons ...	1	33	...	...	1	...	1
III.—WOOD INDUSTRIES ...	...	4	109	...	1	3	2	1
Saw Mills ...	Total ...	3	87	...	...	3	...	...
	<i>Using mechanical power</i>	2	39	...	...	2	...	...
	10—20 persons ...	1	10	...	...	1	...	...
	20—50 „ ...	1	22	...	...	1	...	...
	<i>Not using mechanical power.</i>	1	55	...	...	1	...	...
	50—100 persons ...	1	55	...	...	1	...	...
Walnut Factory ...	<i>Using mechanical power</i>	1	22	...	1	...	2	1
	20—50 persons ...	1	22	...	1	...	2	1
IV.—CERAMIC INDUSTRIES ...	...	4	100	...	...	4	...	...
Brick and Tile kiln ...	<i>Not using mechanical power.</i>	4	100	...	...	4	...	...
	10—20 persons ...	1	17	...	...	1	...	...
	20—50 „ ...	3	83	...	...	3	...	...

TABLE XXXI

Industrial Statistics—Part I—Provincial Summary.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.											REMARKS.
UNION AND AFF.		SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.					
Agricultural Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
...	43	663	...	650	...	17	...	20	
...	23	...	...	190	...	219	...	10	...
...	20	...	...	473	...	431	...	7	...
...	3	...	...	286	...	27	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	286	...	27	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	154	...	27	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	24	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	24	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	24	...	2	...
...	5	...	...	13	...	84	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	7	...	72	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	7	...	18	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	4	...	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	69	...	25	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	69	...	25	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	11	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58	...	20	...	2	...

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part I—Provincial Summary.

Description of Establishment.	Classification of establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION				
					DIRECTION, SUP		CLERICAL		
			Males.	Females.	Managers	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Supervision and Technical Staff.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
V.—FOOD INDUSTRIES ...	...	8	237	...	4	4	3	7	
Flour, Ice, Ginning and Soda Water Factory.	Using mechanical power	2	45	...	...	2	...	1	
	10—20 persons ...	1	17	...	...	1	...	1	
	20—50 „ ...	1	28	...	...	1	...	...
Bakery ...	Not using mechanical power.	1	11	...	...	1	...	1	
	10—20 persons ...	1	11	...	...	1	...	1	
Dairy Farm ...	Not using mechanical power.	3	119	...	2	1	3	5	
	10—20 persons ...	1	12	...	...	1	2	...	
	20—50 „ ...	1	36	...	1	...	1	2	
	50—100 „ ...	1	71	...	1	...	...	3	
Fodder Compressing Works	Not using mechanical power.	1	34	...	1	...	...	...
	20—50 persons ...	1	34	...	1	...	...	...
Water Works ...	Using mechanical power	1	28	...	1	...	...	...
	20—50 persons ...	1	28	...	1	...	...	...
VI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS ...	...	1	16	...	...	1	...	1	
Tailoring ...	Not using mechanical power.	1	16	...	...	1	...	1	
	10—20 persons ...	1	16	...	...	1	...	1	
VII.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.	...	4	251	...	3	1	1	3	
Railway Workshop ...	Not using mechanical power.	1	140	...	1	...	...	...
	100—200 persons	1	140	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	111	...	2	1	1	3	
Motor Car—Carriage and General Repairing of vehicles Workshop.	Using mechanical power	1	34	...	1	...	1	1	
	20—50 persons ...	1	34	...	1	...	1	1	

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics - Part I—Provincial Summary.

OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.											REMARKS.
DIVISION AND STAFF.		SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.					
Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians.		Aged 14 and over		Under 14.			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
...	12	40	...	166	...	1	...	20	
...	6	...	...	17	...	18	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	4	...	9	...	1	...
...	5	...	...	18	...	9	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	3	...	101	...	...	...
...	1	—	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	2	...	29	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	31	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	31	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	...	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	...	9	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	90	...	144	...	2	...
...	3	...	...	55	...	81	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	55	...	81	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	35	...	63	...	2	..
...	2	...	...	21	...	7	...	1	...
...	2	...	...	21	...	7	...	1	...

TABLE XXX.

Industrial Statistics—Part I—Provincial Summary.

Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION			
					DIRECTION, SUP CLERICAL		Supervising and Technical Staff	
			Males.	Females.	Managers.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Not using mechanical power.</i>	2	77	...	1	1	...	2
	20—50 persons ...	1	18	...	...	1	...	1
	50—100 „ ...	1	64	...	1	...	...	1
VIII.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCE.	...	8	225	...	3	5	4	10
Ice Factory ...	<i>Using mechanical power</i>	5	113	...	2	3	2	1
	10—20 persons ...	3	54	...	2	1	2	1
	20—50 „ ...	2	59	...	...	2	...	...
Ice and Cotton-ginning Factory.	<i>Using mechanical power</i>	1	23	...	...	1	...	1
	20—50 persons ...	1	23	...	...	1	...	1
Electric Power Factory (lighting and ventilating).	<i>Using mechanical power</i>	2	89	...	1	1	2	8
	20—50 persons ...	1	36	...	1	...	...	1
	50—100 „ ...	1	53	...	...	1	2	7
IX.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY ...	...	5	167	...	2	3	4	9
Printing Presses ...	Total ...	4	124	...	1	3	2	9
	<i>Using mechanical power</i>	1	22	...	...	1	...	1
	20—50 persons ...	1	22	...	...	1	...	1
	<i>Not using mechanical power.</i>	3	102	...	1	2	2	8
	10—20 persons ...	1	19	...	...	1	...	...
	20—50 „ ...	2	83	...	1	1	2	8
Mechanical Workshop ...	<i>Using mechanical power</i>	1	43	...	1	...	2	...
	20—50 persons ...	1	43	...	1	...	2	...

TABLE XXXI.

Industrial Statistics—Part I—Provincial Summary.

OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.										REMARKS.
DIVISION AND STAFF.		SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				
Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.		
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	2	...	...	14	...	56	...	1	...	
...	1	...	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	
...	1	...	...	11	...	50	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	76	...	113	...	6	...	
...	4	...	...	37	...	64	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	21	...	24	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	16	...	40	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	6	...	14	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	6	...	14	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	33	...	35	...	6	...	
...	1	...	...	18	...	20	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	20	...	15	...	6	...	
...	7	...	...	81	...	57	...	4	...	
...	6	...	...	52	...	47	...	4	...	
...	1	...	...	11	...	8	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	11	...	8	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	41	...	39	...	4	...	
...	1	...	...	5	...	10	...	2	...	
...	4	...	...	36	...	29	...	2	...	
...	1	...	...	29	...	10	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	29	...	10	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

PART II.—Distribution by Districts.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part II—Distribution by Districts.

Description of Establishment.	District.	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION			
					DIRECTIONS, SUP		OLMBICAI	
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Managers.	Supervising and Technical staff.
			Males.	Females.			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N.-W. F. Province ...	...	39	1,465	...	14	25	15	38
I.—MINES ...	...	4	327	...	1	3	1	6
Salt Mines ...	Kohat ...	4	327	...	1	3	1	6
II.—TEXTILES INDUSTRIES ...	...	1	33	...	...	1	...	1
Cotton-ginning Factory ...	Peshawar ...	1	33	...	...	1	...	1
III.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES ...	...	4	109	...	1	3	2	1
Saw Mills ...	Hazara ...	3	87	...	...	3	...	...
Walnut Factory ...	Hazara ...	1	22	...	1	...	2	1
IV.—CERAMICS INDUSTRY ...	...	4	100	...	...	4	...	...
Brick and Tile Kiln ...	Peshawar ...	4	100	...	...	4	...	...
V.—FOOD INDUSTRIES ...	...	8	237	...	4	4	3	7
Flour, Ice, Ginning and Soda Water Factory.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	45	...	...	2	...	1
Bakery ...	Peshawar ...	1	11	...	...	1	...	1
Dairy Farm ...	Total ...	3	119	...	2	1	3	6
	Peshawar ...	1	12	...	...	1	2	...
	Kohat ...	1	36	...	1	...	1	2
	Bannu ...	1	71	...	1	...	...	3
Fodder Compressing Works	Kohat ...	1	34	...	1	...	...	...
Water Works ...	Bannu ...	1	28	...	1	...	...	...
VI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS ...	...	1	16	...	...	1	...	1
Tailoring ...	Peshawar ...	1	16	...	...	1	...	1

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part II—Distribution by Districts.

OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.											REMARKS.
REVISION AND STAFF.		SKILLED WORKERS.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.					
Clerical staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
...	43	663	...	650	...	71	...	Seasonal.	
...	3	...	...	286	...	27	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	286	...	27	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	24	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	24	...	2	...
...	5	...	...	13	...	84	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	7	...	72	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	69	...	25	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	69	...	25	...	2	...
...	12	40	...	166	...	1	...	All seasonal.	
...	6	...	...	17	...	18	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	3	...	101	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	2	...	29	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	81	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	...	9	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part II—Distribution by Districts.

Description of Establishment.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Establishments.	CLASSIFICATION					
			TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTIONS, SUP CLERICAL			
					Man- gers.		Supervising and Technical staff.	
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VII.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.*	...	4	251	...	3	1	1	3
Railway Workshop ...	Kohat ...	1	140	...	1	...	...	...
Motor Car, Carriage and General Repairing of Vehicle Workshop.	...	3	111	...	2	1	1	3
	Peshawar ...	1	13	...	...	1	...	1
	Kohat ...	2	98	...	2	...	1	2
VIII.—PRODUCTION AND TRANS- MISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.	...	8	225	...	3	5	4	10
Ice Factory ...	...	5	113	...	2	3	2	1
	Peshawar ...	3	76	...	...	3	...	1
	Kohat ...	1	18	...	1	...	1	...
	Bannu ...	1	19	...	1	...	1	...
Ice and Cotton-ginning Fac- tory.	Peshawar ...	1	23	...	...	1	...	1
Electric Power Factory (lighting and ventilation).	...	2	39	...	1	1	2	3
	Peshawar ...	1	53	...	1	...	2	7
	Bannu ...	1	36	...	...	1	...	1
IX.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY ...	...	5	167	...	2	3	4	9
Printing Presses ...	...	4	124	...	1	3	2	9
	Peshawar ...	3	102	...	1	2	2	3
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	22	...	...	1	...	1
Mechanical Workshop ...	Bannu ...	1	43	...	1	...	2	...

TABLE XXII

Industrial Statistics—Part II—Distribution by Districts.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.										
DIVISION AND AFF.		SKILLED WORKERS.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				REMARKS.
Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14..		
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
...	7	...	...	90	...	144	...	2	...	
...	3	...	...	55	...	81	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	35	...	63	...	2	...	
...	1	...	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	
...	3	...	...	32	...	57	...	1	...	
...	8	...	...	76	...	113	...	6	...	
...	4	...	...	37	...	64	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	22	...	48	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	6	...	14	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	33	...	35	...	6	...	
...	2	...	...	20	...	15	...	6	...	
...	1	...	...	13	...	20	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	81	...	57	...	4	...	
...	6	...	...	52	...	47	...	4	...	
...	5	...	...	41	...	39	...	4	...	
...	1	...	...	11	...	8	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	29	...	10	...	...	...
										20
</										

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

**PART III.—Industrial Establishments classified according
to the class of Owners and Managers.**

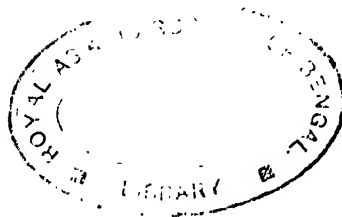


TABLE XXII.

**Industrial Statistics—Part III—Industrial Establishments classified
according to the class of Owners and Managers.**

Description of Establishment.	Total number.	Government or local authority.	NUMBER				
			Registered companies with Directors who are			Private persons	
			Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Both.	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Musliman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.-W. F. Province ...	39	18	...	...	...	...	7
I.—MINES ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Salt Mines ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
II.—TEXTILES INDUSTRIES ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton-ginning Factory ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Saw Mills ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walnut Factory ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—CERAMICS INDUSTRY ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brick and Tile Kiln ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
V.—FOOD INDUSTRIES ...	8	4	...	...	...	...	2
Flour, Ice, Ginning and Soda Water Factory.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakery ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairy Farm ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
Fodder Compressing Works	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Water Works ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailoring ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
VII.—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.	4	3	...	...	...	...	1
Railway Workshop ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Motor Car, Carriage and General Repairing of vehicles.	8	2	...	...	...	...	1
VIII.—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Factory ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ice and Cotton-ginning ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric Power Factory ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
IX. INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	1
Printing presses ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1
Mechanical Workshop ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXII'

Industrial Statistics—Part III—Industrial Establishments classified
according to the class of Owners and Managers.

OWNED BY			NUMBER MANAGED BY					REMARKS.
who are			Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Parsi.	
Hindu.	Sikh.	Parsi.	12	18	14	15	16	17
20	3	1	14	10	10	4	1	
...	1	3	...	...	...
...	1	3	...	...	...
1	1	...	...
1	1	...	...
1	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	
1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...
3	3	1	...	...
3	3	1	...	...	One is owned by 2 Hindus.
2	4	2	2	...	...
2	2	...	...
...	1	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	...	...
2	1	1	3	...	2	2	1	
1	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	
1	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	
11	2	...	3	...	...
11	1	...	3	...	...	{ One press is owned by 9 Hindus, other by 2 Hindus.
...	1	...	...	...	...

(NOTE.—Parts IV and V of Table XXII have not been prepared for this Province.)

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

PART VI.—Details of Power employed—

(1) For Establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part VI—Details Power employed.

(1). For Establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc.

Description of Establishment.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYED.				NUMBER OF ENGINES.				TOTAL HORSE POWER.				REMARKS.
	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
N.-W. F. Province ...	13	5	...	...	17	7	1	...	529	127½	12½	...	
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	45	...	...	...
Cotton-ginning Factory.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	45	...	...	...
WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Saw Mills	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Walnut Factory	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
FOOD INDUSTRIES ...	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	36	12½	12½	...	
Flour, Ice, Ginning and Soda Water Factory.	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
Water Works	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	12½	12½	...	
CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...
Motor Car, Carriage and General Repairing of Vehicles Workshop.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...
PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.	6	2	...	...	10	4	...	...	424	94	...	...
Ice Factory	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	113	35	...	...
Ice and Cotton-ginning Factory.	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	91	...	...	...
Electric Power Factory.	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	220	59	...	...
INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	9	...	...
Printing Presses	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Mechanical Workshop	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

PART VI.—Details of Power employed.

- (2) For Establishments using electric power generated on the premises.

NOTE.—Electric power from outside is not supplied to any Industrial Establishment nor is there any Textile Establishment in the Province. Parts VI (3) and VII of Imperial Table XXII have not, therefore, been prepared.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part VI—Details of Power employed.

(2). For Establishments using electric power generated on the premise.

Description of Establishment.	No. of Establishments.	PRIME MOVER.						ELECTRIC POWER.		REMARKS.
		STEAM.		OIL.		WATER.		Number of Dynamos.	Power in Kilowatts.	
		Number of Engines.	Horse Power.	Number of Engines.	Horse Power.	Number of Engines.	Horse Power.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
N.-W. F. Province ...	3	6	311	3	59	...	...	157	215	
PRODUCTION AND TRANS- MISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES.	3	6	311	3	59	...	...	157	215	
Ice and Cotton-ginning Factory.	1	3	91	...	...	...	...	1	4	
Electric Power House ...	2	3	220	3	59	...	..	156	211	

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

Area and Population by Tahsils.

The figures of area have been taken from the Revenue Records.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

Area and Population of Tahsils.

Tahsil.				Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF		Number of occupied houses.	
					Towns.	Villages.		
1				2	3	4	5	
HAZARA.	{	Mansehra	...	...	1,489	1	242	39,028
		Abbottabad	...	...	690	2	353	44,622
		Haripur	...	...	652	1	805	38,028
		Amb	...	...	} 204	...	480	1,936
		Phulra	...	...		...	135	1,678
PESHAWAR.	{	Peshawar	...	...	453	2	256	45,734
		Charsadda	...	...	380	3	166	26,568
		Mardan	...	...	610	1	129	38,610
		Swabi	...	...	466	...	98	34,035
		Nowshera	...	...	698	3	138	28,512
KOHAT.	{	Kohat	...	...	751	1	83	14,397
		Teri	...	...	1,526	...	159	17,228
		Hangu	...	...	417	...	42	8,400
BANNU.	{	Bannu	...	...	464	1	281	27,802
		Marwat	...	...	1,211	1	147	19,372
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	{	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	1,781	1	247	31,434
		Tank	...	...	638	1	73	9,674
		Kulachi	...	...	1,089	1	72	9,765

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

Area and Population of Tahsils.

POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.		Number of persons per square mile in 1921.
1921.			1911 both sexes.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	
Persons.	Males.	Females.				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
200,879	107,374	98,505	196,712	+2.1	+7.8	140
232,034	122,169	109,865	221,052	+5.0	+13.6	386
161,981	83,243	78,738	157,705	+2.7	+4	248
21,754	12,678	9,076	20,212	+7.6	-19	135
5,701	3,128	2,573	7,347	-22.4	+10.2	
268,228	152,414	110,814	261,642	+5	+5.5	581
164,488	89,574	74,864	159,105	+3.4	+11.5	488
171,642	92,758	78,884	158,333	+11.9	+11.7	291
159,242	83,947	75,295	158,723	+8.6	+6.4	342
148,817	84,110	64,707	137,206	+8.5	+18.1	218
77,171	44,175	32,996	74,162	+4.1	-6.8	108
92,237	46,410	45,827	104,462	-11.7	+10.7	60
44,715	25,092	19,623	44,066	+1.5	+4	107
142,535	79,318	63,217	142,311	+2	+9.1	307
104,199	54,276	49,923	107,775	-3.3	+11.9	86
156,017	86,291	69,726	158,396	+1.7	+6.3	90
59,637	39,212	20,425	47,500	+25.6	-2.0	98
45,113	23,147	21,966	55,224	-18.3	+3	41



PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Population of Tahsils by Religion and Education.

Figures in columns 2—11 have been taken from the Village Tables and show details by Tahsils, of the entries in Imperial Table VI. The distribution of persons who returned religions other than those specified in this Table is given on the title page of that table (Imperial Table VI).

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

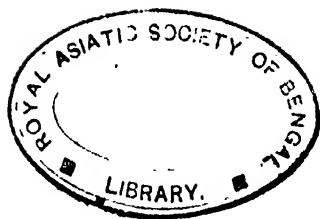
Population of Tahsils by Religion and Education.

Tahsils.		DISTRIBUTION BY						
		HINDUS.		MUSALMANS.		CHRISTIANS.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
HAZARA.	{ Mansehra	...	2,598	1,994	104,468	91,344	4	3
	{ Abbottabad	...	8,609	4,971	111,346	103,374	270	120
	{ Haripur	...	4,044	3,318	78,647	74,998	3	3
	{ Amb	...	267	173	12,378	3,871	...	...
	{ Phulra	...	35	29	3,093	2,544	...	...
PESHAWAR.	{ Peshawar	...	17,594	7,820	125,889	100,008	3,084	587
	{ Charsadda	...	1,279	904	87,783	73,623	62	10
	{ Mardan	...	4,440	2,406	86,405	75,321	123	73
	{ Swabi	...	1,716	1,347	81,691	73,425	1	...
	{ Nowshera	...	7,527	3,111	71,467	60,610	3,195	527
KOHAT.	{ Kohat	..	4,599	1,816	36,877	30,658	929	97
	{ Teri	...	1,143	1,096	45,216	44,708	25	4
	{ Hangu	...	3,138	1,087	21,576	18,461	19	...
BANNU.	{ Bannu	...	10,297	5,833	67,180	56,204	190	54
	{ Marwat	...	3,868	3,511	50,155	46,156	...	...
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	{ Dera Ismail Khan	...	14,396	10,289	70,891	59,028	416	113
	{ Tank	...	8,442	1,782	29,325	18,570	677	30
	{ Kulachi	...	2,159	2,243	20,888	19,618	1	...

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Population of Tahsils by Religion and Education.

RELIGION.				NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.					
SIKHS.		OTHERS.		0—15		15—20		20 and over.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
304	164	...	...	319	45	895	74	2,522	151
1,944	1,400	...	...	419	264	645	272	5,066	419
549	419	...	...	347	39	891	34	2,758	186
38	32	...	...	21	11	29	6	52	8
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	19	1
5,830	2,893	17	6	1,685	369	1,608	363	10,440	2,188
480	327	...	...	212	100	215	18	1,788	127
1,790	1,084	...	...	751	82	874	24	3,881	346
539	523	...	...	874	41	584	18	1,827	151
1,921	459	...	...	547	164	757	47	5,970	324
1,770	425	...	...	526	101	584	220	4,565	569
26	19	...	...	93	3	52	...	936	7
359	75	...	...	150	2	184	3	859	7
1,651	1,126	...	...	1,086	190	1,488	165	4,008	349
253	256	...	...	383	22	341	7	1,269	29
588	2,96	...	...	866	144	1,662	151	7,787	1,010
768	43	...	...	411	17	639	22	3,737	56
104	105	...	...	192	13	326	7	963	47



Appendix.

OCCUPATIONS RETURNED

This Appendix is divided into two parts:—

PART I.—List of occupations as classed in the Imperial Table XVII .
by groups.

PART II.—An alphabetical index of occupations actually found in
the Census Schedules with the numbers in the general
scheme of occupations, under which they were classified.

APPENDIX—
PART I.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
1	پتی دار لگان لینے والا مالک اراضی مالک خود کاشت	<i>Pattidar.</i> Rent receiver. Owner (agricultural land). Cultivating owner.	8	افسر جنگلات انسپیکٹر جنگلات داروغہ درختان سرکاری داروغہ رکھو کہ ملازم رکہ سرکار	Forest Officer. Inspector (Forests). <i>Darogha</i> (Arboriculture). <i>Darogha</i> (Rakhs). Employee (Forest Department).
2	اجارہ دار اراضی زرعی زمیندار کاشتکار ہل چلانا ہل دہی	Lessee of agricultural land. <i>Zamindar.</i> Cultivator. Ploughman. Do.	9	تھیکہ دار لکڑی کا مزدور چوب تراشی لکڑھارا کرئلہ جلانے والا یا بنانے والا	Contractor (wood-cutter). Wood-cutter. Wood-cutter. Charcoal burner.
8	افسر کورٹ آف وارڈس کراوہ مینجر کورٹ آف وارڈس	Officer (Court of Wards). Land Agent. Manager (Court of Wards).	11	اسسٹنٹ مینیجر ڈیری فارم گرجر	Assistant Manager (Dairy Farm). Cattle breeder.
4	چریکار حفاظت فصل راکھا فصل کشاپانی کشادہال	Agricultural labourer. Crop watcher. Do. Water watchman (private). Do.	12	بھڑ بکری رکھنیوالا رہہ رکھنیوالا	Sheep and goat breeder. Sheep breeder.
5	اناج ہوسانا غلہ صاف کرنا فصل کٹانی کھیتیں میں مزدوری کرنا مزدوری کرنا	Winnower. Grain winnower. Reaper. Field labourer. Agricultural labourer.	13	جمعدار ساند سانیس ساند شتران کا پالنا گھوڑوں کا پالنا	<i>Jamadar</i> , Stallion stable. Syce (Stallion). Camel breeder. Horse breeder.
7	باغبان مالی گیری	Gardener. Do.	14	آجڑی چروال چرواہا مال مریشی چرانا مریشی چرانا گڈریہ	Sheep breeder. Grazier. Herdsman. Grazier. Grazier. Shepherd.
8	اردلی جنگلات اسسٹنٹ رینجر جنگلات	Orderly (Forest Department). Assistant Ranger, Forests.	15	تیتر پالنیوالا کھوتر پالنیوالا	Partridge keeper. Pigeon breeder.
			17	ماہی گیر مچھی کا فکار کھنروالا	Fisherman. Do.

Occupations returned.

List of Occupations.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
18	شکاری	Shikari (Hunter).	32	اردنی دوشالہ بانٹ	Woollen shawl weaver.
23	کدن زن	Salt miner.		اردنی کپل بننے والا	Woollen blanket weaver.
24	سجی بنانیرا کھار بنانیرا	Alkali preparer. Do.		لکار بننے والا	Blanket weaver.
25	پینچا پنچا را اوئی صاف کرنا نداف	Cotton-cleaner. Do. Do. Do	33	اردنی قالین و درمی بننے والا	Woollen carpet weaver
26	چرخہ کا تنا	Cotton spinner.	35	ریشمی چادر بننے والا	Silken shawl weaver.
27	بانندہ پا ولی پتار بانٹ تانا تانا جولا ہا جولا ہا مری سوئی کپڑا بننے والا کپڑا بننے والا نوار بانٹ	Weaver. Do. Pattar weaver. Warper (weaver). Weaver. Do. Cotton cloth weaver. Weaver. Nawar maker.	37	چھبیا رنگریز کپڑا رنگے والا للا رمی لیلاگر	Dyer. Do. Cloth dyer. Dyer. Do.
29	جال بنانیرا چارہائی بننا رسی بت رسی بنانیرا داب بنانیرا	Net maker. Bedstead stringer. Rope maker. Do. String bedstead maker.	38	ق درمی بنانیرا گوتہ بنانیرا لیس بنانیرا	Lace-maker. Do. Do.
30	بور یا بانٹ	Mat maker (hemp, etc.)	39	چمار چمرا ساز	Leather worker. Tanner.
31	اون کا اوتیرنا نمدہ بنانیرا	Wool winder. Felt Rug maker.	40	زین ساز سراج یخدان بنانیرا	Saddlo.maker. Saddler. Yakhdan (leather box) maker.
32	اون کی شازیان بنانیرا اردنی پلو بنانیرا	Weaver of woollen blankets. Do.	42	چڑی گر ہاتھی دانت چڑیگر	Bangle (ivory) maker. Do.
			43	آرہ کش	Sawyer.
			44	توکھانی درگمان صندوق بنانیرا کارگر مزر کرسی چوبی بنانیرا	Carpenter. Do. Box maker. Carpenter. Wooden furniture maker.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
45	بیدکی کرسیاں بننے والا	Cane chair maker.	55	کھار	Potter.
	پتکے بنانیرالا	Fan maker.		کھیار	Do.
	پھوڑیاں بنانیرالا	Mat maker.		گل کر	Do.
	ٹوکے بنانیرالا	Basket maker.		مٹی کے برتن بنانا	Do.
	جھارو بنانیرالا	Broom maker.	56	اینٹ بنانا	Brick maker.
	چٹائی بنانیرالا	Mat maker.		خشت سار	Do.
	چک ساز	Chik (screen) maker.		مالک بھٹہ اینٹ	Proprietor (brick kiln).
	چھج بنانیرالا	Leather winnowing fan maker.		مزدور بھٹہ اینٹ	Workman (brick kiln).
47	کرسیاں بننا	Caning chairs.	58	آتشبازی بنانا	Fireworks maker.
	بندوق بنانا	Gun maker or repairer.	59	ولائی پانی کی مشین والا	Proprietor of soda water factory.
	مقلی کر	Sword maker.			
48	آلات کشاورزی بنانیرالا	Maker of agricultural implements.	61	تیل	Oil presser.
	آہنگر	Blacksmith.		تیل نکالنا	Do.
	آہنی اشیاء بنانیرالا	Maker of iron articles.		کولہو چلانا	Do.
	آہنی ٹرنک بنانیرالا	Maker of steel trunks.		گھانی چلانا	Do.
	چاقو ساز	Knife maker.	64	صابون ساز	Soap maker.
	سان کھینچنا	Grindstone turner.			
	قفل بنانیرالا	Lock maker.	65	آٹا پیسنا	Flour grinder.
	لوہار	Blacksmith.		چندر چلان	Water mill worker.
49	تھپار	Coppersmith.		چندر وٹی	Do.
	مسگر	Do.		چکی پیسنا	Flour grinder.
50	تین کے برتن بنانیرالا	Maker of tin utensils.		راکھا چندر	Water mill watchman.
	مقل کر (کوہات)	Tinner (Kohat).		شالی کوب	Rice pounder.
	قلعی کر	Tinner.		مالک کارخانہ آٹا	Proprietor of flour mill.
52	شیشہ پر قلمی لگانے والا	Looking glass maker.	66	مزدور چندر	Workman of water-mill.
54	مرتبیاں بنانیرالا	Martban maker.		مزدوری چندر	Water mill worker.
55	کمال	Potter.		بکری	Baker.
	کھار	Do.		ماچی	Cook.
				مہرا	Baker.
				نان بالی	Bread seller (cook shop-keeper).
				نان فروشی	Do.

Occupations returned.

List of Occupations.

Group No	OCCUPATION.		Group No	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
67	چارل پھوننا دانه پھوننا	Rice parcher. Grain parcher.	78	کفش دوز کھیزی پھانا موجی	Shoe maker. Sandal maker. Shoe maker.
68	بار فصائی جھٹکائی فصائی رد فصائی	Butcher. Jhatkai (butcher). Butcher. Butcher (mutton).	79	کنکھی ساز موزے بنانڈیوالا	Comb maker. Socks maker.
70	پنیر ساز دیری کا ملازم مکھن ساز	Cheese maker. Dairy servant. Butter maker.	80	دھوڑا دھوبی کپڑا دھوڈیوالا کندیکر گادر	Washerman. Do. Do. Cloth colenderer. Washerman.
71	مہر می پٹاشہ بنانا	Candy and Putasa maker.	81	حجام حجامت بنانڈیوالا سر مولدے والا نائی	Barber. Do. Do. Do.
72	پاپڑ دڑی بنانڈیوالا حلوائی قلفی بنانڈیوالا	Papar wari maker. Confectioner. Ice cream maker.	82	خال بنانڈیوالا ملازم حمام	Tattooer. Employee (bath house).
75	تہاکو بنانڈیوالا	Tobacco manufacturer.	83	رنگساز بھٹی گازی	Carriage painter.
76	تربنی کلاہ بنانڈیوالا شال پٹکا بنانڈیوالا کلاہ دوز لنگی بک	Cap-kullah maker. Turban weaver. Cap hat maker. Lungi weaver.	84	پودہ ساز خیمہ دوز گدی ساز	Curtain, screen maker. Tent maker. Cushion maker.
77	پوسٹیں دوز دروزی رفوگر طلا چڑھانے والا کشیدہ نکالنا کناری چڑھانے والا گوٹہ پیڑھانے والا مینا کاری	Postin maker. Tailor. Darnier. Embroiderer in gold lace. Embroiderer. Embroiderer in lace. Do. Embroiderer.	85	چوڑہ بنانا مزدور پھلہ چونا	Lime burner. Labourer (lime kiln).
			86	ٹوڑا	Well sinker.
			88	راج کل کار معمار	Mason. Mason. Mason.
78	بوٹ بنانڈیوالا جوتی بنانڈیوالا جوتی سیلہ والا چپلی بنانا	Boot maker. Shoe maker. Do. Chapli (sandal) maker.	89	تعمیر مکانات لہیکہ داربارگماستری تھپکہ دار مکان	Builder. Contractor (P. W. D.) Contractor (house building).

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
89	دیواروں پر نقش کرنا والا شیشہ لگانا والا	Wall painter. Glazier.	101	چپراسی آریہ سماج چپراسی کرکٹ مینیجر تھیٹر مینیجر کینی	Chapراسي (Arya Smaj). Chapراسي (Cricket). Manager, theatre. Manager, theatrical company.
90	مسٹری بائیسکل و موٹر کار	Mistri (bicycles and motor cars).	102	ٹھیکہ دار گندگی و میلہ	Contractor (refuse).
91	ٹانگہ بنانا والا گاریاں بنانا والا	Tonga maker. Tumtum maker.	103	بھنگی چوہڑا خاکروب کٹا مصلی مہتر	Bhangi (sweeper or scavenger). Sweeper. Do. Do. Do. Do.
92	کشتی بنانا	Boat maker.	107	خلاصی جہاز ملازم جہاز	Khalasi (ship). Employee (steam boat).
98	انجینیر کارخانہ روشنی برقی ملازم کارخانہ روشنی برقی	Engineer, electric. Employer (electric machine).	108	اردلی اور سپر نہر اردلی ضلعدار نہر اسسٹنٹ انجینئر نہر اکاؤنٹنٹ نہر ایگزیکٹو انجینئر نہر امین نہر اور سپر نہر اھلمد نہر برقنداز نہر پٹواری نہر پنسال نویس جمعدار نہر چوکیدار نہر خلاصی نہر داروغہ آبپاشی	Orderly (suboverseer, canal). Orderly (zilladar, canal). Assistant Engineer (canal). Accountant (canal). Executive Engineer (canal). Amin (canal). Overseer (canal). Ahlmad (canal). Barqandaz (canal). Patwari (canal). Pensalnawis (canal). Jamadar (canal). Chaukidar (canal). Khalasi (canal). Darogha (Irrigation).
94	پریس مین چپراسی چھاپہ خانہ ملازم پریس مہر کن مینیجر پریس	Pressman. Chapراسي (press). Employee (press). Seal engraver. Manager, press.			
95	جلد بند جلد ساز	Book-binder. Do.			
96	رباب ساز ہارمونیم ساز	Guitar maker. Harmonium maker.			
97	آلات فوٹو گرافی بنانا والا گھڑی ساز	Maker of photographic appliances. Watch maker.			
98	جریت کرنا والا جریا زرگر سنار گندہ	Jewel setter. Do. Goldsmith. Do. Worker in precious stones.			
100	پتنگ بنانا والا لیچہ بنانا والا لیچہ بانہ	Kite maker. Huqqa stem maker. Do.			

Occupations returned.

List of Occupations.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
108	ڈپٹی کلکٹر نہر	Deputy Collector (canal).	111	اکونٹنٹ بارگاسٹری	Accountant (P. W. D.).
	سب اورسیر آبپاشی	Sub-overseer (Irrigation).		اکونٹنٹ پبلک ورکس	Do.
	سب اورسیر نہر	Sub-overseer (canal).		ایگزیکٹو انجینئر پبلک ورکس	Executive Engineer (P. W. D.).
	سب ڈویژنل انسپکٹر آبپاشی	Sub-divisional officer (Irrigation).		انجن ڈرائیور بارگاسٹری	Engine driver (P. W. D.).
	سب ڈویژنل انسپکٹر نہر	Sub-divisional officer (canal).		انسپیکٹر پبلک ورکس	Inspector (P. W. D.).
	سپرٹنڈنٹ انجینئر نہر	Superintending Engineer (canal).		اورسیر بارگاسٹری	Overseer (P. W. D.).
	سپر وائزر نہر	Supervisor (canal).		بیلدار بارگاسٹری	Beldar (P. W. D.).
	ضلعدار نہر	Zilladar (canal).		بیلدار سڑک	Beldar (Road).
	کشا	Water watchman (Irrigation Department).		چپراسی بارگاسٹری	Chaprasi (P. W. D.).
	کلرک محکمہ نہر	Clerk (canal).		چیف انجینئر	Chief Engineer.
	مالی بنگلہ نہر	Gardener (canal bungalow).		دفتری بارگاسٹری	Dafti (P. W. D.).
	مثلاًخوان محکمہ نہر	Reader (Canal Department).		ڈرائنگسٹین بارگاسٹری	Draftsman (P. W. D.).
	محافظ دفتر نہر	Record-keeper (canal).		رائل انجینئر	Royal Engineer.
	ملازم نہر	Employee (canal).		سب اورسیر بارگاسٹری	Sub-overseer (P. W. D.).
	منشی نہر	Munshi (Canal Office).		سب ڈویژنل انسپکٹر بارگاسٹری	Sub-divisional Officer (P. W. D.).
	میت نہر	Mate (canal).		سپرٹنڈنٹ پبلک ورکس	Superintendent (P. W. D.).
	میراب	Mirab (Irrigation employee).		سٹور کیپر بارگاسٹری	Store-keeper (P. W. D.).
	ہیڈ کلرک دفتر نہر	Head Clerk (canal).		میکریٹری پبلک ورکس	Secretary (P. W. D.).
	ہیڈ منشی نہر	Head Munshi (canal).		سوپر وائزر بارگاسٹری	Supervisor (P. W. D.).
110	جمعدار گذر	Jamadar (ferry).		کلرک پبلک ورکس	Clerk (P. W. D.)
	داروغہ گذر	Darogha (ferry).		مالی بارگاسٹری	Do.
	کشتی چلانا	Boatman.		مزدور پل	Gardener (P. W. D.).
	ملاح	Do.		مستری بارگاسٹری	Cooly (bridge).
	ملازم گذر	Employee (ferry).		ملازم بارگاسٹری	Mistri (P. W. D.).
	مربانہ	Boatman.		میت بارگاسٹری	Employee (P. W. D.).
111	اردلی سپرٹنڈنٹ پبلک ورکس	Orderly (Superintendent, P. W. D.)		موت سڑک بارگاسٹری	Mate (P. W. D.).
	اسسٹنٹ سیکریٹری پبلک ورکس	Assistant Secretary (P. W. D.)		نقشہ نویس بارگاسٹری	Mate (Road P. W. D.).
				ہیڈ ڈرائنگس مین بارگاسٹری	Draftsman (P. W. D.).
				ہیڈ کلرک بارگاسٹری	Head Draftsman (P. W. D.).
					Head Clerk (P. W. D.)

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
113	دراگیدر موٹر کار ایمبولینس	Ambulance motor car driver.	117	قلی مزدوری باربرداری	Cooly. Porter.
114	ایجنٹ ٹانگہ ہکینی والا ٹانگہ چلانے والا ٹم ٹم والا چھکڑا چلانے والا کرانچی بان کچڑا بان گازی بان یکہ بان یکہ چلانے والا	Agent (Tonga). Hackney carriage driver. Tonga driver. Tumtum driver. Bullock cart driver. Do. Tumtum driver. Do. Ekka driver. Do.	118	اسسٹنٹ سٹیشن ماسٹر اسسٹنٹ انجینئر ریلوے اسسٹنٹ ٹریفک سپرنٹنڈنٹ ریلوے اسسٹنٹ گڈس کلرک اسسٹنٹ لو کو سپرنٹنڈنٹ ریلوے اسسٹنٹ مینیجر ریلوے اکونٹنٹ ریلوے ایگزامینر ریلوے ایگزیکٹو انجینئر ریلوے انجن ڈرائیور ریلوے انجن صاف کرنے والا ریلوے اورسیر ریلوے بریک مین ریلوے بکنگ کلرک گیتمان ریلوے ٹریفک انسپکٹر ریلوے ٹریفک سپرنٹنڈنٹ ریلوے ٹکٹ کلکٹر چوکیدار ریلوے چوکیدار مال گدام ریلوے چین مین ریلوے ریلوے انسپکٹر سٹیشن ماسٹر سٹور کیپر ریلوے سگنلر ریلوے	Assistant Station Master. Assistant Engineer (Railway). Assistant Traffic Superintendent (Railway). Assistant Goods Clerk. Assistant Loco. Superintendent. Assistant Manager (Railway). Accountant (Railway). Examiner (Railway). Executive Engineer (Railway). Engine driver (Railway). Engine cleaner (Railway). Overseer (Railway). Brakeman (Railway). Booking Clerk. Gateman (Railway). Traffic Inspector (Railway). Traffic Superintendent (Railway). Ticket Collector. Chaukidar (Railway). Chaukidar (Godown Railway). Chainman (Railway). Railway Inspector. Station Master. Store-keeper (Railway). Signaller (Railway).
115	پالکی بردار ڈولی بردار کھار	Paliki bearer. Dooly bearer. Do.			
116	اونٹ چلانے والا اونٹ دان بیٹل چلانے والا ٹلو لاندی والا خر چلانے والا خرکار اونٹ دان حاربان شکاریان کرایہ کش کرایہ کش شکاریان کدے لانا	Camel driver. Do. Ox driver. Pack horse driver. Ass driver. Do. Ox driver. Camel driver. Do. Owner of pack animals. Camel driver. Ass driver			
117	اردلی بلا تخصیص بارکش بوجہ اٹھانے والا پالکی پیغام پہنچانے والا	Orderly (unspecified). Porter. Do. Do. Messenger.			

Occupations returned.

List of Occupations.

Group No	OCCUPATION.		Group No	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
118	فائر مین ریلوے	Fireman (Railway).	120	سارٹر ڈاک خانہ	Sorter (Post Office).
	کانٹے والا ریلوے	Pointman (Railway).		سب پوسٹماسٹر	Sub-Post Master.
	کلرک دفتر ریلوے	Clerk (Railway Office).		سپرٹنڈنٹ تار مہر	Superintendent (Telegraph).
	گارد ریلوے	Railway Guard.		سپرٹنڈنٹ ڈاک خانہ	Superintendent (Post Office).
	گڈس کلرک ریلوے	Goods Clerk (Railway).		سگنلر تار مہر	Signaller (Telegraph).
	لائن مین ریلوے	Lineman (Railway).		کلرک ٹیلیفون	Clerk (Telephone).
	لوکو سپرٹنڈنٹ ریلوے	Loco. Superintendent (Railway).		کلرک دفتر تار مہر	Clerk (Telegraph Office).
	لوکو فورمین ریلوے	Loco. Foreman (Railway).		کلرک ڈاک خانہ	Clerk (Post Office).
	مال گردام کلرک	Clerk (Luggage Office Railway)		لائن مین تار مہر	Lineman (Telegraph).
	مستوی ریلوے	Mistri (Railway).		ملازم تار مہر	Employee (Telegraph).
	مستوی ورکشاپ ریلوے	Mistri (Workshop, Railway).		ملازم ڈاک خانہ	Employee (Post Office).
119	ملازم ایجنسی ریلوے	Employee (Railway Agency).	121	اسسٹنٹ اکاؤنٹنٹ بینک	Assistant Accountant (Bank).
	ملازم ریلوے	Employee (Railway).		اسسٹنٹ مینیجر بینک	Assistant Manager (Bank).
119	ریلوے قلی	Cooly (Railway).		اکاؤنٹنٹ بینک	Accountant (Bank).
	قلی ریلوے	Do.		ایجنٹ بینک	Agent (Bank).
120	انسپیکٹر ٹیلیگراف	Inspector (Telegraph Department).		بینک کا خزانچی	Treasurer (Bank).
	برانچ پوسٹ ماسٹر	Branch Post Master.		بینک کا کلرک	Bank Clerk.
	پوسٹ ماسٹر	Post Master.		چپراسی بینک	Chaprasi (Bank).
	تار مہر کا ملازم	Telegraph Department employee.		چوکیدار بینک	Chaukidar (Bank).
	ٹھیکہ دار ڈاک ٹانگہ	Contractor (Mail Tonga).		خزانچی بینک	Treasurer (Bank).
	ٹیلیفون کا ملازم	Telephone employee.		دفتری بینک	Daftiri (Bank).
	چپراسی تار مہر	Chaprasi (Telegraph Department).		دلال ہنسی	Broker (bill of exchange).
	چپراسی ٹیلیفون	Chaprasi (Telephone).		روپیہ سود پر چلائے والا	Money-lender.
	چپراسی ڈاک خانہ	Chaprasi (Post Office).		سکریٹری بینک	Secretary (Bank).
	چٹھی رسا	Postman.		سود خور	Money-lender.
	ڈاک خانہ کا ملازم	Post Office employee.		شاہکار	Banker.
122	ڈپٹی پوسٹ ماسٹر	Deputy Post Master.	122	کلرک بینک	Clerk (Bank).
	ڈپٹی سپرٹنڈنٹ تار مہر	Deputy Superintendent (Telegraph).		مینیجر بینک	Manager (Bank).
				آزنی	Commission agent.
				اھرت	Do

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
122	چودھری بازار	Chaudhri Bazar.	125	سرمہ فروش	Antimony seller.
	دلال	Broker.		سوداگر تیل مٹی	Petroleum dealer.
	دوکان آہرت	Commission agent.	129	ٹھیکہ دار شراب	Contractor (wine).
	دھڑرائی	Weighman.		خوردہ فروش	Liquor seller.
	کمیشن ایجنت	Commission agent.		دوکان سرنگا واٹر	Aerated water seller.
123	گماشتہ	Agent.	130	شراب بیچنے والا	Wine vendor.
	ملازم گوداں	Godown Clerk.		ٹھیکہ دار سرائے	Contractor, Sarai.
	نیلامیا	Auctioneer.		چائے فروش	Tea seller.
	وزن کش	Weighman.		چوکیدار سرائے	Chaukidar, Sarai.
				خانسامان مسکوت	Cook (Officers' mess).
124	پتھولی	Silken thread seller and jewelry stringer.		سرائے کا ٹھیکہ دار	Sarai Contractor.
	ٹاٹ ہرقسم بیچنے والا	Gunny bag seller.		سرائے کا چوکیدار	Sarai Chaukidar.
	دلال کپڑا	Broker (cloth).		سرائے کا مالک	Sarai proprietor.
	دوکان رسی	Rope seller.		کبابی	Roast meat seller.
	دوٹی فروش	Cotton seller.		کلب مہر کا ملازم	Club servant.
125	ریشم بیچنے والا	Silk seller.		کلرک ہوٹل	Clerk (Hotel).
	سن فروش	Jute vendor.		ملازم ہنگلہ سرکاری	Employee (Dak Bungalow).
	کپڑا فروش	Cloth merchant.		ہوٹل کا مالک	Hotel proprietor.
	دان بیچنے والا	String bedstead seller.		ہوٹل کا ملازم	Hotel servant.
			181	مچھلی فروش	Fish seller.
126	چمڑہ فروش	Leather seller.			
	ہڈی فروش	Bone seller.	132	پنساری	Grocer.
	یخدان بیچنے والا	Yakhdan seller.		دوکان اچار مربا	Pickles and jam seller.
127	چٹائی فروش	Mat seller.		دوکان پاپڑ وڑی	Papar and Wari seller.
	چک فروش	Chik seller.		دوکان تیل پھل	Hair oil seller.
	دوکان بان چٹائی	String and mat seller.		دوکان تیل صابون	Oil soap seller.
128	لکڑی فروش	Wood seller.		دوکان پیرچون	Oil, salt, etc., seller.
				دوکان کریالہ	Grocer.
				دوکان لرنی تیلی	Oil, salt vendor.
129	آہن فروش	Iron seller.		نک تباکو فروش	Salt, tobacco seller.
	دوکان ٹرنک آہلی	Steel trunk seller.	133	بطخ فروش	Duck seller.
	دوکان لوہا	Iron monger.		دوکان دودھ دہی	Milk and curd seller.
130	سیلے کی مشین بیچنے والا	Sewing machine seller.			
131	ایکٹ بیچنا	Brick seller.			
132	ایکڑی بیچنا	Chemist.			

Occupations returned.

List of Occupations.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
133	دوکان گھی شیر فروش گھی فروش مکھن فروش	Ghee seller. Milk seller. Ghee seller. Butter seller.	140	جوتی فروش چیلی فروش دوکان بوت گھڑا عطار کدھوی فروش سنیاری فروش	Shoe seller. Chapli (Sandal) seller. Boot and shoe seller. Ottar seller. Comb seller. Haberdasher.
134	بیوپاری کھانڈ دلال کھانڈ دوکان فالودہ مٹھائی فروش	Sugar dealer. Broker, sugar. Falooda seller. Sweetmeat seller.	141	دوکان کبازی قالین فروش کبازی میز کرسی فروش	Old furniture dealer. Carpet seller. Second hand goods and furniture vendor. Furniture seller.
135	پان سیاری فروش دلال میوہ سبزی فروش میوہ فروش	Beetle leaf and areca-nut seller. Broker fruit. Vegetable seller. Fruit seller.	142	شیشہ فروش کسیرا	Glass seller. Copper vessels seller.
136	آرمٹ غلہ بیوپاری غلہ دوکان آٹا سرداگر غلہ غلہ فروش غنم فروش	Grain broker. Grain dealer. Flour seller. Grain merchant. Grain seller. Wheat seller.	143	چونا فروش کاتری	Lime seller. Thatch seller.
			144	بائسیکل فروش	Bicycle seller.
			145	مالک کشتی مالک گاڑیاں	Proprietor of boat. Proprietor of carts.
137	بھنگ فروش تंबاکو فروش تھیکہ دار افیون سگریٹ فروش	Bhang seller. Tobacco seller. Contractor (opium). Cigarette seller.	146	دلال اسپان سوداگر اسپان سوداگر مال مویشی کھوڑن کا سوداگر مال مویشی بیچنا	Broker (horses). Horse dealer. Cattle dealer. Horse dealer. Cattle dealer.
138	سوداگر بھیڑ بکری	Sheep and goat seller.			
139	چارہ فروش خسبیل فروش گھاس بیچنے والا	Fodder seller. Grass seller. Do.	147	اہلہ بیچنا جٹلے کی لکڑی فروخت کرنا کونڈلہ فروش	Cow dung seller. Fuel seller. Charcoal seller.
140	بزار بساطی بوت فروش تیار کپڑے بیچنے والا	Draper (cloth merchant). Haberdasher. Boot seller. Ready made clothes seller.	148	جوہری صراف عینک فروش گھڑی فروش	Jeweller. Dealers in precious stones. Spectacles seller. Watch seller.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
149	بہول بیچنا	Flower seller.	155	حوالدار پلٹن	Havaldar (Infantry).
150	اخبار بیچنا کتاب فروش	Newspaper seller. Book seller.		حوالدار میجر	Havaldar Major.
151	کھاد کوزا بیچنا	Manure seller.		ذہنی کنٹرولر ملگری اکونٹس	Deputy Controller of Military Accounts.
152	بنیا بیروہا ی دوکان دار سوداگر بلا تخصیص	Bania. Trader. Shop-keeper (unspecified). Merchant (unspecified).		ڈسٹرکٹ انسپکٹر کنسٹیبلری	District Officer Frontier Constabulary.
153	بنجارا پراچہ چھابڑی فروش چھابڑی والا	Benjara. Pedler. Itinerant trader (hawker). Do.		ڈنڈی دار کمسریٹ	Weighman (Commissariate).
154	اسٹام فروش ٹھیکہ دار پلٹن ٹھیکہ دار گذر	Stamp vendor. Contractor (ferry). Do.		رسالدار	Resaldar.
155	انسر تریخانہ امسر فوج اکرنلنگت فوج اسلکار فوج ایڈجولٹنٹ فوج باجہ بچانیوالا فوجی بریگیڈ میجر بینڈ ماسٹر فوجی چہ حوالدار پلٹن چہ دانہدار رسالہ جرنیل فوج جمہدار رسالہ چوکیدار کمسریٹ	Artillery Officer. Army Officer. Accountant (Army). Clerical employment, (Military). Adjutant (Army). Bandsman (Military). Brigade Major. Band Master (Military). Pay Havaldar (Infantry). Pay Daffadar (Cavalry). General (Army). Jamadar (Cavalry). Chaukidar (Commissariate).		رسالدار میجر رسائیدار رسالہ سارجنٹ سپلائی سارجنٹ فوج سپاہی بارڈر ملیشیا سپاہی پلٹن سپاہی تریخانہ سپاہی فرانتیئر کنسٹیبلری سپرٹنڈنٹ ملگری ورکس اکونٹس سٹور کیپر کمسریٹ سوار رسالہ سوبہ دار باڈر ملیشیا سوبہ دار پلٹن سوبہ دار میجر پلٹن عہدہ دار پلٹن عہدہ دار تریخانہ عہدہ دار رسالہ عہدہ دار فوج کپتان فوج کرنیل فوج کلرک تریخانہ	Sergeant (Supply and Transport). Sergeant (Military). Sepoy (Border Militia). Sepoy (Infantry). Sepoy (Artillery). Sepoy (Frontier Constabulary). Superintendent, Military Works Accounts. Store-keeper (Commissariate). Sawar (Cavalry). Subedar (Border Militia). Subedar (Infantry). Subedar Major (Infantry). Non-Commissioned (Infantry). Non-Commissioned Officer (Artillery). Non-Commissioned Officer (Cavalry). Non-Commissioned Officer (Army). Captain (Army). Colonel (Army). Clerk (Artillery).

Jobs returned:

Occupations.

OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
کلرک دفتر رسالہ	Clerk (Cavalry).	155	ہیڈ کلرک دفتر پلٹن	Head Clerk (Infantry).
کلرک کمسریٹ	Clerk (Commissariat).		ہیڈ کلرک دفتر رسالہ	Head Clerk (Cavalry).
کارک دفتر کنٹرولر آف ملٹری اکاؤنٹس	Clerk (Controller of Military Accounts Office).	158	ایئر فورس	Air Force.
کلرک ملٹری گراس فارم	Clerk (Military Grass Farm).	159	ارڈلی انسپیکٹر پولیس	Orderly (Police Inspector).
کمانڈر انس	Commanding Officer.		ارڈلی انسپیکٹر جنرل پولیس	Orderly (Inspector-General, Police).
کنٹرولر ملٹری اکاؤنٹس	Controller of Military Accounts.		ارڈلی سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس	Orderly (Superintendent, Police).
کوت حوالدار	Kote Havaldar.		اسسٹنٹ ڈسٹرکٹ سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس	Assistant District Superintendent, Police.
کوت دفعدار	Kote Daffadar.		افسر بارڈر پولیس	Border Police Officer.
کماشٹہ کمسریٹ	Commissariat Agent.		افسر پولیس	Officer (Police).
لاٹری فوج	Cook (Military).		انسپیکٹر پولیس	Inspector (Police).
لفٹنٹ فوج	Lieutenant (Army).		انسپیکٹر جنرل پولیس	Inspector-General, Police.
لیس حوالدار پلٹن	Lance Havaldar (Infantry).		برقنداز پولیس	Barqandaz (Police).
لیس دفعدار رسالہ	Lance Daffadar (Cavalry).		تھانہ دار	Sub-Inspector (Police).
لیس فائک حوالدار پلٹن	Lance Naik Havaldar (Infantry).		دفتری پولیس	Daftri (Police).
لیس فائک دفعدار رسالہ	Lance Naik Daffadar (Cavalry).		ڈپٹی سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس	Deputy Superintendent (Police).
مستری فوج	Mistri (Army).		ڈسٹرکٹ سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس	District Superintendent (Police).
ملازم بارڈر ملیشیا	Employee (Border Militia).		ریکارڈ کیپر پولیس	Record-keeper (Police).
ملازم پلٹن	Employee (Infantry).		سارجنٹ پولیس	Sergeant (Police).
ملازم تریخانہ	Employee (Artillery).		سب انسپیکٹر پولیس	Police Sub-Inspector.
ملازم رسالہ	Employee (Cavalry).		سپاہی پولیس	Sepoy (Police).
ملازم فوج	Employee (Army).		سراغی پولیس	Tracker (Police).
ملازم کمسریٹ	Employee (Commissariat).		سوار پولیس	Sawar (Police).
مینجر گراس فارم ملٹری	Manager, Grass Farm, Military.		کلرک دفتر پولیس	Clerk (Police).
ناک تریخانہ	Naik (Artillery).		کلرک دفتر سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس	Clerk (Superintendent, Police Office).
ناک حوالدار پلٹن	Naik Havaldar (Infantry).		کنسٹیبل پولیس	Constable (Police).
ناک دفعدار رسالہ	Naik Daffadar (Cavalry).		کورت انسپیکٹر پولیس	Court Inspector (Police).
ورڈی میجر	Wordie Major.		معاظہ دفتر پولیس	Record-keeper (Police).
			محرر تھانہ	Muharir (Police Station).

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
159	ملازم پولیس نقشہ نویس پولیس ہیڈ کانسٹیبل پولیس ہیڈ کلارک دفتر پولیس	Employee (Police). Statistical writer (Police). Head Constable (Police). Head Clerk (Police Office).	161	اسسٹنٹ سکرٹری ٹو چیف کمشنر اسسٹنٹ کلکٹر اسسٹنٹ کمشنر اسسٹنٹ کمشنر نمک افسر مال اکسٹرا اسسٹنٹ کمشنر اگر نڈت دفتر ضلع اگر نڈت دفتر سیکریٹریٹ انسپیکٹر آبکاری انسپیکٹر محکمہ نمک اہلکار اہلحد جوڈیشل اہلحد مال ایجنٹ نقل ایڈیشنل اکسٹرا اسسٹنٹ کمشنر برقنداز جیل بستہ بردار بہاف دیوانی پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ پیادہ دیوانی تعمیلدار جمعدار اردلیان جمعدار چیزاسیان تحصیل جمعدار نمک جوڈیشل کمشنر چپراسی آبکاری چپراسی تحصیل چپراسی جوڈیشل کمشنر	Assistant Secre to Chief Commissioner. Assistant Collector. Assistant Commissioner. Assistant Commissioner (Salt). Revenue Assistant. Extra Assistant Commissioner. Accountant (District Office). Accountant (Secretariate Office). Excise Inspector. Inspector (Salt). Clerical employe (Government). Ahlmad (Judicial). Ahlmad (Revenue). Agent, copying. Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner. Barqandaz (Jail). Record lifter. Bailiff (Civil Court). Political Agent. Civil process server. Tahsildar. Jamadar (orderlie). Jamadar (Tahsil or rasis). Jamadar (Salt). Judicial Commission. Chaprasi (Excise). Chaprasi (Tahsil). Chaprasi (Judicial Commissioner).
160	چوکیدار دیہہ دفعدار چوکیداران دیہہ کوڑال	Chaukidar (village). Daffadar (village watchmen). Village servant.			
161	اردلی اسسٹنٹ کمشنر اردلی افسر مال اردلی اکسٹرا اسسٹنٹ کمشنر اردلی جوڈیشل کمشنر اردلی چیف کمشنر اردلی داروغہ آبکاری اردلی ڈپٹی کمشنر اردلی ڈسٹرکٹ جج اردلی ڈیویژنل جج اردلی سب ڈیویژنل افسر اردلی ریویونیو کمشنر اردلی سکرٹری اردلی منصف اردلی مردم شماری اردلی مہتمم خزانہ اسسٹنٹ جیلر اسسٹنٹ سپرنٹنڈنٹ نمک	Orderly (Assistant Commissioner). Orderly (Revenue Assistant). Orderly (Extra Assistant Commissioner). Orderly (Judicial Commissioner). Orderly (Chief Commissioner). Orderly (Excise Sub-Inspector). Orderly (Deputy Commissioner). Orderly (District Judge). Orderly (Divisional Judge). Orderly (Sub-divisional Officer). Orderly (Revenue Commissioner). Orderly (Secretary). Orderly (Munsiff). Orderly (Census Office). Orderly (Treasury Officer). Assistant (Jailor). Assistant Superintendent (Salt).			

Occupations returned.

List of Occupations.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
161	چپراسی دفتر چیف کمشنر	Chaprasai (Chief Commissioner).	161	ریونیو کمشنر	Revenue Commissioner.
	چپراسی دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Chaprasai (Revenue Commissioner).		سب انسپکٹر آبکاری	Sub-Inspector (Exoiso).
	چپراسی دفتر ضلع	Chaprasai (District Office).		سب انسپکٹر نمک	Sub-Inspector (Salt).
	چپراسی نمک	Chaprasai (Salt).		سب ڈویژنل افسر ضلع	Sub-Divisional Officer (District).
	چوکیدار کچہری ضلع	Chaukidar (District Office).		سب رجسٹرار	Sub-Registrar.
	چیف کمشنر	Chief Commissioner.		سپاہی جیلخانہ	Sepoy (Jail).
	چیف سکرٹری	Chief Secretary.		سپاہی نمک	Sepoy (Salt).
	حوالدار جیل	Havaldar, Jail.		سپرٹنڈنٹ جیل	Superintendent, Jail.
	خزانچی تحصیل	Treasurer (Tahsil).		سپرٹنڈنٹ دفتر چیف کمشنر	Superintendent (Chief Commissioner's Office).
	خزانچی دفتر چیف کمشنر	Treasurer (Chief Commissioner's Office).		سپرٹنڈنٹ دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Superintendent (Revenue Commissioner's Office).
	خزانچی ضلع	District Treasurer.		سپرٹنڈنٹ ضلع	Superintendent (Deputy Commissioner's Office).
	خلاصی دفتر چیف کمشنر	Khalasi (Chief Commissioner's).		سپرٹنڈنٹ مسکرات	Exoiso Superintendent.
	خلاصی دفتر ضلع	Khalasi (District).		سٹینوگرافر	Stenographer.
	دفتر قانوگر	Office Kanungo.		سکرٹری ٹو چیف کمشنر	Secretary to Chief Commissioner.
	دفتری چیف کمشنر	Dafti (Chief Commissioner).		سیاہ نویس	Tahsil Siah writer.
	دفتری ریونیو کمشنر	Dafti (Revenue Commissioner).		صدر قانو نوٹوٹی	District Kanungo.
	دفتری ضلع	Dafti (District Office).		صدر دوا صلبا قانو نویس	District Revenue Accountant.
	ڈپٹی کمشنر	Deputy Commissioner.		نوطہ دار ضلع	Cashier District Office.
	ڈسٹرکٹ جج	District Judge.		قانوگر	Kanungo.
	ڈویژنل جج	Divisional Judge.		کلرک بلا تخصیص	Clerk (Government Office) unspecified.
	رجسٹرار دفتر جرحہ یشل کمشنر	Registrar (Judicial Commissioner).		کلرک آف کورٹ جرحہ یشل کمشنر	Clerk of Court (Judicial Commissioner).
	رجسٹرار دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Registrar (Revenue Commissioner).		کلرک آف کورٹ ڈسٹرکٹ جج	Clerk of Court (District Judges).
	ریکارڈ کیپر دفتر جرحہ یشل کمشنر	Record-keeper (Judicial Commissioner's Office).		کلرک آف کورٹ ڈویژنل جج	Clerk of Court (Divisional Judges).
	ریکارڈ کیپر دفتر چیف کمشنر	Record-keeper (Chief Commissioner's Office).		کلرک دفتر جرحہ یشل کمشنر	Clerk (Judicial Commissioner's Office).
	ریکارڈ کیپر دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Record-keeper (Revenue Commissioner's Office).		کلرک دفتر چیف کمشنر	Clerk (Chief Commissioner's Office).
	ریکارڈ کیپر دفتر ضلع	Record-keeper (District Office).			

APPENDIX-1
PART I.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
161	کلرک دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Clerk (Revenue Commissioner's Office).	161	محرر بلا تخصیص	Muharir (unspecified) (Government).
	کلرک دفتر خزانہ	Clerk (Treasury Office).		محرر آبکاری	Muharir (Excise).
	کلرک دفتر ضلع	Clerk (District Office).		محرر انکم ٹیکس	Muharir (Income-tax).
	کلرک دفتر مردم شماری	Clerk (Census Office).		محرر تلفی ضلع	Muharir (Destruction of records).
	کلرک محکمہ نمک	Clerk (Salt).		محرر جرمانہ	Fines Muharir (District Office).
	کنڈرمنٹ میجسٹریٹ	Cantonment Magistrate.		محرر جودیشل	Judicial Muharir.
	گورڈ اور فیلڈ کانونگو	Field Kanungo.		محرر ڈاک ضلع	Despatcher (District Office).
	مترجم عدالت جودیشل کمشنر	Translator (Judicial Commissioner's Court).		محرر رجسٹری	Registration Muharir.
	مٹلخووان اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	Reader (Assistant Commissioner).		محرر ضلع	Muharir (District Office).
	مٹلخووان افسر مال	Reader (Revenue Assistant).		محرر معائنہ ضلع	Muharir (Inspection of files District Office).
	مٹلخووان اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	Reader (Extra Assistant Commissioner).		محرر منصفی	Muharir (Munsiff's Court).
	مٹلخووان پولیٹیکل ایجنت	Reader (Political Agent).		مذکورہ عدالت دیوانی	Civil process server.
	مٹلخووان ڈپٹی کمشنر	Reader (Deputy Commissioner).		مستری محکمہ نمک	Mistri (Salt).
	مٹلخووان ڈسٹرکٹ جج	Reader (District Judge)		ملازم سرکاری	Employee (Government).
	مٹلخووان ڈویژنل جج	Reader (Divisional Judge).		میر منشی	Mir Munshi.
	مٹلخووان جودیشل اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	Reader (Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner).		ناظر دفتر جودیشل کمشنر	Nazir (Judicial Commissioner's Office).
	مٹلخووان منصفی	Reader (Munsiff).		ناظر دفتر چیف کمشنر	Nazir (Chief Commissioner's Office).
	معاظہ دفتر جودیشل کمشنر	Record-keeper (Judicial Commissioner's Office).		ناظر دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Nazir (Revenue Commissioner's Office).
	معاظہ دفتر چیف کمشنر	Record-keeper (Chief Commissioner's Office).		ناظر دفتر ضلع	Nazir (District Office).
	معاظہ دفتر ڈویژنل کورٹ	Record-keeper (Divisional Court).		ناظر ڈسٹرکٹ جج	Nazir (District Judge's Court).
	معاظہ دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Record-keeper (Revenue Commissioner's Office).		ناظر عدالت ڈویژنل جج	Nazir (Divisional Judge's Court).
	معاظہ دفتر ضلع	Record-keeper (District Office).		نائب تحصیلدار	Naib Tahsildar.
				نائب شرف دیوانی	Assistant Nazir, Civil Courts.
				نائب مدر قانون گوئی	Assistant District Kanungo.
				نائب معاظہ دفتر	Assistant Record-keeper.

returned.
positions.

OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
نقشہ نویس ضلع	Statistical writer (District Office).	163	مالی درختان	Gardener (Arboriculture).
نقل نویس	Copyist (District Office).		مالی سڑک ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Gardener (Road District Board).
وازہ رجیستراخانہ	Jail Warder.		مالی کمیٹی باغ	Gardener (Municipal garden).
واصلہاتی نویس	Revenue Accountant.		محرر اموات پیدائش	Muharir (Deaths and births).
ہیڈ اسسٹنٹ دفتر چیف کمشنر	Head Assistant (Chief Commissioner's Office).		محرر پنچ کمیٹی	Muharir (Panch Committee).
ہیڈ اسسٹنٹ دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Head Assistant (Revenue Commissioner's Office).		محرر چونگی	Muharir (Ootroi).
ہیڈ کلرک دفتر ضلع	Head Clerk (District Office).		محرر ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Muharir (District Board).
			محرر کالہی ہارس	Muharir (Cattle pound).
2 ملازم انٹیلیجنس بورڈ	Employee (Intelligence Bureau).		محرر کمیٹی	Muharir (Municipal).
ملازم فارین آفس	Employee (Foreign Office).		محرر گڈر	Muharir (Ferry).
			مستوی میونسپل کمیٹی	Mistri (Municipal).
			ملازم چونگی	Employee (Ootroi).
3 اسسٹنٹ سپرنٹنڈنٹ چونگی	Assistant Superintendent (Ootroi).		ملازم ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Employee (District Board).
اکرنڈنٹ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Accountant (District Board).		ملازم کمیٹی	Employee (Municipal).
اور سپر ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Overseer (District Board).		نائب سپرنٹنڈنٹ چونگی	Assistant Superintendent (Ootroi).
اور سپر میونسپل کمیٹی	Overseer (Municipal).		ہیڈ کلرک دفتر ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Head Clerk (District Board).
بیادار میونسپل کمیٹی	Beldar (Municipal).		ہیڈ کلرک دفتر کمیٹی	Head Clerk (Municipal).
جمعدار صفائی	Jamadar (Conservancy).			
چپراسی ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Chaprasi (District Board).	164	پٹواری	Patwari.
چپراسی میونسپل کمیٹی	Chaprasi (Municipality).		دیہاتی ملازم	Village servant.
چوکیدار بنگلہ جات	Chaukidar (Banglows).		زیلدار	Zaildar.
سپرنٹنڈنٹ چونگی	Superintendent (Ootroi).		سربراہ نمبر دار	Sarbarah Lambardar.
سکریٹری میونسپل کمیٹی	Secretary (Municipal).		نائب پٹواری	Assistant Patwari.
کلرک ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Clerk (District Board).		نمبردار	Lambardar.
کلرک میونسپل کمیٹی	Clerk (Municipal).	165	اچار	Acharij.
مالی ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Gardener (District Board).		امام مسجد	Imám.
			پادری	Clergyman.
			پروہیت	Parohit (Hindu priest).

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
165	دھرم سالی کھڑو ملا	Dharamsala servant. Spiritual guide. <i>Mullah.</i>	169	قاضی مختیار وکیل	Qazi. <i>Mukhtar.</i> Pleader.
166	اوداسی پیراگنی پندت پیری مریدی جورگی حافظ قرآن خیرات خور ذکر ترا سادھو ستھرا سنیاسی شکراۃ خور طالب علم وظیفہ خوار	Mendicant (religious). <i>Bairagi.</i> <i>Pandit.</i> <i>Piri Muridi</i> (Priest-hood). <i>Jogi.</i> <i>Hafiz Qurán.</i> Holyman. Mendicant. <i>Sadhu</i> (Hindu mendicant). Mendicant (Monk). <i>Sannyasi.</i> <i>Shukr and khor.</i> <i>Talib-ul-ilm</i> (theological student). Mendicant (religious)	170	اپیل نویس ایجنٹ وکیل عوضی نویس معبر وکیل منشی وکیل	Appeal writer. Pleader's tout. Petition writer. Lawyer's Clerk. Do.
167	اپدیشک چپراسی چرچ مشن گرنڈھی ملازم گرچا ملازم مشن	Preacher. <i>Chaprasai</i> (Church Mission). Sikh priest (Reader of Giranth). Church service. Mission service.	171	آرمی سرجن اسسٹنٹ سرجن جراح چیف میڈیکل افسر حکیم یونانی دندان ساز ڈاکٹر سب اسسٹنٹ سرجن سلوٹری سینیٹری کمشنر طیب یونانی کلرک دفتر چیف میڈیکل افسر کلرک دفتر سول سرجن لیڈی ڈاکٹر میڈیکل افسر ویٹریٹری انسپیکٹر ویٹریٹری اسسٹنٹ ہاسپٹل اسسٹنٹ ہیلتھ افسر	Army Surgeon. Assistant Surgeon. Surgeon. Chief Medical Officer. Physician. Dentist. Doctor. Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Veterinary Surgeon. Sanitary Commissioner. Physician. Clerk (Chief Medical Officer's Office). Clerk (Civil Surgeon's Office). Lady Doctress. Medical Officer. Veterinary Inspector. Veterinary Assistant. Hospital Assistant. Health Officer.
168	پوجاری چوکیدار مسان خادم مسجد مجاور خانقاہ مرتبه خوان	<i>Pujari</i> (Priest). <i>Chaukidar</i> (burning ground). Mosque servant. Shrine-keeper. Reciter of <i>Marsias.</i>	172	اردلی ڈاکٹر تیکہ لکھنوالا چوگ لکھنوالا دبئی	Orderly Doctor. Vaccinator. Leech applier. Midwife.
169	ایڈوکیٹ بیرسٹر پلڈر	Advocate. Barrister. Pleader.			

Occupations returned.

List of Occupations.

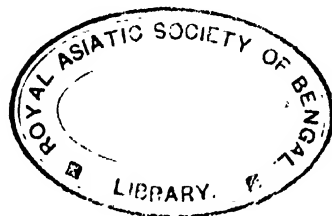
Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
172	دریسر سٹور کیپر ہسپتال کمپونڈر ملازم ہسپتال وارڈر ہسپتال ویکسینیٹر	Dresser. Store-keeper (Hospital). Compounder. Employee (Hospital). Warder (Hospital). Vaccinator.	174	دفتری سکول کلرک دفتر انسپکٹر مدارس کلرک دفتر ڈائریکٹر آف پبلک انسٹرکشن کلرک سکول کلرک کالج محرر مدارس ملازم سکول ملازم کالج ہیڈ کلرک دفتر ڈائریکٹر آف پبلک انسٹرکشن	Daftari (School). Clerk (Inspector of School's Office). Clerk (Director of Public Instruction's Office). Clerk (School). Clerk (College). Muharir (Schools). Employee (School). Employee (College). Head Clerk (Director of Public Instruction's Office).
178	اسسٹنٹ انسپکٹر مدارس اسسٹنٹ ڈسٹرکٹ انسپکٹر انسپکٹر مدارس پرنسپل کالج و سکول پروفیسر کالج ڈائریکٹر آف پبلک انسٹرکشن ڈرل ماسٹر ڈسٹرکٹ انسپکٹر مدارس مدارس معلم معلمہ مولوی نائب انسپکٹر مدارس نائب مدرس وائس پرنسپل کالج ورزش ماسٹر ہیڈ ماسٹر	Assistant Inspector of Schools. Assistant District Inspector. Inspector of schools. Principal, College and School. Professor, College. Director of Public Instructions. Drill Master. District Inspector of Schools. Teacher. Do. Tutress. M u h a m m a d a n Quran Teacher. Assistant Inspector of Schools. Assistant Teacher. Vice Principal, College. Drill Master. Head Master.	175	اشٹام نویس ٹائپ کر لیوا خطوط نویس وثیقہ نویس	Stamp writer. Typist. Letter writer. Bond writer.
			176	اسسٹنٹ انجینیر گیڑیوں انجینیر اور سپر	Assistant Engineer. Gariason Enginner. Overseer.
			177	اخبار نویس آرٹسٹ اسسٹنٹ کیمیکل انکوائیرر جوتشی ریپورٹر سنگتراش فوٹو گرافر کٹہ ہنائیڈرلا مصور ملازم (اکہ توناب نقاش	Journalist. Artist. Assistant Chemical Examiner. Astrologer. Reporter. Sculpter. Photographer. Sculpter. Painter. Employee (Experimental farm). Painter.
174	اردلی ڈائریکٹر آف پبلک انسٹرکشن بادزچی سکول چپراسی سکول چپراسی کالج چکدار گولہ سکول	Orderly (Director of Public Instruction). Cook (School). Chaprasi (School). Chaprasi (College). Chaukidar (G i r School).	178	ایکٹر پلے بھائیڈرلا	Actor. Musician (Bandman).

APPENDIX
PART II

Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
	Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
178	<p>باجہ سکھانڈیوالا قروم قروم بھانڈیوالا راکھی قوال گویا لختی میراسی ناچنے والا ناچہ پیچڑا</p>	<p>Music Teacher. Musician. Drummer. Singer. Do. Do. Dancer. Musician. Dancer. Do. Eunuch.</p>	181	<p>خدمتگار خدمتگار باروچی دربان لوتھی ماشہ مشعلچی ملازم خالکی نچ کا چوکیدار نرس نوکرو نوکروانی نوکرو خالکی نوکرو نچ</p>	<p>Servant. Do. Door-keeper. Maid servant. Water-carrier. Indoor servant. Private servant. Private <i>Chaukidar</i>. Nurse. Servant. Maid servant. House Servant. Private servant.</p>
179	<p>بازیرگر بندر بچانا قلندر نٹ</p>	<p>Acrobat. Monkey-dancer. Dancing bear-keeper. Acrobat.</p>	182	<p>بالگیر سائیس کوچران نچ</p>	<p><i>Balgir</i> (groom). Syce. <i>Tumtum</i>-driver (private).</p>
180	<p>آنریبل میجسٹریٹ انعام خوار پنشن خوار جاگیر دار گرایہ خوار مکانات گذارہ خور معافی خوار</p>	<p>Honorary Magistrate. <i>Inam khwar</i>. Pensioner. <i>Jagirdar</i>. Rent-receiver (House). Recipient of allowance. <i>Muaffi</i>-holder (assignee).</p>	183	<p>موتروں کا کار</p>	<p>Motor-driver (private).</p>
181	<p>آیا باروچی بھٹیوارہ بہرہ بھشتی پانی بھرنڈیوالا چوکیدار دوکان خادمہ خامسہ</p>	<p><i>Ayah</i>. Cook. <i>Bhatyara</i> (cook). Bearer. Water-carrier. Do. <i>Chaukidar</i> (shop). Maid servant. Cook (private).</p>	184	<p>تھیکہ دار بلا تخصیص تھیکہ دار کمسریٹ ملشی تھیکہ دار</p>	<p>Contractor (unspecified). Contractor (Commisariate). Contractor's clerk.</p>
			187	<p>بیلدار بلا تخصیص روزی کٹ مزدور بلا تخصیص مزدور تھیکدار</p>	<p><i>Beldar</i> (unspecified). General labourer. Labourer (unspecified). Contractor's labourer.</p>
			188	<p>چاکل حوالہ قیدی</p>	<p>Lunatic. Prisoner (under trial). Prisoner.</p>

has returned.
occupations.

OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.	
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.
قیدی دیوالی مریض	Prisoner (Civil). Patient (Indoor Hospital).			
اندھا سانسی فقیر کڑھی کدا کر	Blind. Sansi (vagrant tribe). Beggar. Leper. Beggar.			
طوائف کنہر کنہری	Prostitute. Procurer. Prostitute.			



OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
الف			اردلی ڈسٹرکٹ جج	Orderly (District Judge's).	161
			اردلی ڈیویژنل جج	Orderly (Divisional Judge's).	161
اپدیشک	Preacher.	167	اردلی ریویوئر کمشنر	Orderly (Revenue Commissioner's).	161
ایٹل بیچنا	Cowdung seller.	147	اردلی سب اور سیر نهر	Orderly (Canal Sub-Overseer).	108
اپیل نویس	Appeal writor.	170	اردلی سب ڈیویژنل افسر	Orderly (Sub-Divisional Officer's)	161
آتشبازی بنانا.	Fireworks maker.	58	اردلی سپرنٹنڈنٹ پبلک ورکس	Orderly (Superintendent, Public Work's).	111
آٹا پیسنا	Flour grinder.	65	اردلی سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس	Orderly (Police Superintendent).	159
آٹا فروش	Flour seller.	136	اردلی سکرٹری	Orderly (Secretary).	161
اجارہ دار (راضی زرعی)	Lessee of agricultural land.	2	اردلی ضلعدار نهر	Orderly (Canal Zilladar).	108
آجڑی	Sheep breeder.	14	اردلی منصف	Orderly (Munsiff's).	161
اچارج	Acharaj (Hindu priests who receive gifts after death ceremonies).	165	اردلی مردم شماری	Orderly (Census).	161
اخبار بیچنا	Newspaper seller.	150	اردلی مہتمم خزانہ	Orderly (Treasury Officer's).	161
اخبار نویس	Journalist.	177	آرمی سرجن	Army Surgeon.	171
آرٹسٹ	Artist.	177	آرہ کش	Sawyer.	48
اردلی بلا تخصیص	Orderly (unspecified).	117	آرتی	Commission Agent.	122
اردلی اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	Orderly (Assistant Commissioner's).	161	اسسٹنٹ اسٹیشن ماسٹر	Assistant Station Master.	118
اردلی انسپر مال	Orderly (Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner's).	161	اسسٹنٹ اکونٹنٹ بنک	Assistant Accountant (Bank).	121
اردلی اکسٹرا اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	Orderly Extra Assistant Commissioner's).	161	اسسٹنٹ انجنیر	Assistant Engineer.	176
اردلی انسپیکٹر پولیس	Orderly (Police Inspector's).	159	اسسٹنٹ انجنیر (ریلوے)	Assistant Engineer (Railway).	118
اردلی انسپیکٹر جنرل پولیس	Orderly (Police Inspector-General's).	159	اسسٹنٹ انجنیر نهر	Assistant Engineer (Canal).	108
اردلی جنگلات	Orderly (Forest Department).	8	اسسٹنٹ انسپیکٹر مدارس	Assistant Inspector of Schools.	178
اردلی جرنل کمشنر	Orderly (Judicial Commissioner's).	161	اسسٹنٹ ٹریفک سپرنٹنڈنٹ	Assistant traffic Superintendent.	118
اردلی چیف کمشنر	Orderly (Chief Commissioner's).	161	اسسٹنٹ جیلر	Assistant Jailor.	161
اردلی داروغہ آبکاری	Orderly (Excise Larogha's).	161	اسسٹنٹ ڈسٹرکٹ انسپیکٹر مدارس	Assistant District Inspector of Schools.	171
اردلی ڈاکٹر	Orderly (Doctor's).	172	اسسٹنٹ ڈسٹرکٹ سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	151
اردلی ڈائریکٹر پبلک انسٹرکشن	Orderly (Director of Public Instruction's).	174			
اردلی ڈپٹی کمشنر	Orderly (Deputy Commissioner's).	161			

occupations returned.

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OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
اسسٹنٹ رینجر جنگلات	Assistant Ranger, Forests.	8	اکونٹنٹ بینک	Accountant (Bank).	121
اسسٹنٹ سپرنٹنڈنٹ چوٹو	Assistant Octroi Superintendent.	163	اکونٹنٹ پبلک ورکس	Accountant (P. W. D)	111
اسسٹنٹ سپرنٹنڈنٹ نمک	Assistant Superintendent (Salt Department).	161	اکونٹنٹ دفتر ضلع	Accountant (District Office).	161
اسسٹنٹ سرجن	Assistant Surgeon.	171	اکونٹنٹ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Accountant (District Board)	168
اسسٹنٹ سکرٹری پبلک ورکس	Assistant Secretary (Public Works).	111	اکونٹنٹ ریلوے	Accountant (Railway).	118
اسسٹنٹ سکرٹری ٹو چیف کمشنر	Assistant Secretary (Chief Commissioner's).	161	اکونٹنٹ سیکریٹریٹ	Accountant, Secretariat.	161
اسسٹنٹ کلکٹر	Assistant Collector.	161	اکونٹنٹ فوج	Accountant (Military).	156
اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	Assistant Commissioner.	161	اکونٹنٹ نہر	Accountant (Canal).	108
اسسٹنٹ کمشنر نمک	Assistant Commissioner of Salt.	161	اکزامینر ریلوے	Examiner (Railway).	118
اسسٹنٹ کیمیکل انجینئر	Assistant Chemical Examiner.	177	ایگزیکٹو انجینئر ریلوے	Executive Engineer (Railway).	118
اسسٹنٹ گڈس کلرک ریلوے	Assistant Goods Clerk (Railway).	118	ایگزیکٹو انجینئر پبلک ورکس	Executive Engineer (P. W. D)	111
اسسٹنٹ لوکو سپرنٹنڈنٹ	Assistant Loco. Superintendent.	118	ایگزیکٹو انجینئر نہر	Executive Engineer (Canal).	108
اسسٹنٹ مینجر بینک	Assistant Manager (Bank).	121	آلات فوٹو گرافی بنائیدار	Maker of photographic appliances.	97
اسسٹنٹ مینجر ڈیری فارم	Assistant Manager (Dairy Farm).	11	آلات کشاورزی بنائیدار	Makers of agricultural implements.	48
اسسٹنٹ مینجر ریلوے	Assistant Manager (Railway).	118	امام مسجد	Imam.	165
اشٹام فروش	Stamp vendor.	154	امین نہر	Amin (Canal).	108
اشٹام نویس	Stamp writer.	175	اناج برساتا	Winnower.	5
افسر بارڈر پولیس	Border Police Officer.	159	انجن ڈرائیور بارگاسٹری	Enginedriver (P.W.D.)	111
افسر پولیس	Police Officer.	159	انجن ڈرائیور ریلوے	Engine driver (Railway).	118
افسر توپخانہ	Artillery Officer.	155	انجن صاف کرنے والا ریلوے	Engine cleaner (Railway).	118
افسر جنگلات	Forest Officer.	8	انجینئر کارخانہ روشنی بونی	Engineer (Electric).	98
افسر فوج	Army Officer.	155	اندھا	Blind.	189
افسر کورٹ آف وارڈس	Officer (Court of Wards).	8	آنریری مجسٹریٹ	Honorary Magistrate.	180
افسر مال	Revenue Assistant.	161	انسپیکٹر آبکاری	Excise Inspector.	161
اکسٹرا اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	Extra Assistant Commissioner.	161	انسپیکٹر پبلک ورکس	Inspector (P. W. D.)	111
اکونٹنٹ پارگاسٹری	Accountant (P. W. D.)	111	انسپیکٹر پولیس	Inspector (Police).	159
			انسپیکٹر ٹیلیگراف	Inspector (Telegraph).	120
			انسپیکٹر جنرل پولیس	Inspector-General (Police).	159
			انسپیکٹر جنگلات	Inspector (Forests).	8

OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
انسپکٹر محکمہ نمک	Inspector (Salt).	161	ایجنٹ ٹانگہ	Agent (Tanga.	114
انسپکٹر مدارس	Inspector of Schools.	173	ایجنٹ نقل	Agent (Copying).	161
انعام خواہ	Inam-Khwar.	180	ایجنٹ وکیل	Agent, Pleader (Plea- der's tout).	170
انگریزی ادویہ فروخت کرنا	Chemist.	128	ایڈجوتنٹ فوج	Adjutant.	155
اوداسی	Mendicant (religious).	166	ایڈووکیٹ	Advocate.	169
اوز سیر بلا تخصیص	Overseer (unspecified).	176	ایڈیشنل ایکسٹرا اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	Additional Extra As- sistant Commissioner.	161
اوز سیر بارگماستری	Overseer (P. W. D.)	111	ایکٹر	Actor.	178
اوز سیر ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Overseer (District Board).	163	اینٹ بڈانا	Brick maker.	56
اوز سیر ریلوے	Overseer (Railway).	118	اینٹ بیچنا	Brick seller.	127
اوز سیر میونسپل کمیٹی	Overseer (Municipal).	163	ایئر فورس	Air Force.	158
اوز سیر نہر	Overseer (Canal).	108	ب		
اون کا اٹیر نا	Wool winder.	31			
اور کی شازیاں بننے والا	Weaver of woollen blankets.	32	باجہ بجانیا والا	Musioian (Bandsman).	178
اونٹ چلانے والا	Camel driver.	116	باجہ بجانیا والا فوجی	Bandsman (Military).	155
اونٹ دان	Camel driver	116	باجہ سکھلانے والا	Music Teacher.	178
اونٹنی پتھر بننے والا	Woollen blanket weaver.	32	بارکش	Porter.	117
اونٹنی دوشالہ باف	Woollen shawl weaver.	32	پازرگر	Acrobat.	179
اونٹنی قالین و درے بننے والا	Woollen carpet weaver.	33	باغبان	Gardener.	7
اونٹنی کمبل بننے والا	Woollen blanket weaver.	32	بافندہ	Weaver.	27
آہرت غلہ	Grain broker.	136	بالگیر	Balgir (groom).	182
آہرت	Commission Agent.	122	باورچی	Cook.	181
اہلکار	Clerical employment (Government).	161	باورچی سکول	Cook (School).	174
اہلکار فوج	Clerical employment (Military).	155	بائیسکل فروش	Bicycle seller.	144
اہلمد ججڈیشل	Ahlmad (Judicial).	161	برانچ پوسٹماسٹر	Branch Postmaster.	120
اہلمد مال	Ahlmad (Revenue).	161	برقنداز پولیس	Police Barqandaz.	159
اہلمد نہر	Ahlmad (Canal).	108	برقنداز جیل	Barqandaz (Jail).	161
آہن فروش	Iron seller.	126	برقنداز نہر	Barqandaz (Canal).	108
آہنگر	Blacksmith.	48	بریگیڈ میجر	Brigade Major.	155
آہنی اشیاء بنانے والا	Maker of iron articles.	48	بریک مین ریلوے	Brakeman (Railway).	118
آہنی ٹرنک بنانے والا	Maker of steal trunk.	48	بزاز	Draper (Cloth mer- chant).	140
آیا	Ayah.	181	بساطی	Haberdasher.	140
ایجنٹ بینک	Agent (Bank).	121	بطخ فروش	Duck seller.	133
			پستہ پرکار	Record lifter.	161

occupations returned.

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OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
بکر قصابی	Butcher.	68	پ		
بکنگ کلرک	Booking Clerk (Railway).	118	پاپو وری بنانیوالا	Papar-Wari maker.	73
بنہی والا	Hackney carriage driver.	114	پادری	Clergyman.	165
بنجارا	Benjara (Pedlar).	153	پاکل	Lunatic.	188
دند ر نچانا	Monkey dancer.	179	پالگی بردار	Palki bearer.	115
بندوق بنانا و مرمت کرنا	Gun maker and repairer.	47	پانڈی	Porter.	117
بنک کا خزانچی	Bank Treasurer.	121	پان سپاری فروش	Beetle-leaf arecanut seller..	185
بنک کا کلرک	Bank Clerk.	121	پانی بھرنیوالا	Water carrier.	181
بنیا	Bania.	152	پاروپی	Weaver.	27
بوٹ بنانیوالا	Boot maker.	78	پتنگ بنانیوالا	Kite maker.	100
بوٹ فروش	Boot seller.	140	پتی دار	Pattidar.	1
بوجہ اونٹانیوالا	Cooly.	117	پتار بان	Pattar weaver.	27
بوریا ہاف	Mat maker (hemp, etc.)	30	پٹواری	Patwari.	164
بھٹیاریہ	Bhatiyara (cook).	181	پٹواری نہر	Patwari (Canal).	108
بہرہ	Bearer.	181	پٹولی	Jewelry stringer and silken thread seller.	123
بہشتی	Water carrier.	181	پراچہ	Pedlar.	153
بھنگ فروش	Bhang seller.	137	پردہ ساز	Curtain, screen maker.	84
بھنگی	Bhangi (sweeper or scavenger).	103	پرنسپل کالج و سکول	Principal (College and School).	173
بھیڑ بکری رکھنے والا	Sheep and goat breeder.	12	پروفیسر کالج	Professor (College).	173
بیراگی	Biragi.	166	پروہت	Purohit (Hindu priest).	165
بیرسٹر	Barrister.	169	پریس مین	Pressman.	94
بیدکی کرسیاں بنانیوالا	Cane chair maker.	45	پلیڈر	Pleader.	169
بیل چلائیوالا	Ox driver.	116	پنڈت	Pandit.	166
بیلدار جلا تخصیص	Beldar (general labourer).	187	پنساری	Grocer.	182
بیلدار پارک ماسٹری	Beldar (P. W. D.).	111	پنسال نوٹس	Pensalnawis (Canal)	178
بیلدار سڑک	Beldar (Road).	111	پنشن خوار	Pensioner.	180
بیلدار میونسپل کمیٹی	Beldar (Municipality).	163	پنگھ بنانیوالا	Fan maker.	4
بیلڈ ماسٹر فوجی	Band Master (Military).	155	پنیو ساز	Cheese maker.	7
بیلف دہرائی عدالت	Bailliff (Civil Court).	161	پوجا رمی	Pujari (Priest).	16
بیرواری	Trader.	152	پوسٹ ماسٹر	Postmaster.	12
بیہاری غلہ	Grain dealer.	186	پوسٹن ساز	Postin maker.	7
بیہاری شکر	Sugar dealer.	184	پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ	Political Agent.	16

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PART II.—Alphabetical

OCCUPATION.			OCCUPATION.		
Urdu.	English.	Group No.	Urdu.	English.	Group No.
گٹمانگ والا ریلوے	Gateman (Railway).	118	ٹریفک انسپیکٹر ریلوے	Traffic Inspector (Railway).	118
بھڑیاں بنانے والا	Mat maker.	45	ٹریفک سپرنٹنڈنٹ ریلوے	Traffic Superintendent (Railway).	118
پھول بیچنا	Flower seller.	149	ٹکٹ کلکٹر	Ticket Collector.	118
یادہ دیوالی	Civil process server.	161	ٹم ٹم والا	Tantum driver.	114
پے حوالدار پلنگ	Pay Havaladar (Infantry).	155	ٹوبا	Well sinker.	86
پے دفعدار رسالہ	Pay Daffadar (Cavalry)	155	ٹوپی کلاہ بنانا	Cap, Kullah maker.	76
پیری مریدی	Piri-muridi (Priesthood).	166	ٹوکری بنانا	Basket maker.	45
پیغام پہنچانا	Messenger.	117	ٹھہار	Coppersmith.	49
پینچا	Cotton cleaner.	25	ٹھیکہ دار بلا تکدیس	Contractor (unspecified)	184
پنچارا	Cotton cleaner.	25	ٹھیکہ دار انیس	Contractor (Opium).	187
ت			ٹھیکہ دار بارگ ماسٹری	Contractor (P. W. D.)	89
			ٹھیکہ دار پتن	Contractor (Ferry).	154
			ٹھیکہ دار ڈاک ٹانگہ	Contractor (Mail Tonga).	120
تا رکھر کا ملازم	Telegraph Department employee.	120	ٹھیکہ دار سرائے	Contractor (Sarai).	130
تانا تننا	Warper (weaver.)	27	ٹھیکہ دار شراب	Contractor (Wine).	129
تخصیلدار	Tahsildar.	161	ٹھیکہ دار کسریٹ	Contractor (Commisariate).	184
ترکھانی	Carpenter.	44	ٹھیکہ دار گذر	Contractor (Ferry).	154
تعمیر مکانات	Builder.	89	ٹھیکہ دار کندگی و میلہ	Contractor (Refuse).	102
تیار کپڑے بیچنے والا	Ready made clothes seller.	140	ٹھیکہ دار لکڑی کا موڑور	Contractor (Wood cutter).	9
تیتور بالنے والا	Partridge keeper.	15	ٹھیکہ دار مکانات	Contractor (house building).	89
تباکو بنانے والا	Tobacco manufacturer.	75	ٹیکہ لگانے والا	Vaccinator.	172
تباکو فروش	Tobacconist.	137	ٹیلیفون کا ملازم	Telephone employee.	120
تہانہ دار	Thanadar.	159	ٹین کے پوتن بنانے والا	Maker of Tin utensils.	50
تیل نکالنا	Oil presser.	61	ج		
تیلی	Oil presser.	61			
دق			جاگیر دار	Jagirdar.	180
ٹاٹ ہرقسم بیچنے والا	Gunny bag seller.	123	جال بنانے والا	Net maker.	29
ٹانگہ بنانے والا	Tonga maker.	91	جراح	Surgeon.	171
ٹانگہ چلانے والا	Tonga driver.	114	جنرل فوج	General.	155
ٹائپ کرنا	Typist.	175	جوت کونے والا	Jewel setter.	98
ٹگور لادنے والا	Pack horse owner.	116	جوتا	Jewel setter.	98

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Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
جلانے کی لکڑی فروخت کرنا	Fuel seller.	147	چپراسی آبکاری	Chaprasi (Exoiso)	161
جلد بند	Book binder.	95	چپراسی آریہ سماج	Chaprasi (Arya Samaj).	101
جلد ساز	Book binder.	95	چپراسی بارگمستری	Chaprasi (P. W. D.)	111
جمعہ دار اردلیان	Jamadar (Orderlies).	161	چپراسی بنک	Chaprasi (Bank).	121
جمعہ دار چپراسیان تحصیل	Jamadar (Tahsil chprasis).	161	چپراسی تارگر	Chaprasi (Telegraph Office).	120
جمعہ دار رسالہ	Jamadar (Cavalry).	155	چپراسی تحصیل	Chaprasi (Tahsil).	161
جمعہ دار سالت	Jamadar (Stallion stable).	13	چپراسی ٹیلیفون	Chaprasi (Telephone).	120
جمعہ دار صفائی	Jamadar (Conser-vancy).	165	چپراسی جردیشل کمشنر	Chaprasi (Judicial Commissioner).	161
جمعہ دار گذر	Jamadar (Ferry).	110	چپراسی چرچ مشن	Chaprasi (Church Mission).	167
جمعہ دار نمک	Jamadar (Salt Department).	161	چپراسی چیف کمشنر	Chaprasi (Chief Commissioner).	161
جمعہ دار نہر	Jamadar (Canal).	108	چپراسی چھاپہ خانہ	Chaprasi (Press).	94
جندر چلازا	Water-mill worker.	65	چپراسی ڈاک خانہ	Chaprasi (Post Office)	120
جندر روٹی	Water-mill worker.	65	چپراسی ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Chaprasi (District Board).	163
جوتھی	Astrologer.	177	چپراسی روینو کمشنر	Chaprasi (Revenue Commissioner).	161
جوتھی بنانیدار	Shoe maker.	78	چپراسی ضلع	Chaprasi (District).	161
جوتھی سیلے والا	Shoe maker.	78	چپراسی کرکٹ	Chaprasi (Cricket).	101
جوتھی فروش	Shoe seller.	140	چپراسی میونسپل کمیٹی	Chaprasi (Municipal Committee).	163
جوتھیشل کمشنر	Judicial Commissioner.	161	چپراسی نمک	Chaprasi (Salt).	161
جوتھی	Jogi.	166	چپراسی سکول	Chaprasi (School)	174
جولاہا	Weaver.	27	چپراسی کالج	Chaprasi (College)	174
جولاہا مکی	Weaver.	27	چپلی یانا	Chapli (Sandal) maker.	78
جوتھی لگان	Leech applier.	172	چپلی فروش	Chapli (Sandal) seller.	140
جوتھی	Jeweller.	148	چٹائی بنانیدار	Mat maker.	45
چھٹائی	Jhatkai (butcher).	68	چٹائی فروش	Mat seller.	125
چھارو بنانیدار	Broom maker.	45	چٹائی رساں	Postman.	120
چھپر	Baker.	66	چرخہ کاتنا	Cotton spinner.	26
چ			چروال	Grazier.	14
چار پائی بننا	Beadstead stringer.	29	چرواہا	Herdsmen.	14
چارہ فروش	Fodder seller.	139	چریکر	Agricultural labourer.	4
چاقو ساز	Knife maker.	48	چک ساز	Chik (Screen) maker.	45
چارل پیرلٹا	Rice parpher.	67	چک فروش	Chik seller.	125
چائی فروش	Tea seller.	180	چکی پیسٹا	Flour grinder.	65

OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
دپٹی پوسٹ ماسٹر	Deputy Post Master.	120	راکھا چندر	Water-mill watchman.	65
دپٹی سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس	Deputy Superintendent (Police).	159	راکھا فصل	Crop watcher.	4
دپٹی سپرنٹنڈنٹ تار گھر	Deputy Superintendent (Telegraph Department).	120	راکھی	Singer	178
دپٹی کلکٹر نہر	Deputy Collector (Canal).	108	رائل انجنیر	Royal Engineer.	111
دپٹی کمشنر	Deputy Commissioner	161	رہب ساز	Guitar maker.	96
دپٹی کنٹرولر ملٹری اکاؤنٹس	Deputy Controller, Military Accounts.	155	رہبر	Reporter.	177
ڈرافٹس مین ہارگ ماسٹری	Draftsman (P. W. D.)	111	رجسٹرار دفتر جڈیشل کمشنر	Registrar (Judicial Commissioner's).	161
ڈرائیور موٹر کار نج	Motor driver (private).	183	رجسٹرار دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Registrar (Revenue Commissioner's).	161
ڈرائیور موٹر کار ایمبولنس	Motor driver (Ambulance).	113	رسالدار	Resaldar.	155
ڈرل ماسٹر سکول	Drill Master (School).	173	رسالدار میجر	Resaldar Major.	155
ڈریسر	Dresser.	172	رسائیدار رسالہ	Rasaidar (Cavalry).	155
ڈسٹرکٹ انسپکٹر مدارس	District Inspector of Schools.	173	رسی پٹ	Rope maker.	29
ڈسٹرکٹ افسر فرانٹیر کنسٹیبلری	District Officer Frontier Constabulary.	155	رسی بنانڈیالا	Rope maker.	29
ڈسٹرکٹ جج	District Judge.	161	رفو گر	Darner.	77
ڈسٹرکٹ سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس	District Superintendent (Police).	159	رمہ رکھے والا	Sheep breeder.	12
ڈکڑ ترا	Mendicant.	166	رنڈریز	Dyer.	37
ڈوبی بنا ڈیوالا	Lace maker.	38	رنکساز بگھی گاڑی	Carriage painter.	88
ڈولی بردار	Dooly bearer.	115	رویدہ سون پڑ چلائی والا	Money-lender.	121
ڈوم	Musician.	178	روڑی کٹ	General labourer.	187
ڈیڈیدار کمسریٹ	Commissariat weighman.	155	روٹی صاف کرنا	Cotton cleaner.	25
ڈویژنل جج	Divisional Judge.	161	روٹی فروش	Cotton seller.	123
ڈھول بجالے والا	Drummer.	178	ریشم بیچنے والا	Silk seller.	123
ڈیری کا ملازم	Dairy servant.	70	ریشمی چادر بننے والا	Silken shawl weaver.	35
ذ			ریکارڈ کیپر دفتر پولیس	Record-keeper (Police)	159
			ریکارڈ کیپر دفتر جڈیشل کمشنر	Record-keeper (Judicial Commissioner's Office).	161
			ریکارڈ کیپر دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Record-keeper (Revenue Commissioner's Office).	161
			ریکارڈ کیپر دفتر چیف کمشنر	Record-keeper (Chief Commissioner's Office).	161
			ریکارڈ کیپر دفتر ضلع	Record-keeper (Deputy Commissioner's Office).	161
			ریلوے انسپکٹر	Railway Inspector.	118
			ریلوے قلی	Railway Cooly.	119
			ریونیو کمشنر	Revenue Commissioner.	161
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ماسٹر	Mason.	88			

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Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
ز			سبزی فروش	Vegetable seller.	185
			سیاہی باردار ملیشہ	Sepoy (Border Militia).	155
زرگر	Goldsmith.	98	سیاہی پلان	Sepoy (Infantry).	155
زمیندار	Zamindar.	2	سیاہی پولیس	Sepoy (Police).	159
زین ساز	Saddle maker.	40	سیاہی تربتخانہ	Sepoy (Battery).	155
س			سیاہی جیلخانہ	Sepoy (Jail).	161
			سیاہی فرانگیر کنستبلری	Sepoy Frontier Constabulary.	155
سادھو	Sadhu (Hindu mendicant).	166	سیاہی نمک	Sepoy (Salt).	161
ساربان	Camel driver.	116	سپرٹنڈنٹ پبلک ورکس	Superintendent (P. W. D.)	111
سارٹر ڈاک خانہ	Sorter (Post Office).	120	سپرٹنڈنٹ تار گھر	Superintendent (Telegraph).	120
سارجنٹ پولیس	Sergeant (Police).	159	سپرٹنڈنٹ جیل	Superintendent (Jail).	161
سارجنٹ سپلائی	Sergeant (Supply and Transport).	155	سپرٹنڈنٹ چرنلی	Superintendent (Ootroi).	163
سارجنٹ فوج	Sergeant (Military).	155	سپرٹنڈنٹ دفتر چیف کمشنر	Superintendent (Chief Commissioner's Office).	161
سانسی	Sansi (vagrant tribe).	189	سپرٹنڈنٹ ڈاک خانہ	Superintendent (Post Office)	120
سان کھینچا	Grindstone turner.	48	سپرٹنڈنٹ دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Superintendent (Revenue Commissioner's Office).	161
سائیس	Sycc.	182	سپرٹنڈنٹ ضلع	Superintendent (Deputy Commissioner's Office).	161
سائیس سائڈ	Sycc (Stallion).	13	سپرٹنڈنٹ مسکرات	Superintendent (Exoisc).	161
سب (اسسٹنٹ سرجن)	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	171	سپرٹنڈنٹ ملٹری ورکس	Superintendent, Military Works Accounts.	155
سب انسپیکٹر آبکاری	Sub-Inspector (Exoisc).	161	سپرٹنڈنٹ انجنیر نہر	Superintending Engineer (Canal).	108
سب انسپیکٹر پولیس	Sub-Inspector (Police).	159	سٹھرا	Mendicant (Monk).	166
سب انسپیکٹر نمک	Sub-Inspector (Salt).	161	سٹیشن ماسٹر	Station Master.	118
سب اوورسیئر آبیاشی	Sub-Overseer (Irrigation).	106	سٹور کیپر بارگاماسٹری	Store-keeper (P.W.D.)	111
سب اوورسیئر بارگاماسٹری	Sub-Overseer (P.W.D.)	111	سٹور کیپر ریلوے	Store-keeper (Railway).	118
سب اوورسیئر نہر	Sub-Overseer (Canal).	108	سٹور کیپر کمسریٹ	Store-keeper (Commisariate).	155
سب پوسٹماسٹر	Sub-Postmaster.	120	سٹور کیپر ہسپتال	Store-keeper (Hospital).	172
سب ڈویژنل انسیر آبپاشی	Sub-Divisional Officer Irrigation.	108	سٹینوگرافر	Stenographer.	161
سب ڈویژنل انسیر بارگاماسٹری	Sub-Divisional Officer (P. W. D.)	111	سجی پٹانپوالا	Alkali preparer.	24
سب ڈویژنل انسیر ضلع	Sub-Divisional Officer (District).	161	سراج	Saddler.	40
سب ڈویژنل انسیر نہر	Sub-Divisional Officer (Canal).	108	سراجی پولیس	Tracker (Police).	159
سب رجسٹرار	Sub-Registrar.	161			

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OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
سر براہ نمبر دار	Sarbarah Lambardar.	164	ش		
سرائی کا ٹھیکہ دار	Sarai Contractor.	130	شال پٹکا بنانیرالا	Turban weaver.	76
سرائی کا چوکیدار	Sarai Chaukidar.	130	شالی کوب	Rice pounder.	65
سرائے کا مالک	Sarai proprietor.	180	شاہو کار	Banker.	121
سر موڈنے والا	Barber.	81	شتر بان	Camel driver.	116
سرمہ فروش	Antimony seller.	128	شتر پالنا	Camel breeder.	18
سکریٹری بینک	Secretary (Bank).	121	شراب بیچنے والا	Wine vendor.	129
سکریٹری پبلک ورکس	Secretary (P. W. D.)	111	شکاری	Shikari (hunter).	18
سکریٹری ٹو چیف کمشنر	Secretary to Chief Commissioner.	161	شکرانہ خور	Shukrana Khor.	166
سکریٹری میونسپل کمیٹی	Secretary (Municipal).	163	شیر فروش	Milk seller.	133
سگریٹ فروش	Cigarette seller.	137	شیشہ فروش	Glass seller.	142
سگنیلر تار کھر	Signaller (Telegraph).	120	شیشہ لگانیرالا	Glazier.	89
سگنیلر ریلوے	Signaller (Railway).	118	شیشہ پر قلعی لگانیرالا	Looking glass maker.	52
سلوٹری	Veterinary Surgeon.	171	ص		
سنار	Goldsmith.	98	صابن ساز	Soap maker.	64
سن فروش	Jute vendor.	123	مدر قانونگوئی	District Kanungo.	161
سنگ تراش	Sculptor.	177	مدر واصلاتی نوڈس	District Revenue Accountant.	161
سنیاسی	Sannyasi.	166	صراف	Dealer in precious stones.	148
سوار پولیس	Sawar (Police).	159	مقلی گر	Sword maker.	47
سوار رسالہ	Sawar (Cavalry).	155	میقل گر (کوہاٹ)	Tinner (Kohat).	50
سپروائزر بارگمناسگری	Supervisor (P. W. D.)	111	مندوق بنانیرالا	Box maker.	44
سپروائزر نہر	Supervisor (Canal).	108	مربہ دار بارڈر ملیشیا	Subedar (Border Militia).	155
سرتی کپڑا بننے والا	Cotton cloth weaver.	27	مربہ دار پلٹن	Subedar (Infantry).	155
سردار بلا تخصیص	Merchant (unspecified).	152	مربہ دار میجر پلٹن	Subedar Major (Infantry).	155
سردار گھوڑا	Horse dealer.	146	ض		
سردار تیل مٹی	Petroleum dealer.	128	ضلعدار نہر	Zilladar (Canal).	108
سردار گھلہ	Grain merchant.	136	ط		
سردار مال مویشی	Cattle dealer.	146	طالب علم	Talib-ul-ilm (Theological student).	166
سردار گھوڑا بکری	Sheep and goat dealer.	138			
سود خوار	Money-lender.	121			
سیاہ نویس	Tahsil Siah writer.	161			
سینٹری کمشنر	Sanitary Commissioner.	171			
سید کی مشین بیچنے والا	Sewing Machine seller.	126			

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Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
طبيب يوناني	Physician.	171	قصابى	Butcher.	68
طلا چڑھانپورا	Embroiderer in gold lace.	77	قفل بنانپورا	Lock maker.	48
طوائف	Prostitute.	190	قلعي گر	Tinner.	50
ع			قلعي بنانپورا	Ice cream maker.	73
			قلندر	Dancing bear keeper.	179
			قلی	Cooly.	117
عربي نويس	Petition writer.	170	قلی ریلوے	Cooly (Railway).	119
عطار	Ottar seller.	140	قوال	Musician.	178
عہدہ دار پلگن	Non-Commissioned Officer (Infantry).	155	قیدی	Prisoner.	188
عہدہ دار توپخانہ	Non-Commissioned Officer (Artillery).	155	قیدی دیوانی	Prisoner (Civil).	188
عہدہ دار رسالہ	Non-Commissioned Officer (Cavalry).	155	ک		
عہدہ دار فوج	Non-Commissioned Officer (Army).	155			
عینک فروش	Spectacles seller.	148	کا تری	Thatch seller.	148
غ			کا ریگر	Carpenter.	44
			کاشتکار	Cultivator.	2
غله صاف کرنا	Grain winnower.	5	کانٹے والا ریلوے	Pointsman (Railway).	118
غله فروش	Grain seller	136	کبابی	Roast meat seller.	180
غنم فروش	Wheat seller.	136	کباری	Second hand goods and furniture vendor.	141
ف			کبوتر پالندپورا	Pigeon breeder.	15
			کیپتان فوج	Captain (Military).	155
			کیڑا بننے والا	Weaver.	27
			کیڑا دھونپورا	Washerman.	80
			کیڑا رنگنے والا	Cloth dyer.	87
فائر مین ریلوے	Fireman (Railway).	118	کیڑا فروش	Cloth merchant.	128
فصل کٹائی	Reaper.	5	کتاب فروش	Book seller.	150
فقیہ	Beggar.	189	کتبہ بنپورا	Sculptor.	177
فوٹو گرافر	Photographer.	177	کٹانا	Sweeper.	108
فوطہ دار ضلع	Cashier (District Office).	161	کرانچی بان	Bullock cart driver.	114
ق			کراہ	Land Agent.	3
			کراہہ خیر مکانہ	Rent-receiver (house).	180
قازی	Qazi.	169	کراہہ کش	Owner of pack animals.	116
قالین فروش	Carpet seller.	141	کراہہ کش شتران	Camel driver.	116
کانونگو	Kanungo.	161	کرسلی بنانا	Caning chairs.	45

APPENDIX
PART II. Alphabetical.

OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
کرلیل فرج	Colonel (Army).	155	کلرک دفتر رسالہ	Clerk (Cavalry Office).	155
کسیرا	Copper vessels seller.	142	کلرک دفتر روینو کمشنر	Clerk (Revenue Commissioner's Office).	161
کشا	Water watchman (Irrigation Department).	108	کلرک دفتر ریلوے	Clerk (Railway Office).	118
کشا پانی	Water watchman (private).	4	کلرک دفتر خزانہ	Clerk (Treasury Office).	161
کشا ریال	Water watchman (private).	4	کلرک دفتر سول سرجن	Clerk (Civil Surgeon's Office).	171
کشتی بنانا	Boat maker.	92	کلرک ڈاک خانہ	Clerk (Post Office).	120
کشتی چلانا	Boatman.	110	کلرک ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Clerk (District Board).	163
کشیدہ نکانا	Embroiderer.	77	کلرک سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس	Clerk (Superintendent, Police).	159
کفش دوز	Shoe maker.	78	کلرک سکول	Clerk (School).	174
کلال	Potter.	55	کلرک ضلع	Clerk (District Office).	161
کلاه دوز	Cap, hat maker.	76	کلرک کالج	Clerk (College).	174
کلب مہر کا ملازم	Club servant.	130	کلرک کمسریٹ	Clerk (Commissariat).	155
کلرک (بلا تخصیص)	Clerk (Government).	161	کلرک کنٹرولر آف ملٹری اکاؤنٹس	Clerk (Controller of Military Accounts Office).	155
کلرک آف کورٹ جودیشل کمشنر	Clerk of Court (Judicial Commissioner's).	161	کلرک محکمہ مردم شماری	Clerk (Census Office).	161
کلرک آف کورٹ ڈسٹرکٹ جج	Clerk of Court (District Judge's).	161	کلرک ملٹری گراس فارم	Clerk (Military Grass Farm).	155
کلرک آف کورٹ ڈویژنل جج	Clerk of Court (Divisional Judge's).	161	کلرک میونسپل کمیٹی	Clerk (Municipal).	163
کلرک بار گمستاری	Clerk (P. W. D.)	111	کلرک محکمہ نہر	Clerk (Canal Office).	108
کلرک بینک	Clerk (Bank).	121	کلرک ہوٹل	Clerk (Hotel).	130
کلرک پبلک ورکس	Clerk (P. W. D.)	111	کلرک محکمہ نمک	Clerk (Salt Department).	161
کلرک قویخانہ	Clerk (Artillery).	155	کمان انسر	Commanding Officer.	155
کلرک ٹیلیفون	Clerk (Telephone).	120	کدبہار	Potter.	55
کلرک دفتر انسپکٹر مدارس	Clerk (Inspector of School's Office).	174	کمپونڈر	Compounder.	172
کلرک دفتر پولیس	Clerk (Police Office).	159	کدبہار	Potter.	55
کلرک دفتر تار مہر	Clerk (Telegraph Office).	120	کمپہار	Potter.	55
کلرک دفتر جودیشل کمشنر	Clerk (Judicial Commissioner's Office).	161	کمیشن ایجنٹ	Commission Agent.	122
کلرک دفتر چیف میڈیکل افسر	Clerk (Chief Medical Office).	171	کٹاری چڑھانپوالا	Embroiderer in lace.	77
کلرک دفتر چیف کمشنر	Clerk (Chief Commissioner's Office).	161	کنٹرولر ملٹری اکاؤنٹس	Controller of Military Accounts.	155
کلرک دفتر ڈائریکٹر پبلک تعلیم	Clerk (Director of Public Instruction's Office).	174	کنٹونمنٹ میجسٹریٹ	Cantonment Magistrate.	161
			کلبی	Worker in precious stones.	98

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OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
کندن نم	Salt miner.	23	مکداره خور	Allowance recipient of—	180
کندی کر	Cloth colenderer.	80	مکرمی	Sikh priest.	167
کنسٹبل پولیس	Constable (Police).	159	مککار	Mason.	88
کنجر	Procurer.	190	مکمل کر	Potter.	55
کنجری	Prostitute.	190	مکماشته	Commission Agent.	122
کنکھی ساز	Comb maker.	79	مکماشته کمسریٹ	Commissariate Agent.	155
کنکھی فروش	Comb seller.	140	مکونہ بنانیدوالا	Lace maker.	88
کرتوال	Village servant.	160	مکونہ چڑھالے والا	Embroiderer in lace.	77
کرت حوالدار	Kote Havaladar.	155	مکرجر	Cattle breeder.	11
کرت دھندار	Kote Daffadar.	155	مکورد	Spiritual guide	165
کورت انسپکٹر پولیس	Court Inspector (Police).	159	مکویا	Singer.	178
کرجوان	Tumtum driver.	114	مکھاس بیچنے والا	Grass seller.	189
کرجوان نج	Tumtum driver (private).	182	مکھانی چلانا	Oil presser.	61
کڑھی	Leper.	189	مکھڑی ساز	Watch maker.	97
کڑھو چلانا	Oil presser.	61	مکھڑی فروش	Watch seller.	148
کوئلہ جلانیدالا یا بنانیدالا	Charcoal burner.	9	مکھڑنکا پالنا	Horse breeder.	18
کوئلہ فروش	Charcoal seller.	147	مکھڑنکا سوداگر	Horse dealer.	146
کھاد کوزا بچنا	Manure seller.	151	مکھی فروش	Ghee seller.	138
کھار	Dooly bearer.	115	مکریون الجنیر	Garrison Engineer.	176
کھار بنانیدوالا	Alkali preparer.	24	ل		
کھیتون مین مزدوری کوئیدالا	Field labourer.	5			
کھڑی بنانا	Sandal maker.	78			
گ					
گارڈ ریلوے	Railway Guard.	118	لانگری فوج	Cook (Military).	155
گازر	Washerman.	80	لائن مین تار مہر	Lineman (Telegraph).	120
گازیان بنانیدوالا	Tumtum maker.	91	لائن مین ریلوے	Lineman (Railway).	118
گازیان	Tumtum driver.	114	لہنگی	Dancer.	178
گداگر	Beggar.	189	لغنت فوج	Lieutenant (Army).	155
گدھے لادھنا	Ass driver.	116	لکار بننے والا	Blanket weaver.	82
گدھی ساز	Cushion maker.	84	لکو ہارا	Wood cutter.	91
گدس کلرک ریلوے	Goods Clerk (Railway)	118	لکھی فروش	Wood seller.	125
گدھیہ	Shepherd.	14	لگان لینے والا	Rent-receiver.	1
گدیار تالوکنی	Seild Kanungo.	161	لکاری	Dyer.	87
			لنگی بانف	Lungi weaver.	76
			لو کو سپرنٹنڈنٹ ریلوے	Loco. Superintendent (Railway).	118
			لو کو فور مین ریلوے	Loco. Foreman (Railway).	118

OCCUPATION.			OCCUPATION.		
Urdu.	English.	Group No.	Urdu.	English.	Group No.
لوفتہی	Maid servant.	181	مالی گیری	Gardener.	7
لوهار	Blacksmith.	48	ماہی گیر	Fisherman.	17
لیدی ڈاکٹر	Lady Dootress.	171	مترجم عدالت جوڈیشل کمشنر	Translator (Judicial Commissioner's Court).	161
لیس بنا نیوالا	Lace maker.	88		Sweetmeat seller.	134
لیس حوالدار ہلنگ	Lance Havaldar (Infantry).	155	مٹھائی فروش	Potter.	55
لیس دنددار رسالہ	Lance Daffadar (Cavalry).	155	مٹی کے برتن بنانا	Fisherman.	17
لیس نائک حوالدار ہلنگ	Lance Naik Havaldar (Infantry).	155	مچھی کا شکار کرنیوالا	Fish seller.	131
لیس نائک دنددار رسالہ	Lance Naik Daffadar (Cavalry).	155	مچھی فروش	Reader (Assistant Commissioner).	161
م			مثلاًخوان اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	Reader (Revenue Assistant).	161
			مثلاًخوان اکسٹرا اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	Reader (Extra Assistant Commissioner).	161
ماچھی	Cook.	66	مثلاًخوان پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ	Reader (Political Agent).	161
ماشکی	Water carrier.	181	مثلاًخوان ڈپٹی کمشنر	Reader (Deputy Commissioner).	161
مالک اراضی	Owner (agricultural land).	1	مثلاًخوان ڈسٹرکٹ جج	Reader (District Judge).	161
مالک پہنڈہ اینٹ	Proprietor, brick kiln.	56	مثلاًخوان ڈویژنل جج	Reader (Divisional Judge).	161
مالک خورد کاشت	Cultivating owner.	1	مثلاًخوان جوڈیشل اکسٹرا اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	Reader (Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner).	161
مالک کارخانہ آٹا	Proprietor of flour mill.	65	مثلاًخوان جوڈیشل کمشنر	Reader (Judicial Commissioner).	161
مالک کشتی	Proprietor of boat (boatman).	145	مثلاًخوان جوڈیشل کمشنر	Reader (Judicial Commissioner).	161
مالک گاڑی	Proprietor of carts.	145	مثلاًخوان محکمہ نہر	Reader (Canal Department).	108
مال گدام کلرک	Clerk (Luggage Office, Railway).	118	مثلاًخوان منصفی	Reader (Munsiffs).	161
مال مویشی بیچنا	Cattle dealer.	146	مچارر خالقاہ	Shrine-keeper.	168
مال مویشی چراوا	Grazier.	14	معاظ دفتر پولیس	Record-keeper (Police Office).	159
مالی پارکماستری	Gardener (P. W. D.)	111	معاظ دفتر جوڈیشل کمشنر	Record-keeper (Judicial Commissioner's Office).	161
مالی پنگلہ لہر	Gardener (Canal Banglow).	109	معاظ دفتر چیف کمشنر	Record-keeper (Chief Commissioner's Office).	161
مالی ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Gardener (District Board).	163	معاظ دفتر ڈویژنل کورٹ	Record-keeper (Divisional Court).	161
مالی درختان	Gardener (Arboriculture).	168	معاظ دفتر روپلو کمشنر	Record-keeper (Revenue Commissioner's Office).	161
مالی سوک	Gardener (Roadside trees).	163			
مالی کھیتی باغی	Gardener (Municipal garden).	163			

Occupations returned.

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OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
معاون دفتر ضلع	Record-keeper (District Office).	161	مرتبان بنانیوالا	Mariban maker.	54
معاون دفتر لہر	Record-keeper (Canal Office).	108	مرثیہ خوان	Reciter of <i>Marsias</i> .	168
محرر بلا تخصیص	<i>Muharir</i> (unspecified).	161	مریض	Patient (Hospital).	188
محرر آبکاری	<i>Muharir</i> (Excise).	161	مزدور بلا تخصیص	Labourer (unspecified).	187
محرر اموات و پیدائش	<i>Muharir</i> (Deaths and Births).	163	مزدور بھٹہ اینٹ	Workman (brick kiln).	56
محرر انکم ٹیکس	<i>Muharir</i> (Income-tax).	161	مزدور بھٹی چوہ	Labourer (lime kiln).	85
محرر بلج کمیٹی	<i>Muharir</i> (Bench Committee).	161	مزدور پل	Labourer (Bridge).	111
محرر تلفی ضلع	<i>Muharir</i> (Destruction of Record).	161	مزدور ٹھیکہ دار	Contractor's labourer.	187
محرر تھانہ	<i>Muharir</i> (Police Station)	159	مزدور چادر	Workman of a water-mill.	65
محرر جرمانہ ضلع	Fine <i>Muharir</i> (District Office).	161	مزدوری بار برداری	Porter.	117
محرر جودیشل	Judicial <i>Muharir</i> .	161	مزدوری چندر	Water-mill worker.	65
محرر چونگی	<i>Muharir</i> (Octroi).	163	مزدوری گرد	Earth worker (agricultural labourer).	5
محرر ڈاک ضلع	Despatcher (District Office).	161	مستری بارگمستری	<i>Mistri</i> (P. W. D.).	111
محرر ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	District Board <i>Muharir</i> .	163	مستری ہائیکل و موٹر کار	<i>Mistri</i> (bicycles and motor cars).	90
محرر رجسٹری	Registration <i>Muharir</i> .	161	مستری ریلوے	<i>Mistri</i> (Railway).	118
محرر ضلع	<i>Muharir</i> (District Office).	161	مستری فوج	<i>Mistri</i> (Army).	155
محرر گانچی ہاوس	<i>Muharir</i> (Cattle pound).	163	مستری معکمہ نمک	<i>Mistri</i> (Salt Department).	161
محرر کمیٹی	<i>Muharir</i> (Committee).	163	مستری میونسپل کمیٹی	<i>Mistri</i> (Municipal).	163
محرر گذر	<i>Muharir</i> (Ferries).	163	مستری ورک شاپ ریلوے	<i>Mistri</i> Workshop (Railway).	118
محرر مدارس	<i>Muharir</i> (Schools).	174	مسگر	Coppersmith.	49
محرر معائنہ ضلع	<i>Muharir</i> (Inspection of File, District Office).	161	مشعلچی (چھارلی)	Indoor servant.	181
محرر منصفی	<i>Muharir</i> (Munsiff's Court).	161	مصری پتاشہ بنانا	Candy and <i>Patasa</i> maker.	71
محرر وکیل	Lawyer's Clerk.	170	مصلی	Sweeper.	108
مختیار	<i>Mukhtar</i> .	169	مصور	Painter.	177
مدرس	Teacher.	178	معافی خور	<i>Muafi</i> -holder (assignee).	180
مدکبری عدالت دیوانی	Civil process server.	161	معلم	Teacher.	173
مراستی	Musician.	178	معلمہ	Tutress.	173
			معمار	Mason.	88
			مکھن ساز	Butter maker.	70
			مکھن فروش	Butter seller.	188
			ملا	<i>Mullah</i> .	165

OCCUPATION.		Group No.	OCCUPATION.		Group No.
Urdu.	English.		Urdu.	English.	
ملاح	Boatman.	110	ملازم کمیٹی	Employee (Municipal).	163
ملازم ایجنسی ریلوے	Agency employee (Railway).	118	ملازم گذر	Employee (Ferries).	110
ملازم انٹیلیجنس بورڈ	Employee of Intelligence Bureau.	162	ملازم گرجا	Church service.	167
ملازم بارڈر ملشیہ	Border Militia employee.	155	ملازم مشن	Mission service.	167
ملازم بارگ ماسٹری	Employee (P. W. D.).	111	ملازم نہر	Employee (Canal Department).	108
ملازم بنگلہ سرکاری	Employee (Dak Banglow).	130	ملازم ہسپتال	Employee (Hospital).	172
ملازم پریس	Employee (Press).	94	منشی آہیکہ دار	Contractor's Clerk.	184
ملازم پلٹن	Employee (Army).	155	منشی نہر	Munshi (Canal Office)	108
ملازم پولیس	Employee (Police).	159	منشی گدام	Godown Clerk.	122
ملازم ٹارگہز	Employee (Telegraph Department).	120	منشی وکیل	Lawyer's Clerk.	170
ملازم توپخانہ	Employee (Artillery).	155	منشی فروش	Haberdasher.	140
ملازم جہاز	Employee (Steam boat).	107	موچی	Shoe maker.	78
ملازم چوٹگی	Employee (Octroi).	163	موزہ بڈانا	Socks maker.	79
ملازم حمام	Employee (bath house).	82	مولوی	Muhammadian Quran Teacher.	173
ملازم خانگی	Private servant.	181	مرہانہ	Boatman.	110
ملازم ڈاک خانہ	Employee (Post Office).	120	موزہ کن	Seal engraver.	94
ملازم ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Employee (District Board).	163	موزہ شیشی چرانا	Grazier.	14
ملازم رسالہ	Employee (Cavalry).	155	مہتر	Sweeper.	108
ملازم رکھ تر ڈب	Employee (Experimental Farm).	177	مہرا	Baker.	66
ملازم رکھ سرکار	Employee (Forest Department).	8	میت بارگ ماسٹری	Mate (P. W. D.).	111
ملازم ریلوے	Employee (Railway).	118	میت پل	Mate (Bridge).	110
ملازم سرکار	Employee (Government).	161	میت سڑک بارگ ماسٹری	Mate (Road).	111
ملازم سکول	Employee (School).	174	میت نہر	Mate (Canal).	108
ملازم فارین آفس	Employee (Foreign Office).	162	میتیکل افسر	Medical Officer.	171
ملازم فوج	Employee (Army).	155	میر منشی	Mir Munshi (Chief Commissioner's Office).	161
ملازم کارخانہ روشنی برقی	Employee (Electric Machine).	93	میراب	Mirab (Irrigation employee).	108
ملازم کالج	Employee (College).	174	میز کرسی چوبی بنانے والا	Wooden furniture maker.	44
ملازم کمیونٹی	Employee (Commisariate, i. e., Supply and Transport).	155	میز کرسی فروش	Furniture seller.	141
			میلکار	Embroiderer.	77
			میلجر بک	Manager (Bank).	121
			میلجر پریس	Manager (Press).	94
			میلجر کورٹ آف وارڈس	Manager Court of Ward.	8

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OCCUPATION.			OCCUPATION.		
Urdu.	English.	Group No.	Urdu.	English.	Group No.
مینجر گراس فارم	Manager (Grass Farm, Military).	155	نائک حوالدار پلٹن	<i>Naik Havaladar</i> (Infantry).	155
مینجر تھیٹر	Manager (Theatre).	101	نائک دھندار رسالہ	<i>Naik Daffadar</i> (Cavalry).	155
مینجر تھیٹر کمپنی	Manager (Theatrical Company).	101	نکت	Arobat.	179
میرہ فروش	Fruit seller.	135	نج کا چوکیدار	Private <i>Chaukidar</i> .	181
ن			نداف	Cotton cleaner.	25
			نرس	Nurse.	181
			نعلبند	Farrier.	48
			نقاش	Painter.	177
			نقشہ نویس پولیس	Statistical writer (Police Office).	159
ناچنے والا	Dancer.	178	نقشہ نویس بارکاماسگری	Draftsman (P.W. D.).	111
ناچہ	Dancer.	178	نقشہ نویس ضلع	Statistical writer (District Office).	161
ناظر دفتر جردیشل کمشنر	<i>Nazir</i> (Judicial Commissioner's Office).	161	نقل نویس	Copyist (District Office).	161
ناظر دفتر چیف کمشنر	<i>Nazir</i> (Chief Commissioner's Office).	161	نمبردار	<i>Lambardar</i> (Village headman).	164
ناظر دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	<i>Nazir</i> (Revenue Commissioner's Office).	161	نمدہ بنانیدار	Felt rug maker.	81
ناظر دفتر ضلع	<i>Nazir</i> (District Office).	161	نمک تمباکو فروش	Salt, tobacco seller.	122
ناظر عدالت ڈسٹرکٹ جج	<i>Nazir</i> (District Judge's Court).	161	نزار بنڈا	<i>Nawar</i> maker.	27
ناظر عدالت ڈویژنل جج	<i>Nazir</i> (Divisional Judge's Court).	161	نوکری	Servant.	181
نانبائی	Bread seller (cook shop-keeper).	66	نوکری	Maid servant.	181
نان فروش	Bread seller (cook shop-keeper).	66	نوکری خانگی	House servant.	181
نائب انسپکٹر مدارس	Assistant Inspector of Schools.	173	نوکری نج	Private servant.	181
نائب پٹواری	Assistant <i>Patwari</i> .	164	نیچہ بنانیدار	<i>Huqqa</i> stem maker.	100
نائب تحصیل دار	<i>Naib Tahsildar</i> .	161	نیچہ بند	<i>Huqqa</i> stem maker.	100
نائب شرف عدالت دیوانی	Assistant <i>Nazir</i> (Civil Courts).	161	نیلامیا	Auctioneer.	122
نائب سپرنٹنڈنٹ چوکی	Assistant Superintendent (Octroi).	163	نیلگر	Dyer.	87
نائب صدر قانونگزاری	Assistant District <i>Kanungo</i> .	161	و		
نائب معائنہ دفتر ضلع	Assistant Record-keeper (District Office).	161			
نائب مدرس	Assistant Teacher.	173	واردر جیلخانہ	Jail Warder.	161
مٹائی	Barber.	81	واردر ہسپتال	Hospital Warder.	172
نائک تپخانہ	<i>Naik</i> (Artillery).	155	وامل یاتی نویس	Revenue Accountant.	161
			وان ہلانیدار	String bedstead maker.	29
			وان لچہ دار	String bedstead seller.	128

APPENDIX.—Occupations returned.

PART II.—Alphabetical Index of Occupations.

OCCUPATION.			OCCUPATION.		
Urdu.	English.	Group No.	Urdu.	English.	Group No.
وائس پرنسپل کالج	Vice Principal College.	173	ہیڈ ڈرافٹس مین	Head Draftsman (P. W. D.)	111
ویٹرینری انسپکٹر	Veterinary Inspector.	171	ہیڈ کنسٹیبل پولیس	Head Constable (Police).	159
ویٹرینری اسسٹنٹ	Veterinary Assistant.	171	ہیڈ کلرک دفتر بارکاماسٹری	Head Clerk (P.W.D.).	111
وثیقہ نویس	Bond writer.	175	ہیڈ کلرک دفتر پلٹن	Head Clerk (infantry)	155
وڈ قصائی	Butcher, mutton.	68	ہیڈ کلرک دفتر پولیس	Head Clerk (Police Office).	159
وردی میجر فوج	Woordi Major (Army)	155	ہیڈ کلرک دفتر ڈائریکٹر پبلک انسٹرکشن	Head Clerk (Director of Public Instruction's Office).	174
ورزش ماسٹر	Drill Master.	178	ہیڈ کلرک دفتر ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ	Head Clerk (District Board).	163
وزن کش	Weighman.	122	ہیڈ کلرک دفتر رسالہ	Head Clerk (Cavalry)	155
وظیفہ خوار	Mendicant (religious).	166	ہیڈ کلرک دفتر ضلع	Head Clerk (District Office).	161
وکیل	Pleader.	169	ہیڈ کلرک دفتر کمیٹی	Head Clerk (Committee.)	168
ولائی پانی کی مشین والا	Proprietor, Soda Water Factory.	59	ہیڈ کلرک دفتر نہر	Head Clerk (Canal Office).	108
ویکسینایٹر	Vaccinator.	172	ہیڈ ماسٹر	Head Master.	173
ہ			ہیڈ منشی نہر	Head Munshi (Canal).	108
ہاتھی دانت چورنگر	Ivory bangle maker.	42	ہیڈلٹھ انسپ	Health Officer.	171
ہارمونیم ساز	Harmonium maker.	96	ی		
ہاسپٹل اسسٹنٹ	Hospital Assistant.	171	یخدان بنالیرا	Yakhdan (leather box maker).	40
ہڈی فروش	Bone seller.	124	یخدان بیچنے والا	Yakhdan seller.	124
پست کارہ دارک	Post peon.	120	یکہ بان	Ekka driver.	114
پل چلانا	Ploughman.	2	یکہ چالانیرا	Ekka driver.	114
پل داہی	Ploughman.	2			
ہوٹل کا مالک	Hotel proprietor.	130			
ہوٹل کا ملازم	Hotel servant.	130			
ہیچرا	Eunuch.	178			
ہیڈ اسسٹنٹ دفتر چیف کمشنر	Head Assistant (Chief Commissioner's Office).	161			
ہیڈ اسسٹنٹ دفتر ریونیو کمشنر	Head Assistant (Revenue Commissioner's Office).	161			

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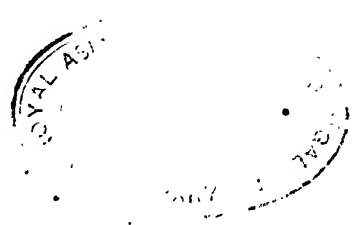
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